

# Europa

## 5 Classic Santana Licks



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Key: C Minor

Harmony: Cm, Bb7sus4, Bb7, Ebmaj7, Abmaj7, G7sus4, G7

Video Tutorial: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0SNFrhIyPw0>

### Lick 1

Musical notation for Lick 1. The key signature is C minor (two flats) and the time signature is 4/4. The lick consists of two measures. The first measure starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G (3rd fret), a quarter note A (4th fret), a quarter note Bb (5th fret), and a quarter note B (5th fret). The second measure starts with a quarter note B (5th fret), followed by a quarter note A (4th fret), a quarter note G (3rd fret), and a quarter note F (2nd fret). The final note is a half note G (3rd fret). The guitar part shows fingerings: 3, 3, 5, 5, 6, 5, 3, 6, 3, 4. Chords B7sus4 and B7 are indicated above the staff.

- Santana uses the whole minor scale, not just the minor pentatonic, by adding the 2<sup>nd</sup> and b6<sup>th</sup> intervals to the minor scale we get some lovely half steps that make the licks more melodic and more memorable.
- You can see that here when he plays the 5<sup>th</sup> fret of the A string, a D note. D in the key of C minor is the 2<sup>nd</sup> interval, also referred to as the 9<sup>th</sup>, and it gives this lick a lot of flavor.
- We also see the hammer on from the G note to the G# here, which is the b6<sup>th</sup> interval and it is a chord tone of the B7sus4 chord. If you do leave the pentatonic and play one of the two "missing" intervals make sure it is a chord tone!

### Lick 2

Musical notation for Lick 2. The key signature is C minor (two flats) and the time signature is 4/4. The lick consists of two measures. The first measure starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note Bb (5th fret), a quarter note A (4th fret), a quarter note G (3rd fret), and a quarter note F (2nd fret). The second measure starts with a quarter note E (1st fret), followed by a quarter note D (1st fret), a quarter note C (0th fret), and a quarter note Bb (5th fret). The final note is a half note Bb (5th fret). The guitar part shows fingerings: 4, 6, 3, 3, 5, 3, 6, 5, 7. Chords Bb7 and Ebmaj7 are indicated above the staff.

- This lick starts out on the b6<sup>th</sup> interval, a very cool starting note, but as the harmony is the Bb7 it is a chord tone.
- Not the rest on the first beat as well, make sure you nail that rest and then start with 16ths on the 2<sup>nd</sup> beat.
- The slide should be timed to land on the G note right on the 1<sup>st</sup> beat

### - Lick 3

Musical notation for Lick 3. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first measure is labeled with the chord **Abmaj7**. The second measure is labeled with the chord **G7sus4**. The notation includes a treble clef, a 7/8 time signature, and a bass staff with fret numbers. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Slurs and accents are present. A large watermark 'Ten Fingers' is visible in the background.

- Another rest on the 1, starting to see a *motif*?
  - o Motif is using a repeated pattern, whether it be rhythmic, harmonic or both. It can be used in melody and soloing
- Again another hammer where we land on the 1, this one is 16ths with a rest on the down beat, and it is probably the hardest part of the entire lesson rhythm wise.

### Lick 4 & 5

Musical notation for Lick 4 and 5. The key signature is B-flat major. The first measure is labeled with the chord **G7**. The second measure is labeled with the chord **Cm**. The notation includes a treble clef, a 7/8 time signature, and a bass staff with fret numbers. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Slurs and accents are present. A large watermark 'Ten Fingers' is visible in the background.

#### Lick 4

- Here this lick again rests on the 1
- It also has a lot of dissonant note choices for the G7
- The G# and Bb over the G7 create a lot of tension which ultimately gets resolved on the Eb, which is the b3<sup>rd</sup> of the Cm chord.

#### Lick 5

- This lick had to be transposed up an octave, on the guitar it would start on the F and work its way down to a C note a whole octave below our lowest C on the Ukulele.
- If you ever run into this arranging problem simply do what I did, move it up an octave!
- The last note of the list riff is our root note C which is emphasized even stronger by adding the entire minor chord on top.