These 3 chords, G, C and D, are known as Major Chords, and are perfectly happy and harmonious chords. When they are played together, they belong to the G Chord Family, meaning that the G chord is the squad leader and the C and D chords are two of the grunts.

Before I show you some more pretty chords that belong to the **G Chord Family** and give you some details as to how this and other Chord Families are constructed and function, I want you to get comfortable doing some **strumming** using the 3 chords we already have.

So, on the last page, you played 4 Downstrokes on each chord, and this is how we'll express that. This is a **Tablature Diagram** (**Tab** for short) that shows the Downstrokes over the passage of time. There are 4 beats, **1 2 3 4**, in one **measure**, or **bar**, of what is called 4/4 Time.

Now, after each Downstroke, as your hand comes back up, go ahead and hit the strings, creating an Upstroke. Now each measure has 4 strong beats (the numbers) alternating with 4 weaker beats (the plusses), to be counted: 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +(One-and-Two-and-Three-and-Four-and.)

I do declare that that is too busy a sound. Let's omit the Upstroke on Count 1+, which calls attention to the Downstroke on Count 1, which is known as the Downbeat of the measure. This is known as the Downbeat Strum Pattern.

Even less busy, and I think more useful, is the Shuffle Strum Pattern, where you take the first half of the Downbeat Pattern (Counts 1 2+) and repeat it.

The Boom-Chicka Strum Pattern is the same as the Shuffle Pattern except that the Downstrokes on Counts 1 and 3 occur only on the single 4th string (Boom). You see the D's that have been moved to the lowest line in the Tab, representing the 4th string. The Chickas come on Count 2 and Count 4. Sort of a country sound.

Here's a Downbeat Strum in 3/4 Time or Waltz Time; just remove Count 4 from the Downbeat Strum in 4/4 Time.





3/4 Time Downbeat Strum



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