Every key has its own unique set of 1-4-5 chords, as we collectively refer to them, and there are thousands of 1-4-5 songs in the folk, pop, rock and country genres that contain those three chords exclusively.

For now, I want you to be able to identify 1-4-5 chords in a handful of Major keys: $C, A, G, E$, and $D$. This group of keys is usually referred to as, yep, the CAGED keys.

## Key of E

Let's do the same process with the Key of E. Lay out the 7 letters, pick off your 1-4-5s:

| E | F | G | A | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | C | D |
| 5 | 6 | 7 |  |  |



So E, A and B are the 1-4-5 chords (though guitarists prefer the B7 chord). Notice that there is a two-chord overlap between our two keys, the E and the A chords. Every chord has its own key and appears in two others, acting as a 4 chord in one and a 5 chord in the other.


## Key of D

Let's do the same process with the Key of D. Lay out the 7 letters, pick off your 1-4-5s:


I started with the Keys of A, E and D because I knew that their patterns on the neck were similar, only starting on different open strings.

The next two keys will require more fretted notes.

