The diagrams below show the finger position for each of the eleven Open Chords featured in Deadly Jam.

**A major**: A major is a difficult chord to play as there are three fingers all in the second fret. The important thing is to prevent buzzing by making sure that each finger is not touching another string or fret.

1. Place your first finger (1) on the fourth string (D) behind the second fret.
2. Second finger (2) on the third string (G) behind the second fret.
3. Third finger (3) on the second string (B) behind the second fret.

**B major 7**: B major 7th is simply adding a 7th note (E flat) to the root (B), third (E flat) and fifth (F sharp) notes.

1. Place your first finger (1) on the fourth string (D) behind the first fret.
2. Second finger (2) on the fifth string (A) behind the first fret.
3. Third finger (3) on the third string (G) behind the second fret.
4. Fourth finger (4) on the first string (top E) behind the second fret.
Am (A minor): Am is the relative minor of C major. This means that any chord or note which can be used in C major can also be used in A minor.

1. Place your first finger (1) on the second string (B) behind the second fret.
2. Second finger (2) on the fourth string (D) behind the second fret.
3. Third finger (3) on the third string (G) behind the second fret.

B minor: The chord of B minor is the relative minor of D major. This means it can be used in the same keys as D major.

1. Place your first finger (1) on the first string (top E) behind the second fret.
2. Second finger (2) on the second string (B) behind the third fret.
3. Third finger (3) on the fourth string (D) behind the fourth fret.
4. Little finger (4) on the third string (G) behind the fourth fret.

The bottom two strings are not played.
**C major:** The chord of C major spans three frets.
1. Place your first finger (1) on the second string (B) behind the first fret.
2. Second finger (2) on the fourth string (D) behind the second fret.
3. Third finger (3) on the fifth string (Low A) behind the third fret.
4. The fourth string is played open. The bottom two strings are not played.

**D minor:** The D minor chord is the trickiest of the basic minor chords.
1. Place your first finger (1) on the first string (top E) behind the first fret.
2. Second finger (2) on the third string (G) behind the second fret.
3. Third finger (3) on the second string (B) behind the third fret.
4. The fourth string is played open. The bottom two strings are not played.
**D major:** The chord of D major is a four note chord. You only play four strings.

1. Place your first finger (1) on the third string (G) behind the second fret.
2. Second finger (2) on the sixth string (top E) behind the second fret.
3. Third finger (3) on the second string (B) behind the third fret.
4. The fourth (D) string is played open. Do not play the Low E and A strings.

**E major:** E major is a simple but dramatic, full sounding chord that uses all six strings.

1. Place your first finger (1) on the third string (G) behind the first fret.
2. Second finger (2) on the fifth string (A) behind the second fret.
3. Third finger (3) on the fourth string (D) behind the second fret.
**E minor:** Like all minor chords E minor has a more ‘sombre’ sound in contrast to the E major chord. Place your second finger (2) on the fifth string (A) behind the second fret. Third finger (3) on the fourth string (D) behind the second fret.

**F major:** The chord of F major uses all strings except the Low E string. The F major chord introduces the concept of laying your first finger flat across two strings. Lay your first finger (1) flat on the first(top E) and second(B) string behind the first fret. Second finger (2) on the third string (G) behind the second fret. Third finger (3) on the fifth string (A) behind the third fret. Little Finger on the fourth string (D) behind the third fret.

Don’t play the bottom E string.
G major: The G chord is formed differently because the fingers go across, not along, the neck. G chord can be combined with C and F chords.

Place your first finger (1) on the fifth string (A) behind the second fret.
Second finger (2) on the sixth string (low E) behind the third fret.
Third finger (3) on the first string (high E) behind the third fret.

Note how the first and second fingers arch over the strings underneath to avoid brushing and muting.