

<b>Name</b>	
<b>Instrument</b>	

## F Blues

The Blues is a very famous form for writing and improvising music. It dates back to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and is a great starting point for improvisation because of its use of only 3 chords (although many variations of Blues progressions exist and are used).

The Blues is 12 measures long. This is divided into 3 four measure sections, with each section resolving to the tonic or root chord.

### Roman Numerals

In order to transpose quickly and discuss music, Jazz Musicians use Roman Numerals to talk about Chord Progressions.

<b>I7</b>	<b>♯</b>	<b>I7</b>	<b>♯</b>
<b>IV7</b>	<b>♯</b>	<b>I7</b>	<b>♯</b>
<b>ii-7</b>	<b>V7</b>	<b>I7</b>	<b>V7</b>

### Chord Changes

Using the above Roman Numerals, we can apply a “home key” to base our blues from. We’ll use concert F and substitute the Chords for the Roman Numerals.

<b>F7</b>	<b>♯</b>	<b>F7</b>	<b>♯</b>
<b>Bb7</b>	<b>♯</b>	<b>F7</b>	<b>♯</b>
<b>G-7</b>	<b>C7</b>	<b>F7</b>	<b>C7</b>

**Scales** - Write your scales from your Jazz Ensemble Scale sheet! Don’t forget the Clef!

F7 Scale (I7)

Bb7 Scale (IV7)

G-7 Scale (ii-7)

C7 Scale (V7)

F Blues Scale