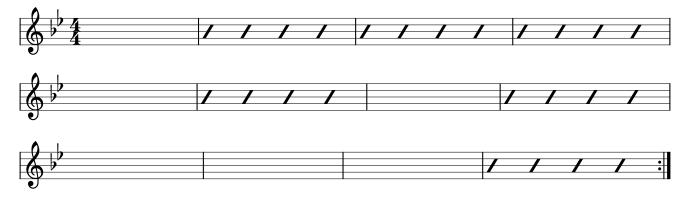
# The 12-bar Blues

Name:
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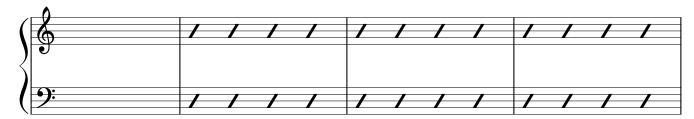
## Part 1

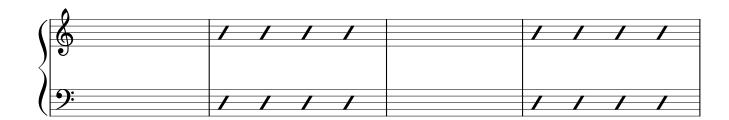
- Fill in chord symbols to create a basic 12 bar blues schema in Bb major.
- Assume all chords are 7th chords.
- Write the harmonies indicated by your chord symbols in the treble staff, unvoiced.

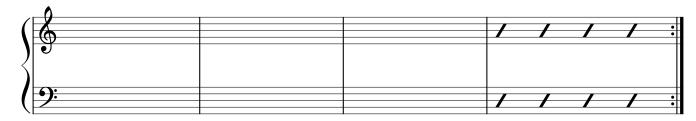


## Part 2

- Fill in chord 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 or 4 in the right, connecting 3rds and 7ths.

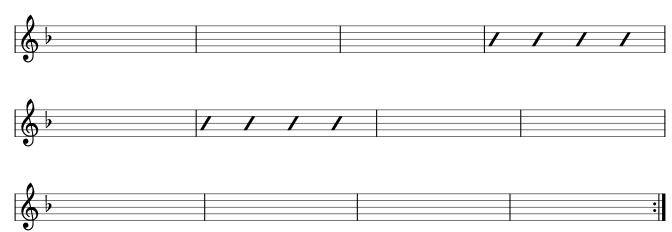






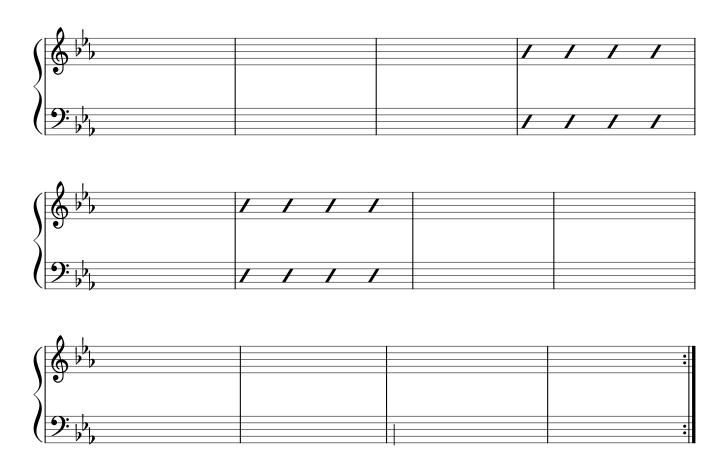
## Part 3

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



#### Part 4

- Fill in chord symbols to create a jazz blues in E<sub>p</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.



#### 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  $V^7$ , tritone substitution,  $CT^{o7}$ , etc.)
- Scan the QR code below to hear examples of recordings that use this progression.



