







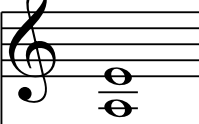
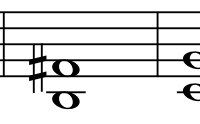
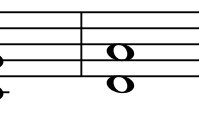
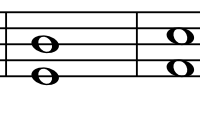
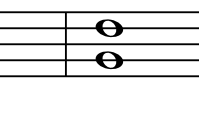
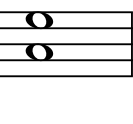








Rhythm Guitar: Power Chords (or "5" Chords) on the 5th String




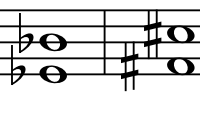
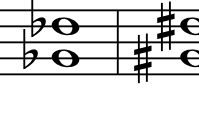
Another set of power chords exists, with the root note on the 5th string. Once you learn these chords, you'll notice that the same power chord, with the same voicing, exists on the 6th string, except 5 frets higher.

	A5	B5	C5	D5	E5	F5	G5	a5
								
				7 fr	9 fr	10 fr	12 fr	14 fr

							
T							
A	2	4	5	7	9	10	12
B	0	2	3	5	7	8	10

The accidentals (sharps and flats) are the same distance apart as the power chords on the 6th string. Remember, one fret higher is sharp and one fret lower is flat. The B and C pair and the E and F pair have only one fret between them, so E[#] is the same as F, and F^b is the same as E.

	A [#] 5 or B ^b 5	C [#] 5 or D ^b 5	D [#] 5 or E ^b 5	F [#] 5 or G ^b 5	G [#] 5 or A ^b 5
					
		6 fr	8 fr	11 fr	13 fr

					
T					
A	3	6	8	11	13
B	1	4	6	9	11