

TABLE OF CONTENTS

UNIT I: BLUES FUNDAMENTALS

| | |
|----------------|----|
| LESSON 1 | 9 |
| LESSON 2 | 12 |
| LESSON 3 | 16 |
| LESSON 4 | 19 |

UNIT II: IN A MINOR MODE

| | |
|----------------|----|
| LESSON 5 | 24 |
| LESSON 6 | 27 |
| LESSON 7 | 30 |
| LESSON 8 | 33 |

UNIT III: MORE BLUES

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| LESSON 9 | 37 |
| LESSON 10 | 41 |
| LESSON 11 | 44 |
| LESSON 12 | 47 |

UNIT IV: SOME BLUES EXTRAS

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| BLUES EXTRA #1..... | 52 |
| BLUES EXTRA #2..... | 53 |
| BLUES EXTRA #3..... | 54 |
| BLUES EXTRA #4..... | 55 |

MINI CHARTS:

| | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|----|
| LESSON 1 | BLUES TIME | 11 |
| LESSON 2 | BLUESIN' ON | 15 |
| LESSON 3 | ROCKIN' THE BLUES | 18 |
| LESSON 4 | BLUEDODIT | 22 |
| LESSON 5 | A TOUCH OF MINOR | 26 |
| LESSON 6 | MINOR A LA MODE | 29 |
| LESSON 7 | A MINOR CHANGE | 32 |
| LESSON 8 | MINOR YOURS? | 35 |
| LESSON 9 | MORE BLUES | 40 |
| LESSON 10 | BLUES OUT | 43 |
| LESSON 11 | BABY BLUES | 46 |
| LESSON 12 | RAD ROCK BLUES | 50 |


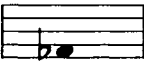

UNIT I

BLUES FUNDAMENTALS

The very essence of jazz music is rooted in its many forms of the blues. Blues moods are happy, sad, slow or fast and its melodies and harmonies can be simple or complex. The blues is fundamental to jazz music. Like many other art forms in America, the blues has experienced its own evolution. Today, the blues is **WORLD MUSIC** and it represents the freedom so important to us all.



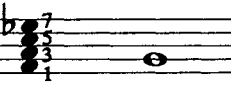
BLUES MELODIES

Traditional blues melodies are based on a special scale called the blues scale. The blues scale is a combination of two elements, a five note minor pentatonic scale and the lowered fifth scale step of the key. The result is a six note blues scale that is usually related to a major scale as shown below.

| B \flat MINOR PENTATONIC | LOWERED FIFTH | B \flat BLUES SCALE |
|---|---|---|
| 6 1 2 3 5 6 | $\flat 5$ | 1 $\flat 3$ 4 $\flat 5$ 5 $\flat 7$ 1 |
|  |  |  |

BLUES HARMONIES

Three dominant seventh harmonies formed on the root (I), fourth (IV) and fifth (V) scale steps of a major scale are used in the traditional blues form. The roots (1) and sevenths (7) of each dominant chord are also found in the blues scale.





| B $\flat 7$ | E $\flat 7$ | F7 |
|---|---|--|
|  |  |  |
| I | IV | V |

LESSON 3

JAZZ ROCK

The vitality of rock music is an important part of today's jazz idiom. Jazz rock music is usually associated with high-energy. However, jazz rock music is not always loud. It is important to develop experience with the jazz rock style. The following information will help you play jazz rock music correctly.

THINGS TO REMEMBER WHEN PLAYING JAZZ ROCK

1.  Style markings are played the same in jazz rock music.
2. DOOS, DAHS, DOOTS & DITS These same syllables are used for the sounds of jazz rock special note styles.
3.  Jazz rock eighth notes are played as written with a steady even feeling in 8/8 meter.
4.  Concentrate on the accented up-beats and down-beats to keep longer eighth note jazz rock patterns from rushing.
5.  Quarter notes in jazz rock music are often shown as a staccato under a house-top.

JAZZ TRACK #11 JAZZ ROCK BLUES

Imitate the jazz rock patterns formed with blues vocabulary patterns similar to those introduced in LESSON 2. Notice how different these patterns feel when they are played in the JAZZ ROCK style.



1. Listen Play Listen Play
DOOT DOOT DOO DIT

2. Listen Play Listen Play
DOOT DOO N DOO DIT

3. Listen Play Listen Play
DOOT DOOT DOO DOO N DOO DIT

4. Listen Play Listen Play
DOOT DOO N DOO N DOO N DOO N DOO DIT

5. Listen Play Listen Play
DOOT DAH DOO DOO N DOO N DOO DIT

UNIT II

IN A MINOR MODE

JAZZ vocabulary in UNIT I is formed from the five note minor pentatonic blues scale and the six note blues scale with the flatted fifth ($\flat 5$). We will use these same scales in UNIT II to form vocabulary for the **DORIAN MINOR MODE**. Most minor harmonies in jazz music (II-7) are based on the Dorian scale.

THE DORIAN MODE

There are seven different notes or pitches in each major scale. Each note of a major scale can be the fundamental tone of a different mode. The Dorian scale is called a second degree scale or a scale starting on the second scale step of a major scale. The example below shows this relationship.

E \flat MAJOR SCALE (Numbers on top)

F DORIAN MINOR SCALE (Numbers on bottom)

THE DORIAN MINOR TONIC I-7 CHORD

The tonic harmony (I-7) of the Dorian mode is formed on the root, third, fifth and seventh scale steps of the Dorian minor scale. This relationship is shown below.

F DORIAN MINOR SCALE

CHORD SYMBOL F-7/Fm7/I-7

REMEMBER: EVERY OTHER NOTE OF A SCALE IS USED TO FORM A CHORD.

THE DORIAN MODE AND THE BLUES SCALE

A natural five note minor pentatonic blues scale may be formed on the root of a Dorian minor scale. The flatted fifth ($\flat 5$) scale step may also be used in patterning vocabulary for the Dorian minor harmonies.

F DORIAN MINOR SCALE + $\flat 5$ = **F BLUES SCALE**