

7th Chord Arpeggio Diagrams

These 7th chord arpeggio diagrams appear in my video lesson “How to Play 7th Chord Arpeggios.” The best way to see how this works is to watch the lesson, which you can find by [clicking here](#).

A 7th chord is made of four notes: the root, 3rd, 5th, and 7th. The root is the note upon which the chord is built, and the 3rd, 5th, and 7th stack on top.

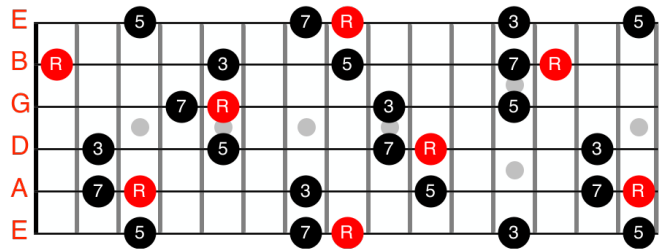
There are many types of 7th chords. These diagrams focus on the four most common types: Major 7, Dominant 7 (also just known as “7th” chords), Minor 7, and Minor 7b5 (also called Half-Diminished). To play any of these arpeggios, start on a root note (marked in red) and then play a nearby 3rd, 5th, and 7th.

Depending on your choices, you may end up playing each note on a separate string, or more commonly, playing two notes of the arpeggio on the same string.

The most common way to play arpeggios is to start on the root and play **R-3-5-7-5-3-R**, which is what you’ll see in the [video lesson](#).

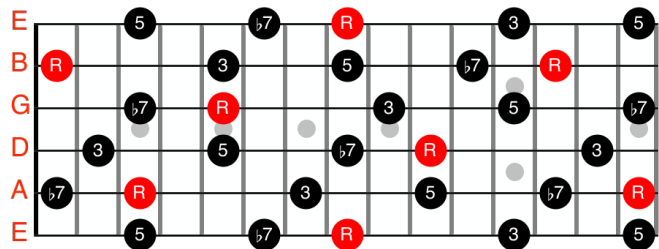
Major 7 Arpeggios

Major 7 chords include a root, major 3rd, perfect 5th, and major 7th (R-3-5-7).



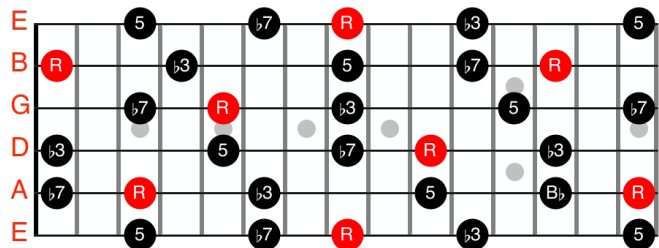
Dominant 7 Arpeggios

Dominant 7 (or just “7th”) chords include a root, major 3rd, perfect 5th, and minor 7th (R-3-5-b7).



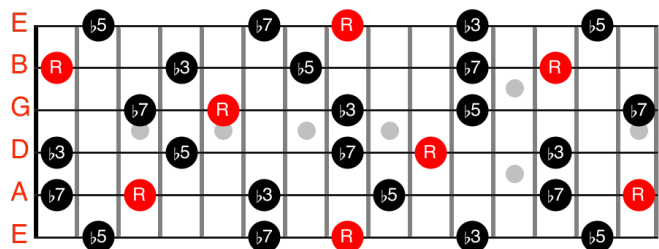
Minor 7 Arpeggios

Minor 7 chords include a root, minor 3rd, perfect 5th, and minor 7th (R-b3-5-b7).



Minor 7b5 Arpeggios

Minor 7^b5 (also called Half-Diminished) chords include a root, minor 3rd, diminished 5th, and minor 7th (R-b3-b5-b7).



To put these arpeggios to use, you need to know the names of the notes on the fretboard. If you need some help with that, check out [this lesson on learning the fretboard](#).