

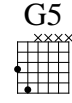





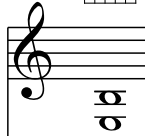

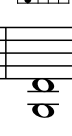
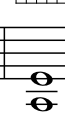

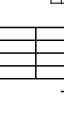
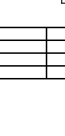
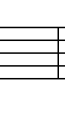


Rhythm Guitar: Chords: Power Chords (or "5" Chords) on the 6th string






Power chords or "5" chords are the basis of punk rock and many rock and roll and modern rock chord progressions. They are the easiest of the movable chords, and are all the same shape. Please note that any power chords found about the 5th fret can be found on the 5th string five frets lower than where they are on the 6th string.


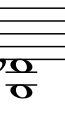


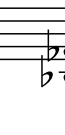
The name "chords" is misleading because it takes 3 notes to make a true chord and there are only 2 notes in these chords. (Note that the missing note to complete the chord would be the "3rd," which is often found in the vocal line.)

	E5	F5	G5	A5	B5	C5	D5	e5
								
				7 fr	9 fr	10 fr	12 fr	14 fr

								
T								
A								
B	2 0	3 1	5 3	7 5	9 7	10 8	12 10	14 12

The chords in between the ones notated above have accidentals (sharps and flats) as their root notes. Sharps are found one fret above a note, while flats are found one fret below. This means that the chords with accidentals as their roots have two names. (Note, B and C don't have a half step between them, so B# is the same as C, and Cb is the same as B. Also, E and F do not have an accidental between them.)

	F#5 or Gb5	G#5 or Ab5	A#5 or Bb5	C#5 or Db5	D#5 or Eb5
					
		6 fr	8 fr	11 fr	13 fr

										
T										
A										
B	4 2	4 2	6 4	6 4	8 6	8 6	11 9	11 9	13 11	13 11