

Moveable Chords

The concept is relatively simple. If you move all of the notes of any chord one fret higher, you create a chord that is a half tone higher than the original. This process can be repeated upwards along the guitar neck to at least the tenth fret. (at that point, many fingerings will become very crowded.)

The image displays a grid of guitar chord diagrams and their corresponding musical staves. The chords are organized into five rows and four columns:

- Row 1:** Major chords: E, F, F# (or Gb), G.
- Row 2:** Dominant 7th chords: E7, F7, F#7, G7.
- Row 3:** Minor chords: Em, Fm, F#m, Gm.
- Row 4:** Minor 7th chords: Em7, Fm7, F#m7, Gm7.

Each chord diagram shows the fretboard with notes marked as 'root' (filled diamond) or 'alt.' (open circle). Below each diagram is a musical staff in a treble clef showing the chord's sound. The key signature is one sharp (F#) for E, F, and F# chords, and one flat (F) for G chords. The musical staves include notes for the root and alternate positions, with some notes marked as 'alt.' or 'root' to indicate their function in the chord.