

BLUES WORKSHOP

The beginning of the blues goes back to the time of slavery in America at the end of the 19th century. The blues became the "folk music" of the black population of North America, formed from the mixture of African music traditions with the "white" music of North America. The blues was always the music of the poor, the lower classes, and the social fringe groups. Typical blues themes deal with the needs of a simple life.

► DARLING COREY Traditional Blues/USA

Slow

The most common form of blues is a 12-bar pattern, divided into 3 times 4 bars. "Darling Corey" corresponds exactly to this 12-bar blues form: the bass notes are always the fundamental note of the chord indicated.

Using steps of the scale, i. e. independent of the key played, the 12-bar blues pattern looks as follows (in G-major G is I (first step), C is IV, and D is V):
These chords are often ornamented and expanded, but remain unchanged in their basic form.

G7	G7	G7	G7	I.	I.	I.	I.
C7	C7	G7	G7	IV.	IV.	I.	I.
D7	C7	G7	G7	V.	IV.	I.	I. (V.)

The melodic line of the blues becomes unique and unmistakable with the so-called "blue notes." An example of the blue notes in the G-major scale:

Blues-Riff 1 (short melody) in G:

D. 19 520