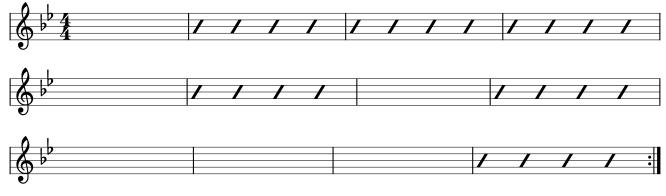
Open Music Theory — <u>https://viva.pressbooks.pub/openmusictheory/</u>

# The 12-bar Blues

Name: \_\_\_

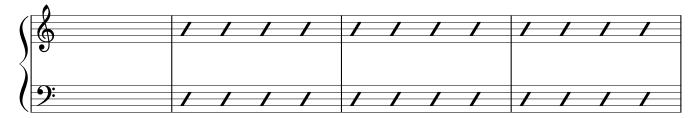
## Part 1

- Fill in lead sheet symbols to create a basic 12 bar blues schema in B<sub>b</sub> major.
- Assume all chords are 7th chords.
- Write the harmonies indicated by your lead sheet symbols in the treble staff,

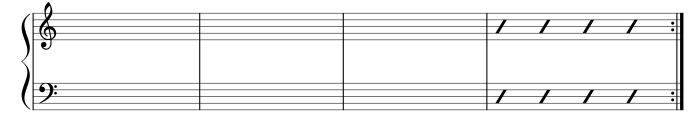


## Part 2

- Fill in lead sheet symbols to create a basic 12 bar blues schema in C major.
- Assume all chords are 7th chords.
- Voice the chords with 1 note in the left hand and 3 in the right, connecting 3rds and 7ths.



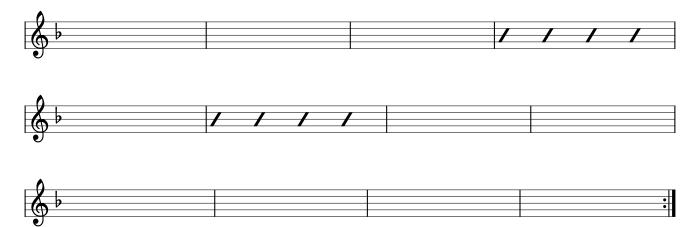




Cory Haley and Megan Lavengood.  $\$  2019. CC BY–SA 4.0. —1 of 4—

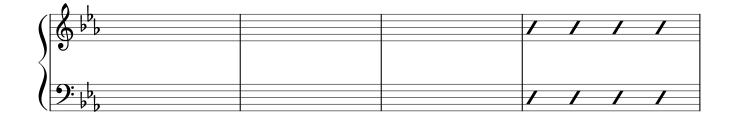
#### Part 3

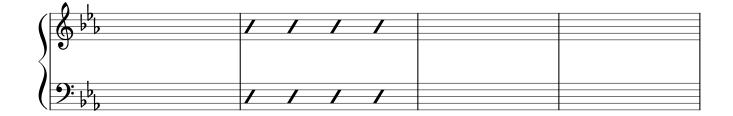
- Fill in lead sheet symbols to create a jazz blues in F major.
- Add a turnaround in the last two bars.
- Write the harmonies indicated by your lead sheet symbols in the treble staff, unvoiced.

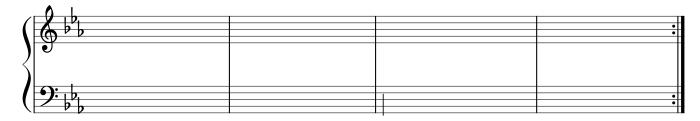


# Part 4

- Fill in lead sheet symbols to create a jazz blues in E<sub>b</sub> major.
- Add a turnaround in the last two bars.
- Voice the harmonies with 1 note in the left hand and 3 or 4 in the right.
- Connect 3rds and 7ths, then incorporate extensions.







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#### Part 5

Following are three examples of altered blues chord progressions. For each progression:

- Decide whether to compare the progression to a standard blues or a jazz blues, and write your choice in the blank above the staff.
- Circle each non-standard harmony.
- Below each circled harmony, explain the alteration (e.g., applied ii–V, applied V7, tritone substitution, ct<sup>o</sup>7, etc.)
- Scan the QR code below to hear examples of recordings that use this progression.















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