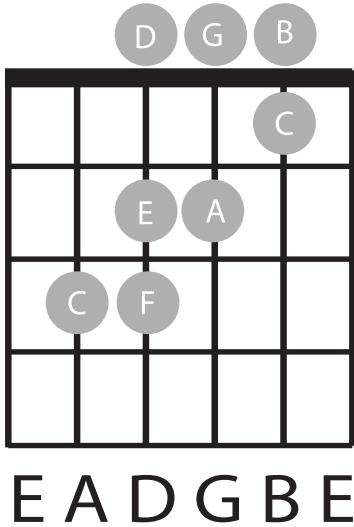
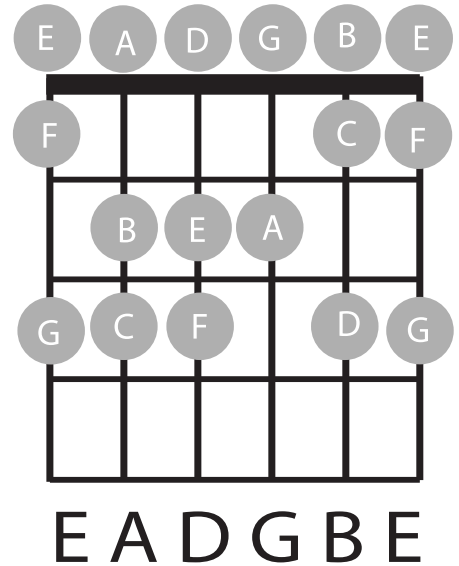


# C and his excellent minor relative, Am

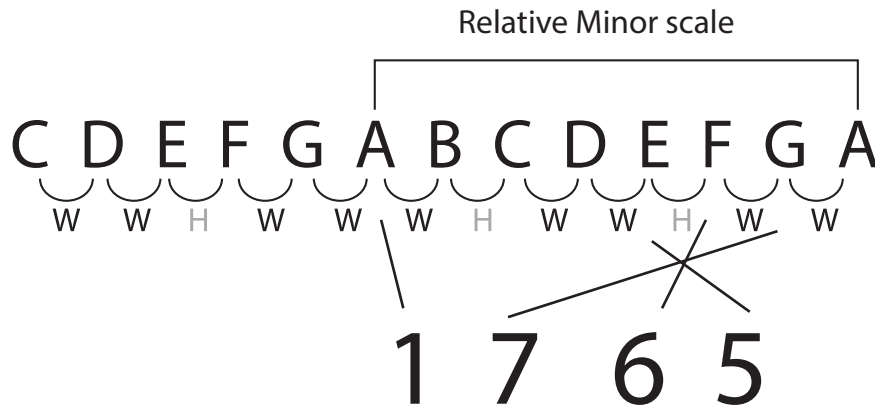
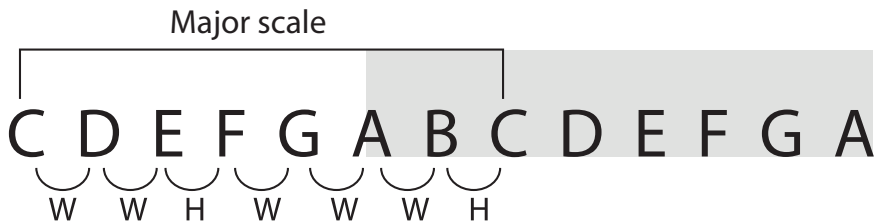
We know the C scale has no flats or sharps and we can play it in the first position using D, G and B open strings. So we play, as below: C, D, E, F, G, A, B and C



Also the C scale continues below and above the two Cs! So we can actually start playing it from the open E and above the C on the B string, as far as we want. Let's go to G, so we're using the notes on the first 3 frets.



A Minor (Am) is the relative minor of C and it doesn't have any sharps or flats either! You can spell the Am scale just like the C scale just starting on the A! Try it out!



What this means is, we can play these notes over changes like Am, G, F and Em which would be 1, 7, 6 and 5 numerically. Try playing the chord and then the scale from the root note. So, play an Am, then play the scale from the A and so on. Cool, right? Sounds sort of "Spanish" to me... and if we want it to sound moreso, we can make one little change and use the **harmonic minor scale!** More on that to follow.