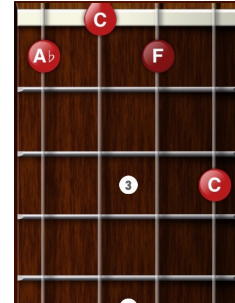


Chord progression (2)

Many songs are based around chords which follow a 1-4-5 sequence. Frequently there is a 6th chord in the sequence and this would always be a minor chord written **I-IV-V-VI**.

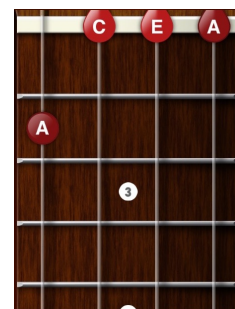
I **IV V VI**
A B C D E F G

If a song is in the key of **A**, then the chords will be **A D E** and **F# minor (F#m)**.



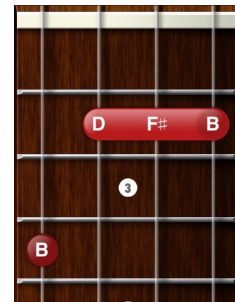
VI **I** **IV V**
A B C D E F G

If a song is in the key of **C**, then the chords will be **C F G** and **A minor (Am)**.



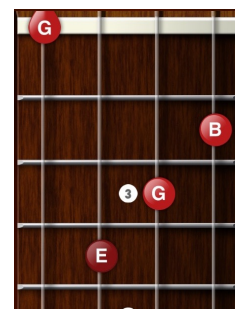
V VI **I** **IV**
A B C D E F G

If a song is in the key of **D**, then the chords will be **D G A** and **B minor (Bm)**.



IV V VI **I**
A B C D E F G

If a song is in the key of **G**, then the chords will be **G C D** and **E minor (Em)**.



Why a minor chord? Put simply, if the 6th chord were a major chord it would contain note that doesn't appear in the Key you're playing in. Taking the Key of **C** as an example, the key signature of **C Major** has no sharps(#) or flats(b). The chord of **A** however does contain a sharp - **C#**. That would then be flattened to **C**. So the **A** chord is now made up from **A, C** and **E** - which is the chord of **A minor (Am)**.