

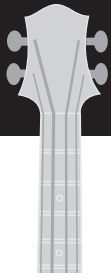
Major “Quick Four” Progression - Example D

To break up the monotony of six measures of a I chord when the progression is repeated. A V chord is added to measure twelve turning the progression back to the I chord. A IV chord is added to measure two, returning to the I chord in measure three. This change is often referred to as a “Quick Four” change. A IV chord can also be added to measure ten.

Chords can be major triads or 4-part seventh chords.

D	C7	F7	C7
/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /
I7	IV7	I7	
F7	C7	C7	
/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /
IV7	I7	I7	
G7	F7	C7	G7
/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /
V	IV7	I7	V





Example D

4/4

G C E A TUNING

4

2

3

4

D G B E TUNING

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

Chord diagrams for Example D:

- Measure 1: D (open), C7 (0, 2, 3, 3)
- Measure 2: F7 (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Measure 3: C7 (3, 3, 3, 3)
- Measure 4: C7 (5, 5, 5, 5)
- Measure 5: F7 (5, 5, 5, 5)
- Measure 6: D (open)
- Measure 7: C7 (3, 3, 3, 3)
- Measure 8: C7 (5, 5, 5, 5)
- Measure 9: G7 (7, 7, 7, 7)
- Measure 10: F7 (5, 5, 5, 5)
- Measure 11: C7 (3, 3, 3, 3)
- Measure 12: G7 (3, 3, 3, 3)
- Measure 13: G7 (3, 3, 3, 3)
- Measure 14: F7 (3, 3, 3, 3)
- Measure 15: C7 (5, 5, 5, 5)
- Measure 16: G7 (3, 3, 3, 3)