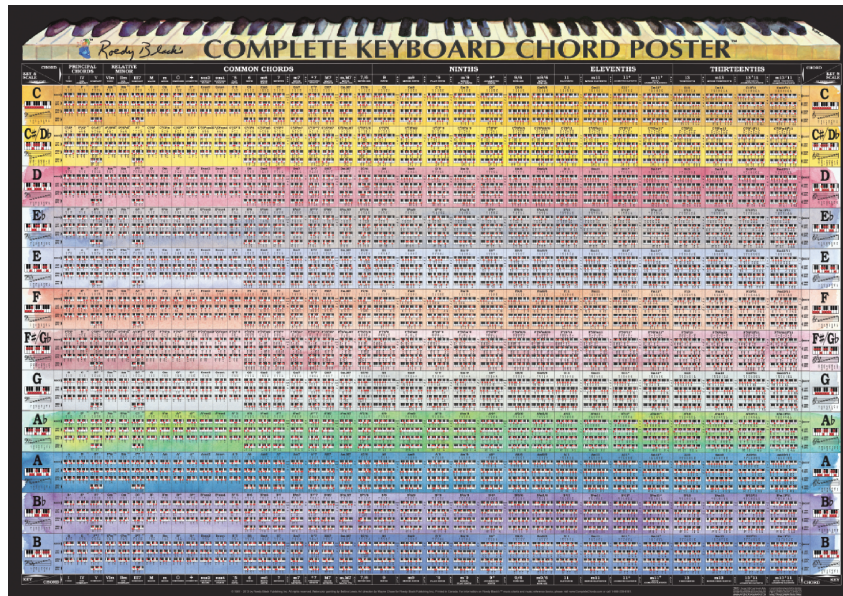


Roedy Black's

COMPLETE KEYBOARD CHORD POSTER

User Guide



ALSO FROM ROEDY BLACK MUSIC

How Music REALLY Works!

The Gold Standard Song List

Roedy Black's Complete Guitar Chord Poster
(various chart and book editions)

Roedy Black's Guitar & Keyboard Scales Poster
(various chart and book editions)

Roedy Black's Chord Progression Chart
(various chart and book editions)

Roedy Black's Musical Instruments Poster

1.

How to Read the Chord Diagrams

If you're unsure of the meaning of any of the numbers and symbols on the *Complete Keyboard Chord Poster*, refer to this example:

The diagram illustrates the C7 chord and its inversions. At the top, a black box contains the number **7** and the word **SEVENTH**, with a callout box labeled "Chord type". To the right of this box is a vertical label **AL T.** with a callout box labeled "Name of this chord". Below these, the text **C7** is displayed. To the right of **C7** is a list of notes: **C E G B^b 7**, with a callout box labeled "This chord is comprised of these notes". Below the notes is a piano keyboard diagram for the root position, with notes **C E G B^b 7** marked. To the left of the keyboard is a callout box labeled "Scale degree of each note in this chord". Below the root position are three inversions, each with a callout box labeled "Identifies which inversion you are playing: root position, first inversion, second inversion, or third inversion". The **1ST INV.** shows notes **E G B^b C** with scale degrees **3 5 7 1**. The **2ND INV.** shows notes **G B^b C E** with scale degrees **5 7 1 3**. The **3RD INV.** shows notes **B^b C E G** with scale degrees **7 1 3 5**. To the right of the inversions are callouts for "sus2", "sus4", "b5", and "#5", with a callout box labeled "Notes you can substitute in the root chord or any inversion, without doubling any other note in the chord, to create 'altered' chords". At the bottom right, a callout box labeled "These are the notes you are playing in this inversion" points to the notes of the 3rd inversion. Another callout box labeled "Scale degree of each note in this inversion" points to the scale degrees of the 3rd inversion.

7 SEVENTH Chord type

AL T. Name of this chord

C7 This chord is comprised of these notes

C E G B^b 7

ROOT Scale degree of each note in this chord

1ST INV. Identifies which inversion you are playing: root position, first inversion, second inversion, or third inversion

2ND INV.

3RD INV.

sus2

sus4

b5

#5 Notes you can substitute in the root chord or any inversion, without doubling any other note in the chord, to create "altered" chords

These are the notes you are playing in this inversion

Scale degree of each note in this inversion

2.

About the *Complete Keyboard Chord Poster*

The *Complete Keyboard Chord Poster* shows the fingering positions of every keyboard chord, including the inversions. Players at all levels, from beginner to advanced, can take advantage of this poster's various features.

- ***Beginners***—The chart shows chord diagrams for the simple, basic chords in all major and minor keys. The poster also includes major scales for each key (left and right margins).
- ***Intermediate-level players***—As you move from left to right across the poster, the chords become progressively more extended. This enables you to learn new, unusual chords and chord inversions at your own pace, without losing track of your progress. Color bands identify the chords in each key. This makes it possible to quickly transpose the chords of a song from the original key to any other key.
- ***Advanced players***—Even expert players usually don't have all chords in all keys memorized. The right side of the *Complete Keyboard Chord Poster* shows the fingering positions of extended jazz chords such as 11ths and 13ths, organized so that you can find any chord fingering position in any key at a glance.

2.1

Color Bands, Keys, and Transposing

All chords and chord progressions in the same key are located in the same horizontal color band. For example, all chords in the key of F are located in the orange band; all chords in the key of A \flat are located in the green band.

Key-specific color bands make it visually easy to transpose the chords from one key to another. Suppose, for example, that the chords of a given song are in the key of D major. The chords are as follows:

D, Bm, F \sharp 7, Dm7, and A7.

And suppose you would like to transpose these chords to the key of G major. Here's how:

- The red horizontal bar contains all the chords in the key of D:

D, G, A7, Bm, Em, F#7, Dm, Dm7, etc.

- The grey horizontal bar contains all the chords in the key of G:

G, C, D7, Em, Am, B7, Gm, Gm7, etc.

- So, wherever any chord appears in the red bar (key of D), just play whichever chord appears in the *same column* in the grey bar (key of G).

Here's the original chord sequence in the key of D, followed by transposed chords in the key of G:

- Chords in original key (key of D, red bar):

D, Bm, F#7, Dm7, A7

- Chords in transposed key (key of G, grey bar):

G, Em, B7, Gm7, D7

2.2

30 Chord Types

The *Complete Keyboard Chord Poster* shows the root position, first inversion, second inversion, and third inversion for each of 30 chord types in each key. The chords are arranged in logical order across the poster. The simplest chords are on the left side. The jazziest (most extended) chords are on the right side.

Here's a list of the 30 chord types:

- Major
- Minor
- Diminished
- Augmented
- Suspended 2nd
- Suspended 4th
- Flat 5th
- 6th
- Minor 6th
- Dominant 7th
- Minor 7th
- Diminished 7th
- Major 7th
- Minor, Major 7th
- 7/6
- 9th
- Minor 9th
- Flat 9th
- Minor, Flat 9th
- Augmented 9th
- 9/6
- Minor 9/6
- 11th
- Minor 11th
- Augmented 11th
- Minor, Augmented 11th
- 13th
- Minor 13th
- 13th, Augmented 11th
- Minor 13th, Augmented 11th

2.3

Major and Minor Chord Progressions

On the left side of the *Complete Keyboard Chord Poster* is a special section called "Principal Chords/Relative Minor." This section shows the fundamental chord types that comprise the basic major and minor chord progressions in each key. For example, in the key of C, these chords are:

- C Major (I-chord)
- F Major (IV-chord)
- G7 (V7-chord)
- A minor (VIIm-chord)
- D minor (IIIm-chord)
- E7 (III7-chord)

This section is especially useful when writing songs and working out chord progressions.

For more information on chord progressions and how they work, see Chapter 6 of *How Music REALLY Works!*, 2nd Edition, available at www.howmusicreallyworks.com.

2.4

Notes and Scale Positions

Immediately below each chord diagram on the *Complete Keyboard Chord Poster*, you will find two rows of letters and numbers. These are the notes and the scale positions of the notes that make up each chord and each inversion.

2.5

Major Scales in Left and Right Margins

The left and right margins of the poster incorporate keyboard diagrams of all 12 major diatonic scales. Each diagram shows the name of each scale note.

Below each keyboard diagram on the left side is a bass clef staff showing the location of each scale note. Below each keyboard diagram on the right side is a treble clef staff showing the location of each scale note.

2.6

Twins: *Complete Keyboard Chord Poster* and *Complete Guitar Chord Poster*

The *Complete Guitar Chord Poster* (available at www.roedyblack.com) is the twin of the *Complete Keyboard Chord Poster*. The two charts match each other in content, size, and layout.

The same information is located in the same places on each chart. If you play keyboard but not guitar, or vice-versa, you can learn to play the same chords on the other instrument, using the twin chart.