Day 5 The D Blues Scale #TenThumbsBluesChallenge in D



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Key: D Harmony: D7, G7, A7 Video Tutorial: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= DrCtYpffKA

Chord Progression: - Here you see the progression remains the same

 D7
 ///
 D7
 ///
 D7
 ///

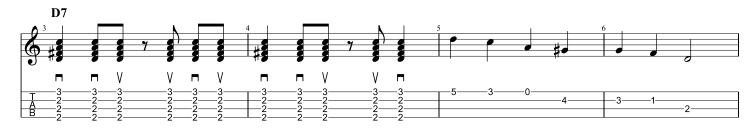
 IG7
 ///
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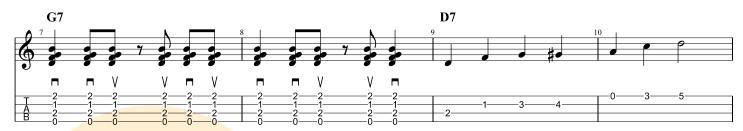
 IA7
 ///
 IG7
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 ID7
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The D Minor Pentatonic and the D Blues Scale

Ro	ot ♭3rd	4th	5th	♭7th	Root	Root	♭3rd	4th	♭5th	5th	♭7th	Root	
						2							
24					•						,	•	_
Q 4	-	•	-					•	70				
				,									
° т	1	2	0	3	-5		1	2	4	0	3		
A 2-	-1	3				2	1	5	4				

- These two scales are almost identical, in fact they share the same 5 notes, but the blues scale has one additional note, the flat 5th.
- Intervals are the building blocks of both scales and chords, every chord and scale has an interval formula
- Intervals also have distinct sounds, with the b5th being so sinister it was actually band from the church.
- You only want to use that extra note as a passing tone, meaning you never want to resolve, or finish your phrase, also known as a lick, on that extra note.
- All the other notes are okay to finish on, but different intervals will have different varying degrees of stability.
- The root and 5^{th} are stable, very safe
- The 4^{th} and the b7th are unstable and want to move
- The b3rd is semi-stable, it kinds of wants to move







- The scale is used as a descending and ascending line, meaning going down in pitch and up in pitch
- They are on bars 3&4, 7&8, which is where there is a break in the lyrics, is where the scale is. When you are jamming and singing this is the most common place to add the licks and fills, so they don't get in the way of the vocal melody.
- The turnaround has been turned up difficulthy wise a little bit, but you can feel free to use the older one if you want.