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[illegible]



to gradually go from one dynamic to another. And have fun with this. It's a simple, classic song, but "Silent Night" has tons of opportunities to be creative! Happy holidays! Hi folks and welcome back to Planoly. Today I'm going to show you four chords that you can use to play seriously hundreds of songs, whether you're a total beginner or you're looking to start playing popular music, this is a really great place to start. So let's dive in. These are some of the first steps I take as a new piano student through when learning the piano. And if you'd like to know about the rest of the steps, you can watch my free training. The link is in the description below. All right, first things first, let's talk about what a chord even is. So what is a chord? A chord is basically when you're playing multiple notes at the same time. This is a chord because I'm playing multiple notes at the same time. These are all chords, and like I said, today we're going to focus on four chords that are used in hundreds of songs. And those chords are... drum role please. C major, G major, A minor and F major. And here's how you're going to play all of these four chords. C major, you're going to find C. You're going to play C, E, and G. And that is always C major. The next chord you're going to find G, and G major is always going to be G, B, D. The next chord is a minor. You're going to find A, and then you're going to stack them up just like the other two chords. It's going to be A, C, E. And the last one is going to be F major and F major is always F, A, C. So you've got C major, G major, A minor, F major. These are our four chords. Now you might be wondering what do you do with the left hand? So what you can do if you're playing, for example, C major. With your left hand, you could play just C, or you could play a fifth, which is when you count five up from your bottom note. So like this 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. So in my left hand I think I recommend doing fifths the most because it gives you a nice full sound. So I would play like this. And then once you go to G major, you're going to do the same thing, just G and D. Leave out that middle note and that's a fifth. A minor would look like this, and F major would look like this. Seriously, you're going to be amazed at how many songs use these four chords. There's actually a really awesome band called Axis of Awesome, and they created a song that combines a ton of these songs together, so I'm going to show you a little clip of it. Axis of Awesome: (singing) Pretty cool, right? So I'm going to put that video in the link in the description if you want to see the whole thing. But it's a really great way to even pick which song you want to learn that has these four chords. So how do you even start playing these songs though? Thankfully these days we have the internet and you're on it right now. So what you can do is search them online and I'm going to show you how to do that now. So one of my favorite websites for this is ultimateguitar.com. So I'm going to search for Forever Young. Okay and let's try this one. All right. So I can see all of my chords and sometimes it'll start off with the guitar right here. So click on piano so you can see the chords, and I can see all of the chords to this song and I can see when to play them. So before I show you exactly how to start learning the song, let me know in the comments, which song are you dying to learn? Let me know. All right, so now let's learn some of Forever Young together. This was one of the songs that has C, G, A minor, F. So I'm going to scooch down to the chorus. So when you look at the music, you can see exactly where to play the chords. So whenever you sing that word is whenever you play that chord. So I'll show you an example. (singing) So you can see I did that when I played a little bit of the chorus of the song. And so you might be looking at the song and think, oh my gosh, this is a lot to learn. How do I do this in a productive way? So what I would do is learn small chunks at a time. For example, just practice the verse of the song and get that really good. And then once you've got the verse good, then learn the chorus, then practice those two. And luckily in pop music things repeat, so you would have the verse again, the chorus and so on, and keep learning it in small little chunks until you've learned the whole song. And the next thing you can do to make it a little bit more fun is perhaps play the song, the recording of the song while you're playing. That way you make sure you keep a steady beat and you sound musical and so on. These are some of the first steps that I take as a new student through when they're learning the piano with me. So if you would like to learn more of those steps that I take students through, for example, what do I take them through after they learn these four chords? I highly recommend watching my free training. There is a link to it in the description below. All right, and if you liked this video, be sure to like and subscribe, and I will see you next time. We use cookies for traffic data and advertising. Cookie Policy » As a beginner pianist, getting a grip on the basic piano chords is your first step towards mastering the instrument. But did you know that if you learn only 4 of them, you would be able to play a tone of the most famous piano 4 chord songs in the world? These chords form the foundation of countless songs and learning them will provide you a quick way to start playing the music you love. In this article, we'll explore four of the most common chords found in famous songs – C, G, Am, and F. These chords are not only easy to learn, but they also open up a world of music that spans genres and eras. The C major chord consists of three notes: C, E, and G. To play this chord on the piano: Right Hand: Place your thumb (1st finger) on C, your middle finger (3rd finger) on E, and your little finger (5th finger) on G. Left Hand: Place your little finger (5th finger) on C, your middle finger (3rd finger) on E, and your thumb (1st finger) on G. The G major chord consists of three notes: G, B, and D. To play this chord on the piano: Right Hand: Place your thumb (1st finger) on G, your middle finger (3rd finger) on B, and your little finger (5th finger) on D. Left Hand: Place your little finger (5th finger) on G, your middle finger (3rd finger) on B, and your thumb (1st finger) on D. The A minor chord consists of three notes: A, C, and E. To play this chord on the piano: Right Hand: Place your thumb (1st finger) on A, your middle finger (3rd finger) on C, and your little finger (5th finger) on E. Left Hand: Place your little finger (5th finger) on A, your middle finger (3rd finger) on C, and your thumb (1st finger) on E. The F major chord consists of three notes: F, A, and C. To play this chord on the piano: Right Hand: Place your thumb (1st finger) on F, your middle finger (3rd finger) on A, and your little finger (5th finger) on C. Left Hand: Place your little finger (5th finger) on F, your middle finger (3rd finger) on A, and your thumb (1st finger) on C. How to play a piano chords ? What is a chord anyway ? Don't worry, we have designed a beginners friendly guide to help you learn the basic piano scales and elevate your piano learning. "Canon in D" - Johann Pachelbel "Symphony No. 40" - Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart "Ave Maria" - Franz Schubert "Prelude in C Major" - Johann Sebastian Bach "Minuet in G Major" - Ludwig van Beethoven "Für Elise" - Ludwig van Beethoven "Ode to Joy" - Ludwig van Beethoven "Air on the G String" - Johann Sebastian Bach "Brandenburg Concerto No. 3" - Johann Sebastian Bach "Moonlight Sonata" - Ludwig van Beethoven Pop and Mainstream World Music: "Someone Like You" - Adele "Let it Be" - The Beatles "Counting Stars" - OneRepublic "Hey, Soul Sister" - Train "Poker Face" - Lady Gaga "Just the Way You Are" - Bruno Mars "Viva la Vida" - Coldplay "Imagine" - John Lennon "I'm Yours" - Jason Mraz "All You Need is Love" - The Beatles "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star" "Mary Had a Little Lamb" "The Wheels on the Bus" "Old MacDonald Had a Farm" "Row, Row, Row Your Boat" "If You're Happy and You Know It" "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep" "The Alphabet Song" "Bingo" "Three Blind Mice" "Fallin'" - Alicia Keys "No One" - Alicia Keys "If I Ain't Got You" - Alicia Keys "Un-thinkable (I'm Ready)" - Alicia Keys "Halo" - Beyonce "Listen" - Beyonce "Irreplaceable" - Beyonce "Ordinary People" - John Legend "All of Me" - John Legend "End of the Road" - Boyz II Men Read : How to Read Piano Chords - WikiHow "You're Still the One" - Shania Twain "Amazed" - Lonestar "Jesus, Take the Wheel" - Carrie Underwood "Before He Cheats" - Carrie Underwood "Somebody Like You" - Keith Urban "Breathe" - Faith Hill "Need You Now" - Lady A "I Hope You Dance" - Lee Ann Womack "My Front Porch Looking In" - Lonestar "Live Like You Were Dying" - Tim McGraw "Drivers License" - Olivia Rodrigo "Good 4 U" - Olivia Rodrigo "Peaches" - Justin Bieber ft. Daniel Caesar & Giveon "Leave The Door Open" - Silk Sonic (Bruno Mars & Anderson .Paak) "Save Your Tears" - The Weeknd & Ariana Grande "Montero (Call Me By Your Name)" - Lil Nas X "Levitating" - Dua Lipa "Kiss Me More" - Doja Cat ft. SZA "Without You" - The Kid LAROI "Mood" - 24kGoldn ft. Iann Dior When starting your journey with piano, one of the easiest ways to get playing quickly is to start with the four most common piano chords: C, G, Am, and F. These chords form the backbone of many of the most popular songs and are a great starting point for beginners. Let's break down how to practice these chords effectively. Start Slowly: Don't rush into trying to play these chords at a fast pace. Start by practicing these chords slowly and with control. This will help you to build muscle memory and accuracy. Practice Transitions: Once you've got a handle on each individual chord, start to practice transitioning from one chord to another. This can be tricky at first, but with persistence, you'll start to see improvement. Play Along with Songs: There are countless songs that use these four chords. Try to play along with these songs to practice these chords in a musical context. This will not only make your practice more enjoyable, but it will also help to improve your timing and rhythm. Use a Metronome: A metronome can be a great tool when practicing these chords. It will help you to keep time and to practice playing these chords at different tempos. Practice Regularly: As with any skill, regular practice is key. Try to set aside a little time each day to practice these chords. Even a small amount of consistent practice can lead to big improvements over time. Remember, the journey of learning an instrument is a marathon, not a sprint. Be patient with yourself and celebrate your progress along the way. Happy practicing! If you haven't checked this hand out yet, you're in for a real treat. "Fake Empire" by the National is the next song you're about to fall in love with. The main groove is a total blast to play, and it's just further proof that you don't need a ton of fancy chords to make a great song. So let's take a look at what makes this song so great... The main opening riff of this song uses the oldest chords in the book: C, F, G and Am. You've probably encountered these chords already in your practice, but what makes this song special is not what the chords are, but how they're played. This song uses a very unique rhythm pattern to move from chord to chord, one that will really boost your hand independence abilities if you take the time to practice it! So get your metronome ready, and I'll walk you through the rhythm process... Even though both hands are playing the same chords, they each play with a different time signature pulse. The right hand plays in a 4/4 pulse while the left hand plays in a ¾ pulse. This can be tricky to sync up together, so if you're having troubles, take your practice away from the piano and just work on tapping out the rhythms! Sure, Matt Berninger of The National, you can play to the rhythm of your heart. But don't forget that metronome! Remember, the piano is actually a percussion instrument, and you can always be working on those percussion chops! So if you're having trouble at the keys, give that opening chord progression a good listen and drum out each hand's rhythm part on your steering wheel, your desk or your lap...anything goes. You'll thank me later when it comes time to take that rhythmic motion and put it back on the piano! How Broomantic: The National's instrumental members consist of two sets of brothers, Bryce and Aaron Dessner and Bryan and Scott Devendorf. After the song runs through that opening theme for a bit, you'll hear a shift in the chord progression as the song's arrangement pauses for a breath before the whole band comes in. The progression for this part of the song is F, Am, G. Again, the most challenging part of this progression isn't the chords, but that polyrhythm. Once you have the feel of the progression, swapping out your chord changes is a breeze. Just remember to take it suuuper slow at first! The last part of the song to tell you about is also the easiest, since it momentarily ditches that complicated rhythm pattern in exchange for easy peasy long-held chords. It's also a great opportunity to practice your chord inversions! The chords of this progression move from an Am chord to a straight up G chord, moving down an inversion with each repetition. The first iteration of these chords is in root position, before moving down to play each chord in 2nd inversion. Fake Empire: The coolest way to train for hand independence. So that's the song! It's a perfect one to learn if you wanting to jumpstart your hand independence. One you learn that rhythm pattern, you can continue boosting that skill by choosing different sets of chords and working on that rhythm further. So get to your piano, become friends with that metronome, and go practice! Have fun, Jordan > I LOVE it when popular songs not only sound beautiful but are easy to play. Needless to say, I love this lesson. "Ocean Eyes" is my favorite Billie Eilish song, even if it's not the one that won her the GRAMMY. There are really only 3 chords for the main part, and the chords are easy to play once you learn their inversions. And speaking of inversions, I'm going to be using a couple of them today, so if you need a refresher (or a lesson) check out our lesson on what inversions are and how to play them. Let's start by looking at the first line of the song: Looking at the key signature we can see that this is in the key of G major (or E natural minor if you prefer). There's only F# to worry about, and every chord you see should be familiar. The lead sheet shows the melody with the chords written above, so it's up to you to fill in the rest. What I recommend is playing the C major chord in 2nd inversion. So the notes will be F# - A - D. And then for the Em chord just play that in root position - E - G - B. By playing the chords this way you'll be keeping the melody note on top of every chord, which is what we want. In the Left Hand, play the root and 5th of each chord. You can also just play single notes if you like. As you do that, you'll notice that your Left Hand is playing UP the keyboard, while your Right Hand is playing DOWN. This contrary motion sounds really nice and it's also a great way to practice your hand independence! And you know what? After learning that FIRST MEASURE — you've learned 95% of the song. There's just one more thing to cover... Right there at the end of the line. And at the end of every similar sequence, you'll see a G/B - G - C progression. That G/B can be confusing. It's called a "slash chord" and it just means you play a G chord in the Right Hand with a B note in the bass. I like to use the 2nd inversion for the G chord. Take a look: See the G chord in the right? The notes are D - G - B. That's the 2nd inversion. And just a simple B note in the left. Easy! If you don't like that B in the bass, you can also play a G — it sounds fine. The next chord is a straight G chord, which I like to play in root position, so the notes are G - B - D. Then you just resolve to the C, also in root position. Again, these chord shapes keep the melody note on TOP, which is what you want, because your ear naturally hears the top note as the melody. The melody is really the only thing that changes throughout the song from verse to chorus. The chords are IDENTICAL — although I do play them in different inversions for the chorus. Watch the lesson to see those. I also like to add octaves in the bass for the chorus to help build it up, but you can do whatever you like. I told you it was a beautiful, simple song! So listen to the original, and then try to come up with your own interpretation of it. And as always, have fun!