

C chords

C

3fr 7fr 10fr

Fret	0	3	7	10
T	3	3	3	10
A	0	3	8	12
B	0	5	9	12

Cm

3fr 3fr 6fr

Fret	0	3	6	6
T	3	3	3	6
A	3	3	3	8
B	0	0	5	8

C⁶

3fr 5fr

Fret	0	3	5	7
T	0	3	3	7
A	0	4	5	5
B	0	2	5	5

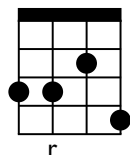
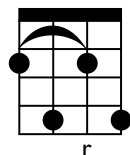
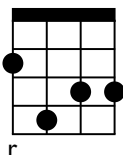
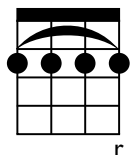
Cm⁶

3fr 5fr

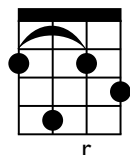
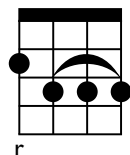
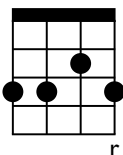
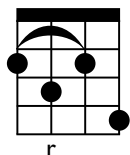
Fret	0	3	5	6
T	0	3	3	6
A	3	3	3	5
B	0	2	5	5

Moveable Chords

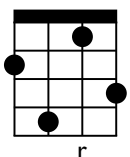
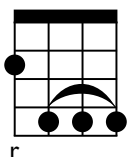
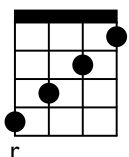
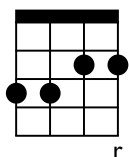
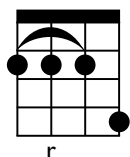
Minor 7th



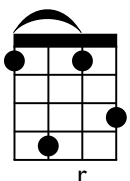
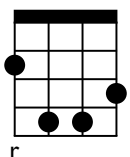
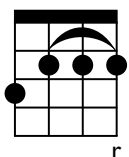
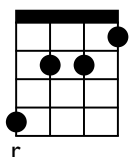
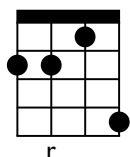
Minor 7^(b5)



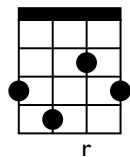
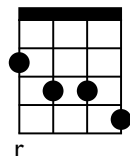
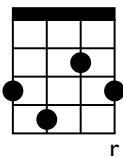
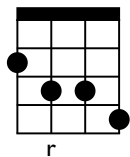
Major 7th



Minor (maj⁷)



7^(b5)



12-Bar Blues

The 12-bar blues is one of the most popular chord progressions in popular music, providing the structure for literally thousands of famous songs, including 'Folsom Prison Blues' by Johnny Cash and 'Johnny B Goode' by Chuck Berry. It can be played in any key using only three chords – the root, the 4th and the 5th – so in the key of C this would be C major, F major and G major.

Cmaj 12-Bar Blues

It's easy to play a 12-bar blues in any key – you can work out what the root, 4th and 5th chords are from any fret position by using the neck of your Ukulele and this diagram below. The diagram shows how to find the notes on which to base your root, 4th & 5th chords, in relation to the position of the root note. See also the fretboard diagram on page 80.

In this case, our root note is D, so we'd start the 12-Bar Blues with the D major chord

(g is in lower case as this string is tuned higher than subsequent strings)*

g*	C	E	A
	R		
		4	
		5	

Our 4th would be G, (so G major chord)

Our 5th would be A, (so A major chord)

The position of the 4th and 5th chords in relation to the root remains the same, right up and down the fingerboard.