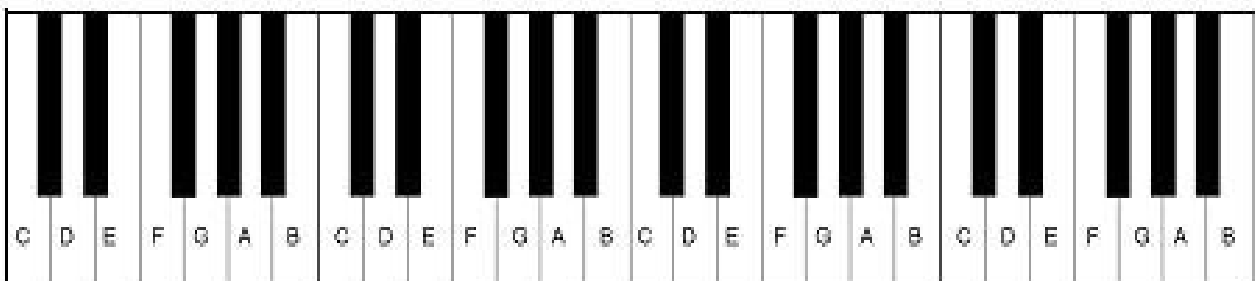


Learn all instruments easy

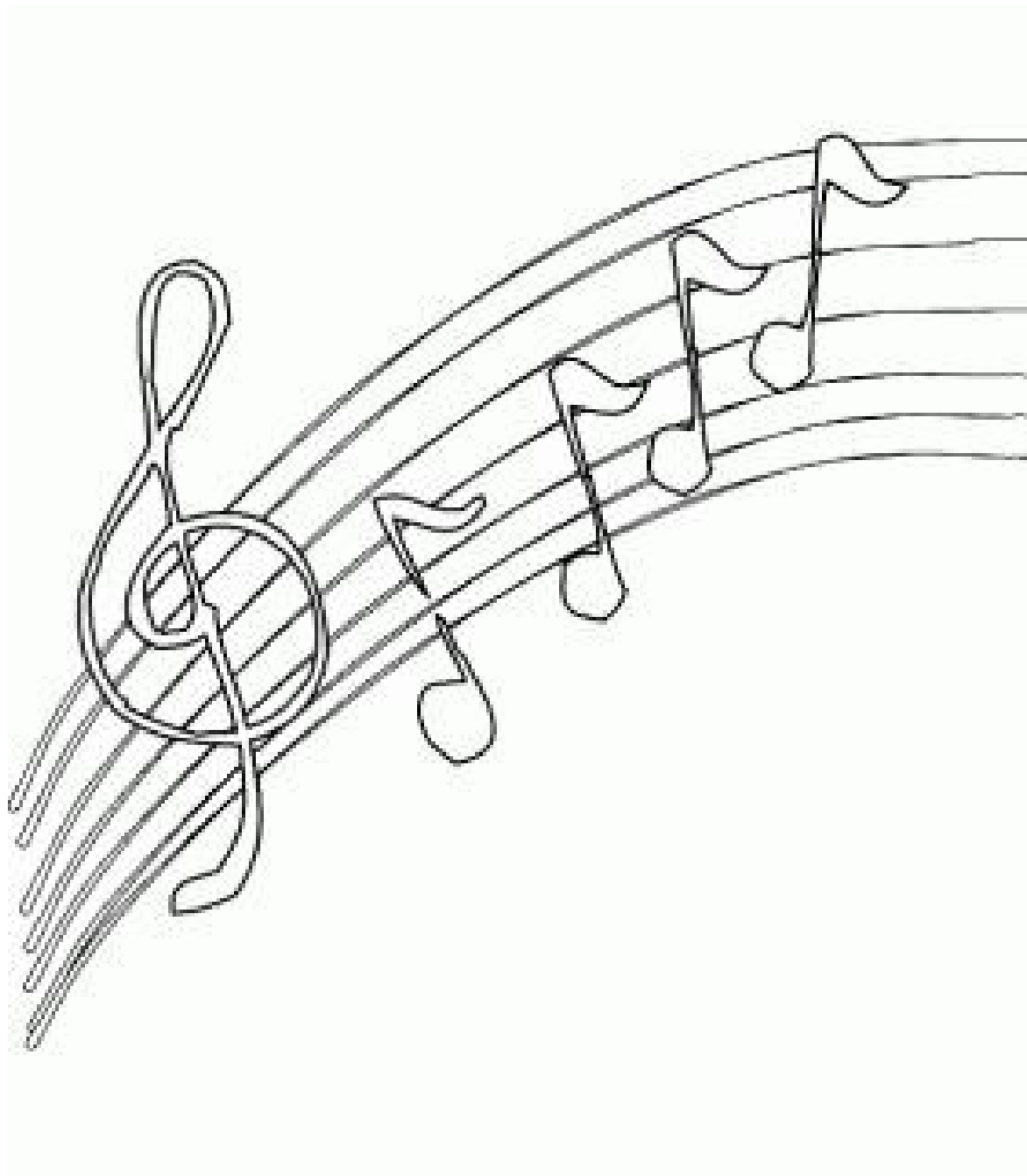
Fuzzball



Extend your musical horizons with the knowledge you have already gained with your guitar. Be all you can be.

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Learn all instruments easy

Hello once again to all you guitar nuts out there. Thanks for your support. Thanks for showing me that I'm not alone in being in love with all things twang. Oh yeah and thanks for seeding

my books, I really appreciate that because I don't have unlimited internet; I just have a vodafone widge.

The non copyright policy is the same for this book as in the other two books. Do whatever you want with this book, copy it, send it to friends. Use it as a teaching aid, whatever you like. That is why I have written it, so that you and everyone else can learn to play all the instruments there are in the world. Easy.

Before we start on what I think is the best book yet, click on these links and go and watch this fantastic vid.

[country boy Ricky Scaggs](#)

[country boy with Albert lee](#)

[country boy original video](#)

Is that just phenomenal or what?

Well if you go back to watch them again and take note of all the musicians piano, banjo, fiddle everything, you are capable of playing everything in these videos, all the instruments, everything. Just like they are doing.

You already play guitar all over the neck, you already know how to find the key and you understand how scales and chords work, so if you want to learn another instrument then 90% of the work is already done. It will be really easy. This book will show you how. Then you can be like me; able to play anything.

Remember how you realised you could play bass just because you had already learned the guitar. Well in this book I am going to show you that you can play anything, you won't need to know how to read sheet music and you don't even need to have the instrument to learn how to use it, we'll use the guitar to explore it all and if you think you have it down then you can

go buy the instrument with the knowledge that you can play it well.



The genius, Mississippi John Hurt.

This is book three in the series. Who'd have thunk there would be three? Not me that's for sure

Book one was learn guitar easy, it taught you how to play the guitar and how to find the key and understand music as it's played on the guitar.

Book two was learn blues guitar easy, it taught you how to play lead guitar and blues.

Ok, this book is about what to do when you run out of stuff that interests you on the guitar, it'll happen eventually. It happened to me in the late seventies and I went looking for another instrument to learn. I bought a violin and some bluegrass / old time American records. I fell in love with fiddle music right then and have explored a world of wonderful music since. There is

tons of this stuff on you tube, just type in 'old time American fiddle music' as a search term, or google it.



You know that feeling you got when you first nobbled the blues scale and you realised that you could play lead guitar to anything? When you finally learned how to play major scales up the neck and round in circles instead of just across, you could really shred for hours without limits. Or even when you first learned to find the key and what you played sounded right and you knew it was. Well you will want those moments regularly; they are what keeps the endorphins flowing. And the guitar has only so many new things to find.

What you need to do is branch out. Learn other instruments and apply the features that are unique to those instruments to the guitar. Playing other instruments will introduce you to a whole world of music and technique that you don't know about but might send shivers up your back more than guitar ever did. Every instrument and every style has something new to offer, unique to that instrument or style. You could be a born banjo playah and not know it, you could maybe get on with the tuning

or the way of playing dobro guitar but until you have a go you would never know till you tried it, and you might just be brilliant at it.

You might try piano and think, “this is EASY” because you think in piano terms more than you think in guitar terms. Does this make sense?

When you didn’t know modes they were scary right? Well the idea of learning piano is too, 88 teeth, do they bite? Only if you want them to. There seems such a lot to learn. I am going to teach you piano / keyboard in the next chapter and you will be making your own music without the need for books or sheet music, you will make music out of thin air just like you do with the guitar.

Once you understand how it works, you will use that keyboard to do all your song writing and you will make your backing tracks with it. You will play piano every day I promise you. Knowing how to play guitar makes learning piano easy. The same goes for any other instrument. Don’t worry, dive in and enjoy the ride.

Imagine how different guitar music became when Les Paul invented the solid body guitar and multi track recording.

How it all changed again when Jimi Hendrix used overdrive. It’s all about development.



Think of the Beatles music before they went to India and George discovered the sitar. Can you see how that changed all of their music from then on? It breathed new life into it.



John Coltrane played sax just like everyone else until he was introduced to Indian scales and the soprano sax, then his music changed beyond recognition, went places no one had ever been to.

Remember when Vai brought out passion and warfare? Totally different than everything that had come out before. That was the effect John Coltrane had. He used

scales and harmonic effects that no one had even thought of before and took jazz into places undreamed of by anyone.

Every musician admires John Coltrane and they should.



Sonny Rollins on the left here, was another innovator. He took jazz saxophone to another level. He was a great musician, playing for hours and never playing the same riff twice. Constantly evolving the music and taking it to different places.

You wouldn't play just one type of music on your guitar would you? I bet you play blues, Spanish, rock, 60s 70s 80s, Jazz, country. The list goes on. Well, why just play guitar? If you were to get a different instrument to try out, you already know how to play it



because you learned how on the guitar. Why be a guitarist when you can be a musician. Why just eat the soup when there are so many other courses?

You know you can play bass, even if you never tried. When you learned about chords and scales I bet you diddled about on the piano or keyboard. Every guitarist has a keyboard. Well this book will introduce you to some instruments and types of music without you having to spend any money buying the instrument first and hopefully will give you the confidence to try them out.

Have fun. Enjoy.



Les Paul, the man who made it all happen for us guitarists. The guy who invented rock guitar.

PIANO

I am known in my house as the prison pianist. I'm always behind two or three bars and I'm always looking for the key.



If you already play guitar and you learned how to play with learn guitar easy then playing piano is going to be quite simple to learn for you. If you haven't read learn guitar easy or learn blues guitar easy then get yourself a free copy here

[fuzzballs books](#)

I'm going to teach you to play piano without you needing to know how to read music so you can get a feel for it and make a decision whether to take up piano or not.

I'll concentrate on one key for now, the key of C, but you can easily work out the other keys by yourself once you understand how the piano works. I'll show you how at the end of this section.

Don't worry, if you had no trouble learning all the major scale patterns on the guitar (how long did it take to learn them all? A week?) then learning the piano will be a breeze.

To play the piano as well as you play the guitar, just like you did with guitar, you need to learn three things, the Major scale, the pentatonic scale and the chords. It will be much easier because you are already most of the way there.

Ok. First let's get familiar with the Key of C.

The notes that make up the key of C, that is the notes you are allowed to use if you are playing in C, are:

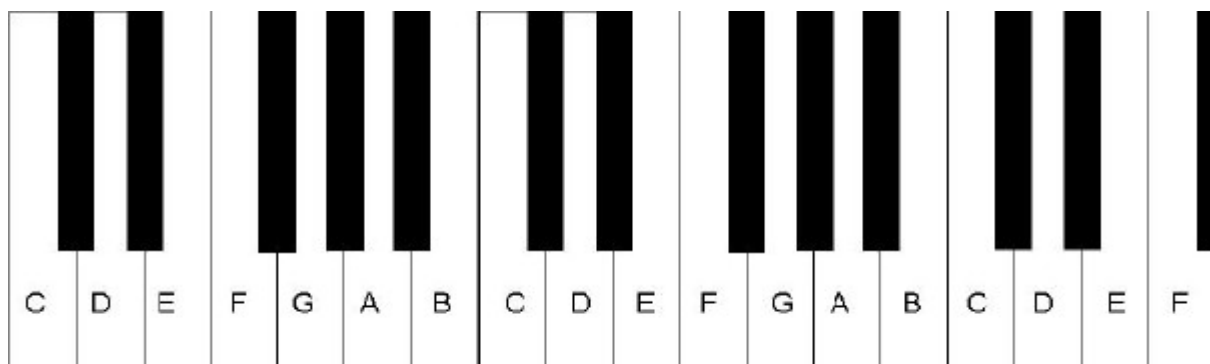
C D E F G A B

The chords that you use in C are made from those notes. The note itself, the 3rd note from it and the 5th note from it.

So the chord C would be CEG played together.

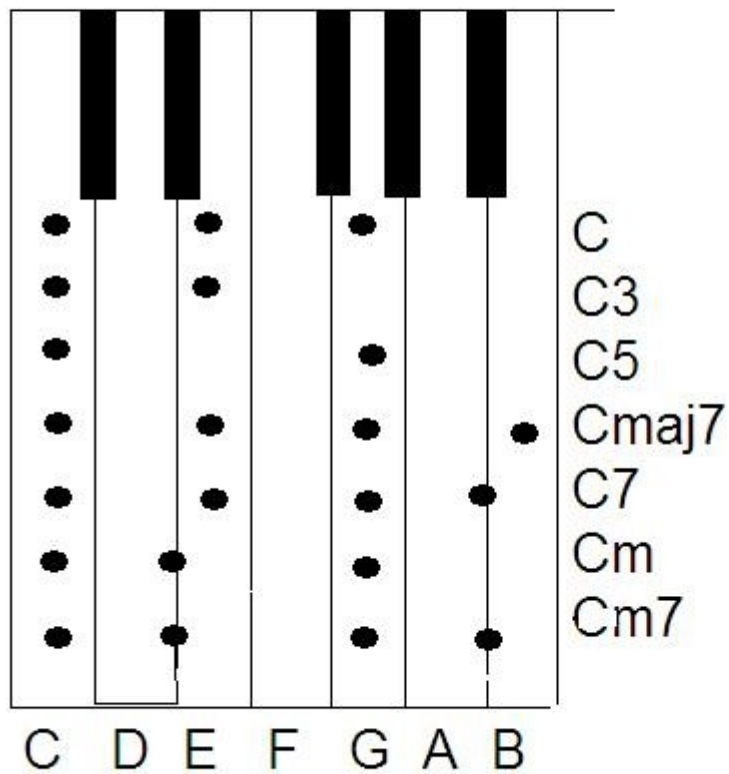
The chord G would be GBD played together.

On a piano keyboard the scale of C is easy to remember because the notes are all the white ones. None of the black keys are used except in the pentatonic but I'll show you that in a while.



As you can see, all the notes have black notes in between called sharps (#) except B and E.

Here is a chart showing you how to play all the variations of a chord. The example is C but it goes for any chord.

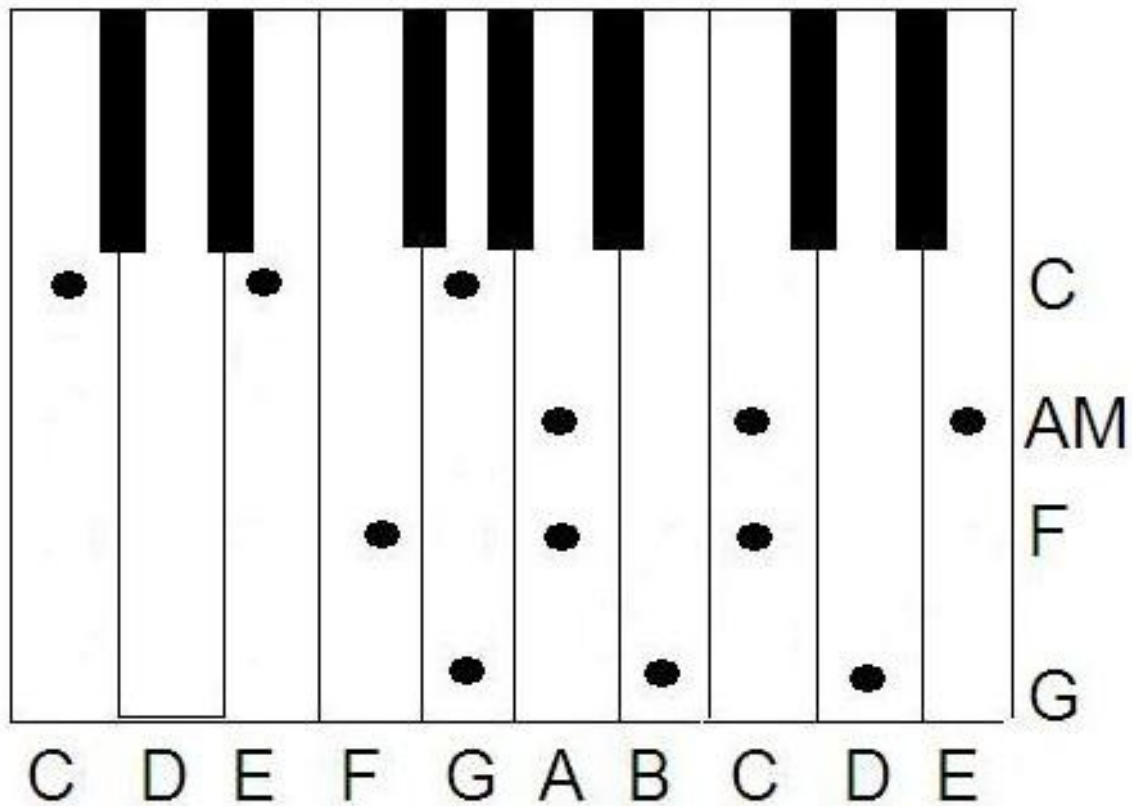


The dots on the line between the keys are played on the black keys.

Every chord in the key of C is shaped like this, so they are easy to remember. Unlike the guitar you can see which chord you are playing because it is obvious which note you are on and it is easy to count the third and the fifth from it and all the chords use the same pattern. So now you can play all the chords in C.

You just learned 50 chords.

To play rhythm with your left hand you play a sequence of chords. Let's do a sequence you already know, C Am F G.



Try playing teenager in love with this:

C Am F G

Each time we have a quarrel it almost breaks my heart,

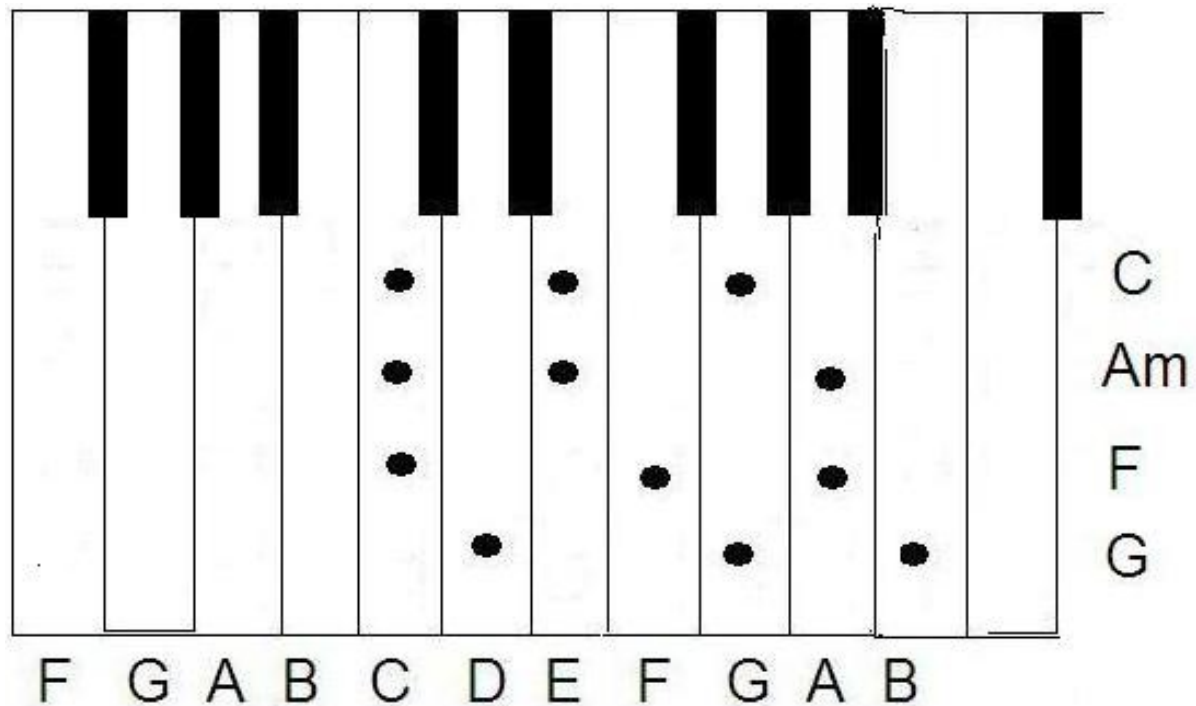
C Am F G

For I am so afraid that we might have to part

Now that feels awkward because there is a lot of movement required to play the four chords and you have to lift your hand off the keyboard to change chord which means you have to look at what you are doing, so what you need to do is invert the chords so that they are all in the same area and you don't need

to lift off the keyboard to find the next chord, always having at least one finger still on the keyboard enabling you to play all four chords without looking for them.

Remember inverting a chord means playing the notes in a different order, same notes, just arranged differently. CEG could be EGC for example.



Now to change from C to Am needs only one finger to move. Isn't that easier? The same goes for F. This is why C Am F G is such a well used chord sequence.

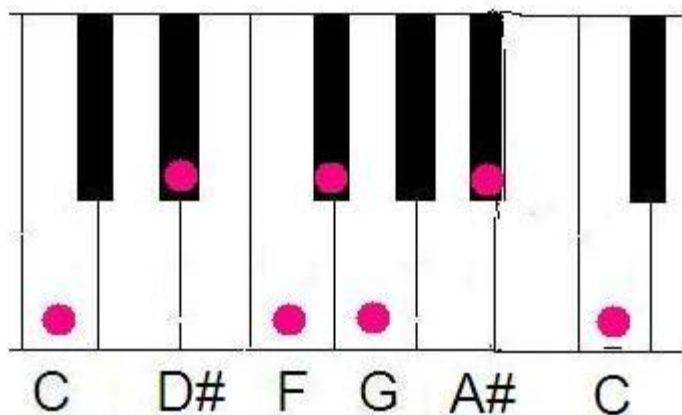
Lastly remember that you don't have to play a full chord. Explore variations. Play the chords as notes, for example instead of playing all three notes together, play them separately like the rhythm of every breath you take or the rhythm of Elvis Presley's I can't help falling in love with you.

Play rhythm by using the chords with your left and right hands. Think about how you use the bass three strings on a guitar with the treble three strings to get rhythm. Explore and you will

blossom. Playing chords on a piano and singing along is just like when you do it with a guitar.

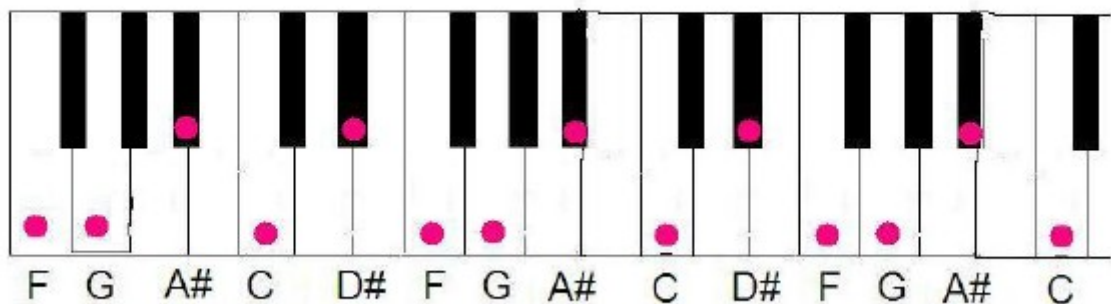
Now the fun bit. The blues scale.

In C the blues scale is C D# F G A# C. So on the keyboard it's here.



The F# is a grace note only used in blues.

Once you have learned this scale, you can play it all the way up the keyboard like this.



So if you play chords with your left hand and play the lead with your right hand using this scale you can play blues.

When you are playing a tune with your right hand, whether using a major or a blues scale, you can play a chord instead of a note at any time.

To figure out the notes in any key, start with the 1st note in the scale and count the semitones (2 2 1 2 2 2 1).

Let's work out G major.

G A B C D E F# G

+2 +2 +1 +2 +2 +2 +1

You can work out any major chord by counting +4 +3 so C major would be C then E (4 semitones from C) Then G (3 semitones from E).

Blues scales are worked out 3 2 2 3

So G blues/pentatonic would be

G A# C D F

+3 +2 +2 +3

This might seem awkward at first but you would be surprised how quickly you will be doing this without giving it much thought; it will become second nature the more you do it.

Piano is a very important instrument to learn if you are a musician. Most music is written using piano. With piano you can play the rhythm, bass and melody all at the same time. Put the effort into piano, you won't be disappointed.

The other thing is, if you learn how to play a keyboard then you have also learned the other instruments that use a keyboard, like vibraphone, sax, flute, accordion, clarinet. It's endless.

BANJO



I LOVE BANJO MUSIC. I love to zone out on my armchair and play for hours. My wife however hates banjo, with a passion, and you can't put headphones into a banjo and I want to live. I had to give it up. Hope you have more luck.

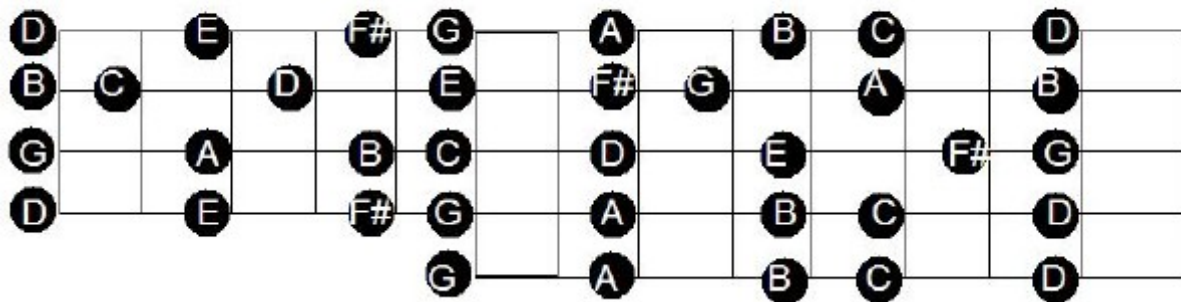
Banjo is very similar to the guitar and it has a lot to offer a guitarist because of the way it is tuned and played. If you learn how the banjo works, many of the tunings and techniques can translate over to the guitar giving you a new and easier way of doing some things that are hard to do with the standard way of tuning and playing the guitar. Especially if you want to do finger style. So even if you are a die hard rock/blues player, it's worth taking a look at this chapter because there is going to be something that you can use to extend your skills.

The banjo came to the west during the slave trade period and it looked like this: It is called an Akonting. The original banjo.



Banjo used to always have 4 strings but the banjo players couldn't keep up with the fiddle players so a 5th string was added which starts on the fifth fret and is tuned the same as the 1st string 5th fret.

Here is a neck map of the banjo. The key scale is G major.



Now if you play guitar you would look for modes and scale patterns on this map and you would be right to do so, banjo is played like that, but the banjo is played by playing chords and scales at the same time by using cross string single finger scales. This enables you to play chords and tunes at the same time, much like Chet Atkins does.

To show you how this is done tune your guitar like the first 4 strings of a banjo, you need D G B D so just tune the first string down to D, same note as the 3rd fret on the second string.

Now play this:

The 0 note on the fifth string is the same as on the 1st string 5th fret so just play the high G there.



Doesn't that just knock you out? A one finger scale. Learn this scale because we are going to use it extensively in the next chapter when we cover Dobro / slide guitar.

A Perfect example of the difference between banjo and guitar can be shown by the tune Wildwood flower. This is usually the first tune anyone learns on the guitar.

Here is the tune as played on the banjo:

Part A

G

1 3 0 3 2 0 | 0 0 1 0 0 | 2 0 0 0 2

1 M T I M T M I M T I M T I I M T I M T I

D

4 0 0 0 0 | 5 0 0 0 0 | 6 0 0 3 0 3 2 0

1 T I M T I T I M T I M T I I M T I M T M

G

7 0 0 1 0 0 | 8 0 0 0 2 0 2 | 9 0 0 0 0

1 M T I M T I I M T I M T I I T I M T I

Part B

10 0 0 0 0 | 11 0 0 0 0 2 | 12 0 0 0

T I M T I M T I M T I M T M T M T

C <-----Make C Chord-----> **G**

13 2 0 0 0 | 14 0 0 0 0 | 15 0 0 0 0 2

T M T M T T I M T I I M T I M T I

D **G**

16 0 3 0 0 | 17 0 0 0 2 | 18 0 0 0 0

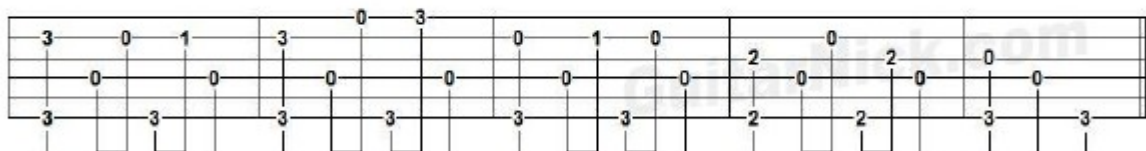
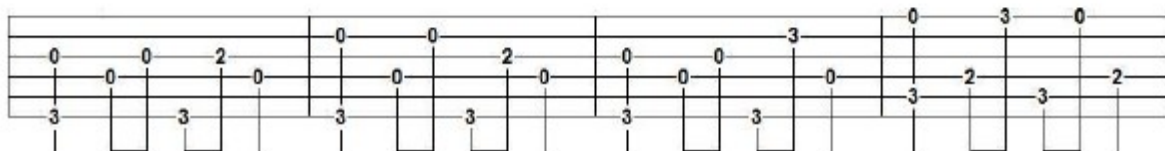
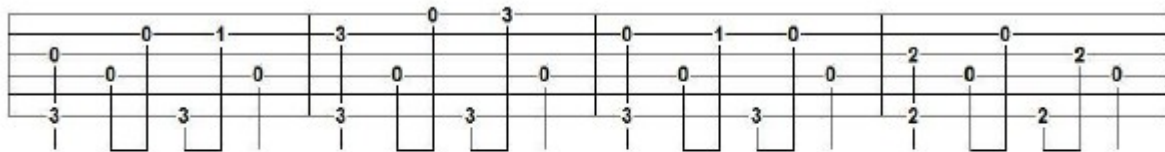
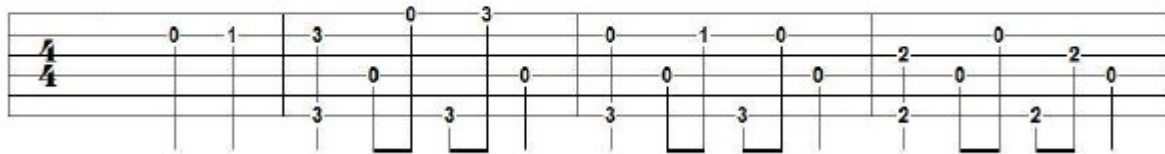
1 I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T T I M T I M

19 0 0 0 0

T I M T I M T

Now here is the same tune as you would play it on the guitar.

Wildwood Flower



If you don't know the tune, don't worry, just go to you tube and type in wildwood flower as a search term. There you will find about a million versions of the tune played on every instrument there is.

You tube also has plenty of instructional videos for all kinds of instruments including banjo. I haven't done a video course yet but I'm thinking about it. There's already lots of them, I don't know if I have anything to offer that isn't already there. Anyway

if I put my ugly old face on your screen you would have to take a day off work to get over the shock. My wife is always asking me to play solo; so low she can't hear me...

If you like wildwood flower as much as I do, here are the lyrics:

Wildwood flower

I will twine and will mingle my raven black hair,
With the roses so red and the lilies so fair,
And the myrtle so green of an emerald hue
And the pale emanita and islip so blue.

Oh he promised to love me, he promised to love,
And cherish me always all others above,
I awoke from my dream and my idol was clay,
My passion for loving had vanished away.

Oh he taught me to love him, he called me his flower,
A blossom to cheer him through life's weary hour,
But now he has gone and left me alone,
The wild flowers to weep and the wild birds to moan.

I'll dance and I'll sing and my life will be gay,
I'll banish this weeping, drive troubles away,
I'll live yet to see him regret this dark hour,
When he won and neglected this frail wildwood flower.

Here's another tune. 8th of January. You can find it on the soundtrack album to the film Deliverance, duelling banjos. It contains all the elements of how to play banjo, including that neat string skip scale in the last line. It's in the key of G.

Eighth of January

The image displays four staves of guitar tablature for the song "I Wanna Dance with Somebody" by Whitney Houston. Each staff represents a line of music, with fret numbers (0-12) and chord names (G, C, D7) written above the staff. Below the staff, the corresponding fret numbers are listed, and below that, the letters T, I, M, I are used to indicate fingerings or techniques.

Staff 1: Chords: G, C, D7, G. Fret numbers: 10, 9, 9, 9, 9, 10, 9, 10, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 9, 0, 0, 0, 10. Fingering: T I, M I M T M I T M, I M I T I M I T, I T I M I T I M, T I M I T T I.

Staff 2: Chords: G, C, D7, G. Fret numbers: 9, 10, 9, 10, 9, 10, 10, 9, 9, 10, 10, 9, 10, 5, 4, 5, 0, 0, 0. Fingering: M I M T M I T M, I M I T I M I T, I T I M I T I M, T I M I T.

Staff 3: Chords: G, D7, G. Fret numbers: 5, 5, 3, 0, 5, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 4, 3, 4, 3, 0, 5, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2. Fingering: T M I, T M I, I T, M I M I T I T I, T M I, T M I, M I, M I T I T, T I.

Staff 4: Chords: D7, G. Fret numbers: 5, 5, 3, 0, 5, 0, 0, 7, 0, 7, 7, 0, 5, 5, 0, 5, 0, 2, 0, 0. Fingering: T M I, T M I, I T, M I M T I T I T, I T I T M I M T, M I T M I.

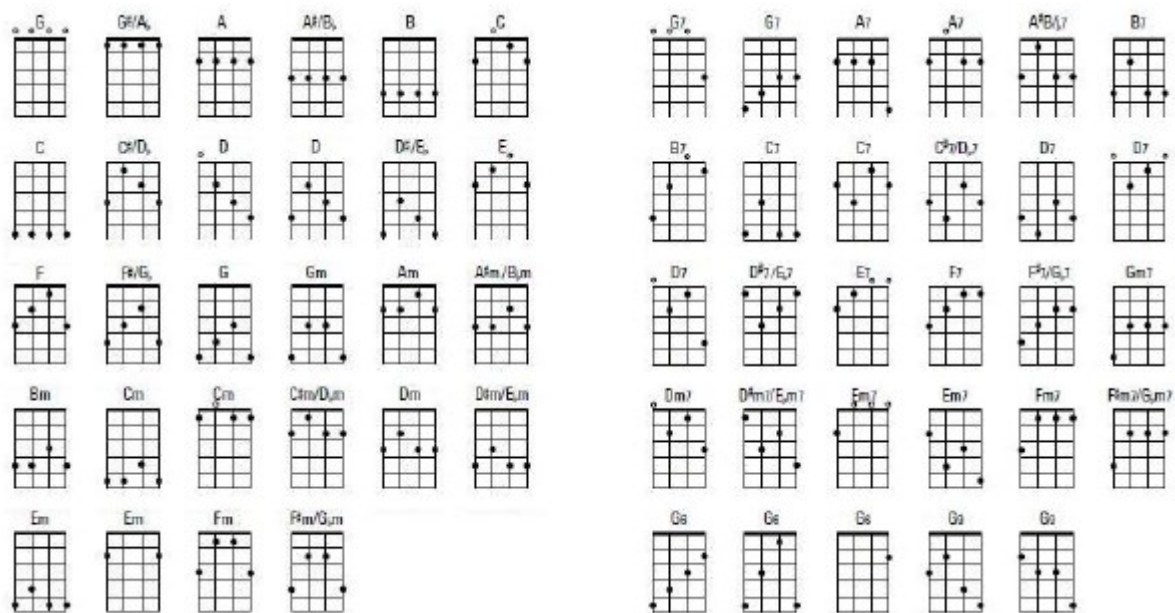
Note how the first and second line are played using a D shape. As a guitarist you would expect that section to be played by an across the neck scale, but it isn't, it's just a chord with the odd

Here's a version of the same tune in the key of D written for banjo but it doesn't make use of the high G 5th string, so you can play it on guitar.

[Dan Crary home](#)

He will stun you with his ability and there's lots of interest on his site.

I'll bet you are wondering how to make chords on the banjo, well here is a chart of them all.



Have fun. I did when I learned to play the banjo. If this chapter has made you want to learn to play banjo then there is only one place to go as far as I am concerned and that is to the website of the best banjo teacher in the world, Pete Wernick.



He wrote the book on the left. Every banjo player considers it to be the banjo bible, it's the book I learned with and it is astonishing how quickly this book can teach you the banjo. The book is called Bluegrass banjo by Peter Wernick.

Here's the link to go to Amazon if you want to see it or buy it.

[bluegrass banjo at Amazon](#)

Here is the link to Pete Wernicks website where you will find a whole world of wonderful stuff.

[Pete Wernick home](#)

Other links to tab websites are:

Tom Hanway

[Tom Hanway.com](#)

The best tab site for old time American fiddle / banjo tunes is Jaybuckey. Here's a link, go there, enjoy.

[Jaybuckey.com](#)

Another great site is banjo hangout. It covers all instruments, not just banjo and there's tons of tab. It is way worth a look.

[banjo hangout](#)

Ok, that's about all I have on banjo, next we'll have a look at dobro / slide guitar.



Dobro / slide

Before we start, go to these links and watch the vids to give you an idea of what you are going to be able to do soon.

[blackberry blossom](#)[Bill Cheatham](#)

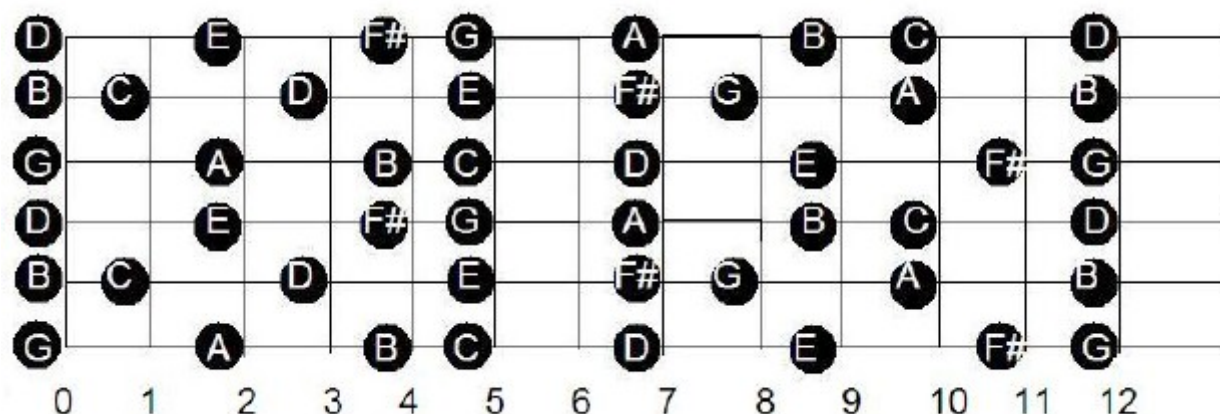
[orange blossom special](#)

[James Kerr solo](#)



Isn't that just the prettiest sound you ever heard? Well that is dobro. It's played on a resonator guitar using a bottleneck slide. You can do this using your guitar and any small glass bottle. You just need to re tune your guitar.

Remember that tuning for the banjo? Well let's extend it to all six strings, you only have to tune the big E to a G, the A to a B and the little E to a D. So you get this.



Notice how the 1st 2nd and 3rd strings are the same as the 4th 5th and 6th strings but an octave higher? This means that any scale you learn on the first 3 strings also go the same on the other 3 strings. It's like you have 2 three stringed guitars, a high one and a low one. Pretty neat huh?

You can now play across all six strings with one finger or a slide. Like this. Learn this, all the bluegrass in the world is here.

Moderate ♩ = 120

So now you have nearly two octaves to play with. If you watch the video at the start of this chapter, you will see that those guys are doing just this. You can play any tune with it.

You can also play scales up the neck like you usually do on the guitar using the following patterns.

dobro scales

The musical score is written on a single staff and consists of the following sequence of notes and fret numbers: 5, 4, 3, 5, 4, 5, 3, 5, 4, 7, 5, 5, 4, 5, 3, 5, 4, 2, 0. The notation includes slurs over the first four notes (5-4-3-5), the next four notes (5-4-5-3), and the final four notes (5-4-2-0). There are also ties between the 5th and 7th notes, and the 11th and 12th notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.



To play dobro using a slide, you need to play the guitar from above, with the guitar in your lap because the slide has to move from the bass up. Plus it gets a bit uncomfortable on your wrist if you



play it like a guitar. If you are playing slide guitar and the slide is on your little finger then that's ok because you are playing most of the time in the conventional way using your fingers. If you play it wrong the dobro police will come and arrest you, and you wouldn't want that.

Well, other than saying, "explore the neck and learn that scale", there isn't much more to tell you on dobro. Have fun with it.

Here for your delight are some links to some of the best dobro sites where you can learn more and get a bunch of free tab.

[dobro players anonymous](#)

[planet dobro](#)

[troy burningmeyer dobro](#)

Hope you become great at dobro. It's a beautiful sound.

Fiddle / mandolin

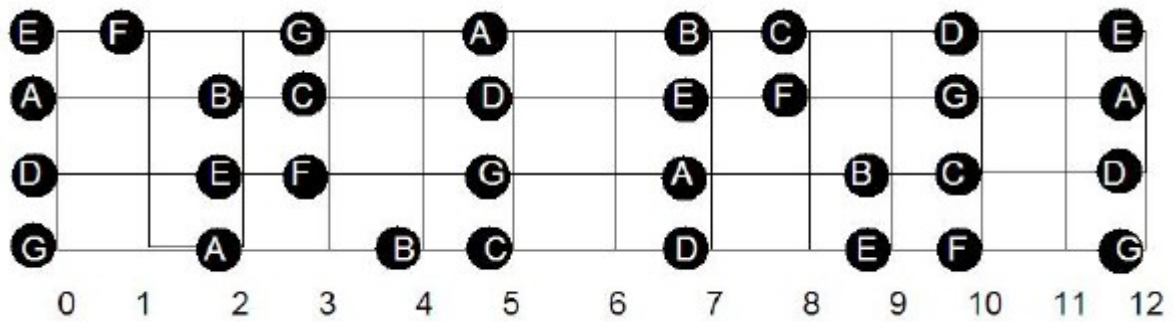


Both the fiddle and the mandolin are tuned the same, G D A E.

The fiddle doesn't have any frets, so if you want to get tab for the fiddle, such as old time American fiddle music, you have to use tab written for mandolin, there is a lot of it on the net.

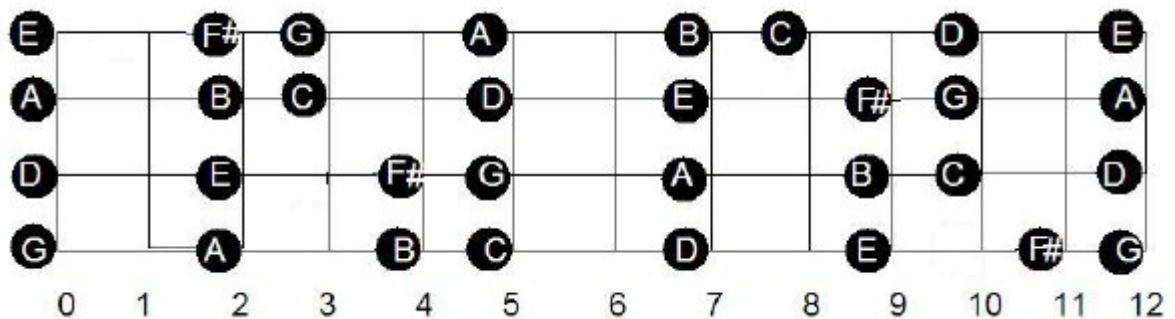
Violin music comes as sheet music, which is fine if you know how to read it. If not, use mandolin tab.

Here is a map of the neck of the violin / mandolin in C major.



As you can see from the neck map the scales are made by playing four notes per string, so if your ear is working you can find the scales easily and use the tab to find the notes on the fiddle. Reading tab for mandolin is just the same as reading guitar tab.

Another thing worth noting is, if you used a G major scale the F would become F# which would make the scale pattern look like this, which is easier to remember because there are only 2 patterns to the whole scale within the first five frets.



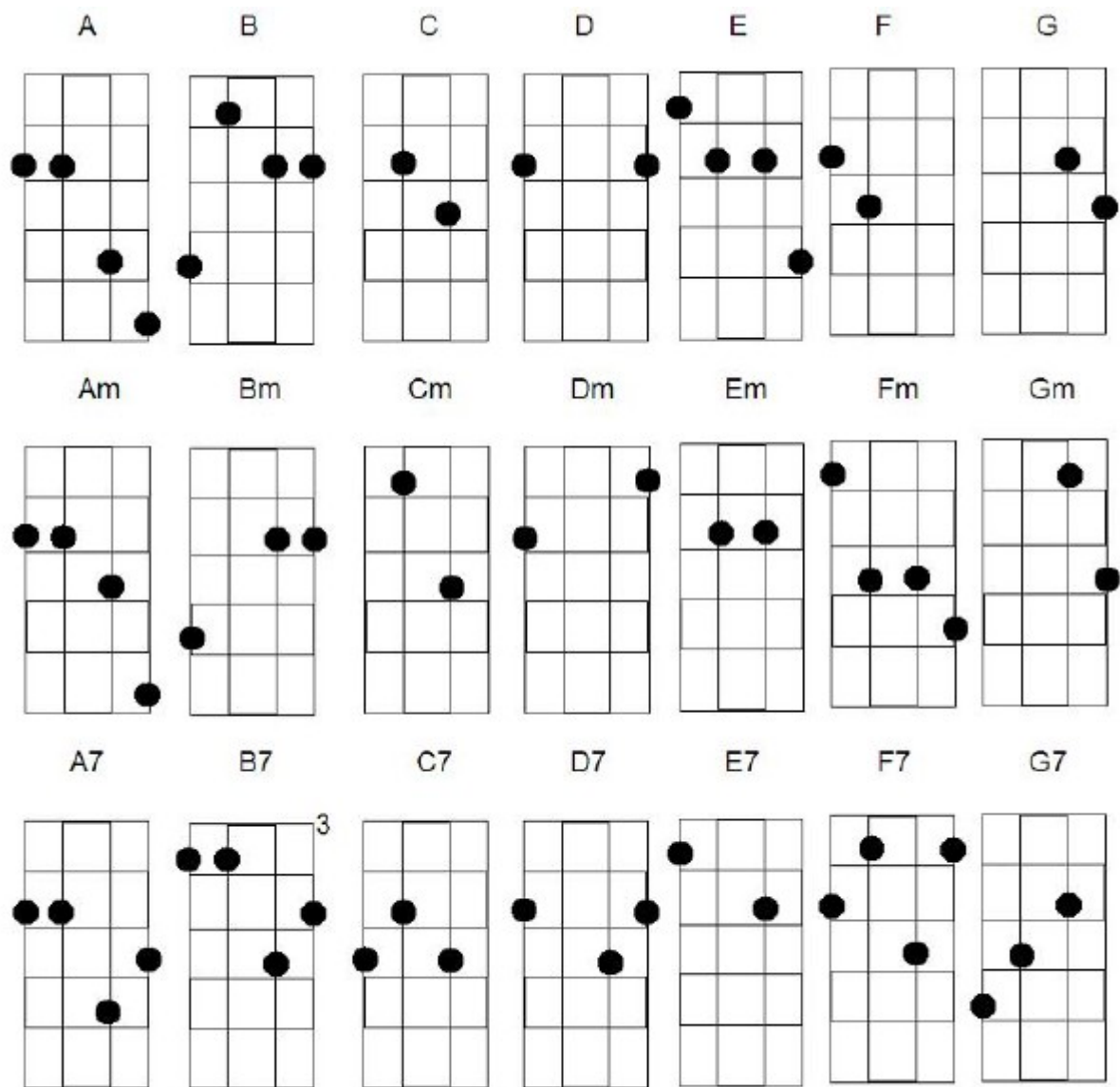
The clever souls among you might spot that the scale from the open fret in the G map is the same as on the C map on the fifth fret. Just like with the guitar, the map is movable.



The other thing that makes this tuning handy is when you want to play two notes together to make a chord. The 5th note of any chord is right next to the root note on any place on the neck. Go look and see. C5 is C and G. G5 is G and D. A5 is A and E and so on.

You don't have the awkward 2nd string tuning you get on the guitar where you have to take account of the fact that the string is tuned to B instead of the logical C.

Here for the mandolin player are the chords as played on the mandolin. They work on the fiddle too. So do I but don't tell the boss....



Fiddle music covers a whole world of styles from American to Irish, Scottish, English and Gypsy. Even French hot club du Paris, Classical, the list goes on.

If you learn to play the violin, a lifetime won't be long enough to learn it all and there will be a lot of good music and good people for you to discover. Explore all these instruments and have a happy musical creative life.

Tab time

We are nearing the end of this book, so I'm going to finish off with some guitar tab for ya.

These are all my favourite intros and a couple of riffs that I have learned over the years.

I have to say that each one was written on guitar pro by me and they are the way I play them. Anyway, enjoy.

Chinatown

Thin Lizzy



The Beatles

7 times

F

The Police

Add2

F#madd2

Drus2

Esus2

Add2

9

get back

The Beatles

1

11 10 10 10 10 12 12

full

12

full

12

10

11

10

9 7 9 7 7 5 7 5

5

11 10 10 10 10 12

1/2 full

12

1/2

12

10

11

10

9 7 9 7 7 5 7 5

7 5 7 5 7 5

2

9

7 9 7 9

5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5



Charlie Christian

I feel fine

The Beatles

1

12 12 10 12

11

14

11

14

10 10 8 10

10

5

9 12 9 12

5 5 3 5

4 7 4 7

3

8

5 5 3 5

4 7 4 7

3

Life in the fast lane

The Eagles

1 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4

7 1/4 1/4

10 1/4 1/4

Message in a bottle

The Police

C#sus2 Asus2 Bsus2 F#sus2

K X X X

X X X X

K X X X

X X X X

1 C#sus2 Asus2 Bsus2 F#sus2 C#sus2 Asus2 Bsus2 F#sus2

1 8 4 4 6 7 8 4 4 6 7

4 6 2 4 4 6 7 4 6 2 4 4 6 7

4 0 2 2 2 4 2 4 0 2 2 4 2

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

The biggest difference between men and boys is the cost of their toys.
—Dr. Joyce Brothers

Oh Well

Fleetwood Mac

Fingerstyle guitar tab for "Oh Well" by Fleetwood Mac. The piece is in 4/4 time and D major. The tab is written for a single guitar, with the right hand playing the melody and the left hand providing harmonic support. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The tab is divided into measures, with measure numbers 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, and 21 indicated at the start of each line. The notation includes various fret numbers (0-4), accidentals (sharps, naturals), and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 24.

1 5 9 13 17 21

24

Phantom of the opera

Iron maiden

1

7
8

4 5 4 4 5 4 5

3
4

7 4 5 4 5 7

2

7

6
8

7 7 7 9 9 9

7 7 7 8 8 8

7 7 7 8 8 8

10 10 10 14 14 14

19 15 17 19 15 17

12

19 15 17 19 15 17

19 15 17 19

2 2 2 5 2 2

2 2 2 5 2 2

2 2 2 5 2 2

18

12 7 4 4 4 7 4 4 4 4 4 7 4 4 5 5 5 8 5 5 5 5 5 8 5 5

10 5

9 9 7 7

26

4 4 5 5 7 7 6 8 2 2 2 5 2 2 2 2 2 5 2 2 2 2

2 2 3 3 5 5

30

7 7 2 2 2 5 2 2 2 2 2 5 2 2 2 2 2 5 2 2 7 7

5 5

Pretty woman

Roy Orbison

1

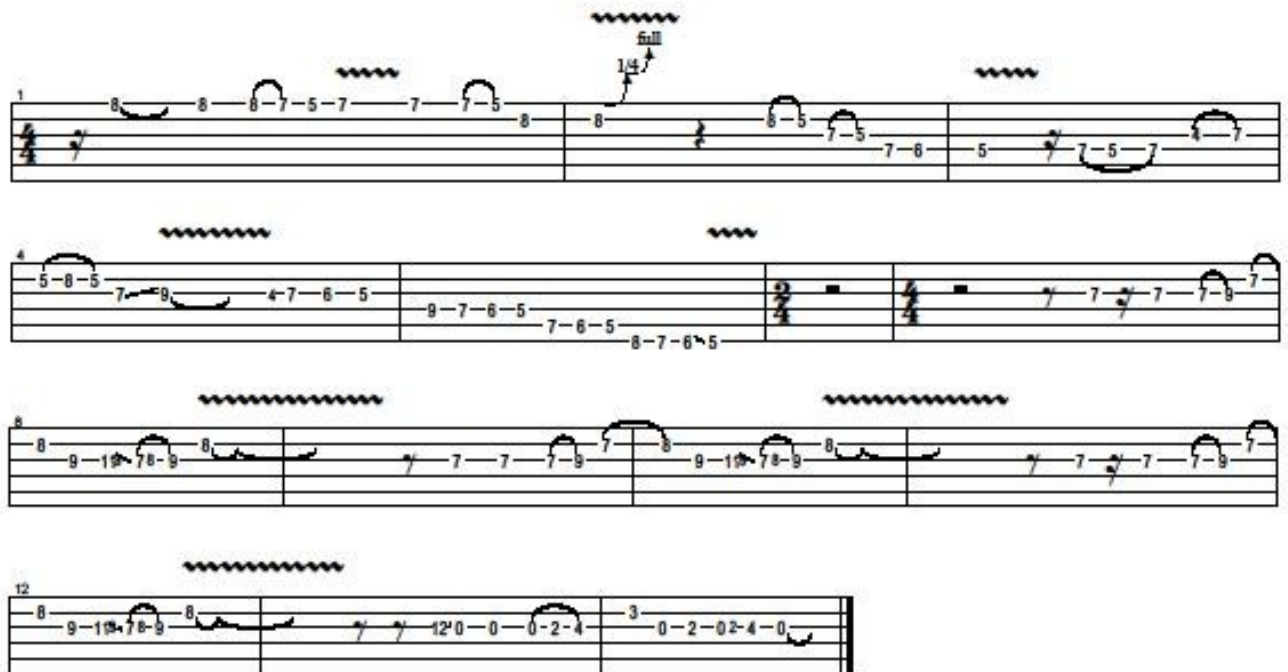
4
4

0 0 4 2 0 0 0 4 2 0 0 0 4 2 0 0 4 2 0

5

0 0 4 2 0 0 4 2 0 0 4 2 0 0 4 2 0

Aerosmith



ziggy stardust

david bowie

G D C Bm Am G D

C Bm Am G D C Bm Am

G D C Bm Am G

So that is the end of book 3. Now you can see the infinite nature of music, how much there is to explore.

Enjoy your musical life, create, have fun and remember my motto.

Love not money.



