



# Worship

and the piano/keyboard

First edition

Cindy Nelemans

# The goal and vision of this resource

Thank you for choosing this resource. What a privilege it is to be a blessing to the body of Christ with what the Lord has invested in my life for His beloved people.

**CHORD APPS AND TUTORIALS** - I would like to emphasize that this is a very elementary resource. To broaden your knowledge there are chord apps and a lot of helpful tutorials online.

**SIMPLE SONGS OF WORSHIP** - The goal of this resource is to enhance time spent in the presence of the Lord as you include the piano/keyboard. For this purpose I will be doing video tutorials to lyrics and chords to very simple songs of worship and praise. For now these will be sent along to those who are doing online and in person tuition with me. Learn to sing and play them to the Lord, He loves to spend time with you.

**BEING CREATIVE WITH 5 NOTES** - The Lord has given everyone the ability to be creative. In this section you are encouraged and shown how to create a whole bunch of melodies using just notes, try it you will be amazed!!!

**CHORD FAMILIES AND CHORD INVERSIONS** - This is a very basic Chord dictionary which helps bring understanding of how chords are put together.

**THE SUS2 AND THE SUS4 CHORDS** - These chords are very widely used in musos in the body of Christ. They support the melody line of a worship song and they are super easy to play!!!!

**LET'S GO!!**

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# The versatility of a keyboard in worship

This is an amazing instrument! You can express the creativity God has placed within each one of us to the full potential, using a piano/keyboard, it just needs some imagination.

You can play the melody, the chord, improvise on the overall sound, keep a rhythm, carry the message of prophetic song etc. Basically if a piano is all you have it is sufficient!



Starting off with a simple worship song, as we learn how to coordinate the left and the right hand, we will worship the Lord on our instrument.

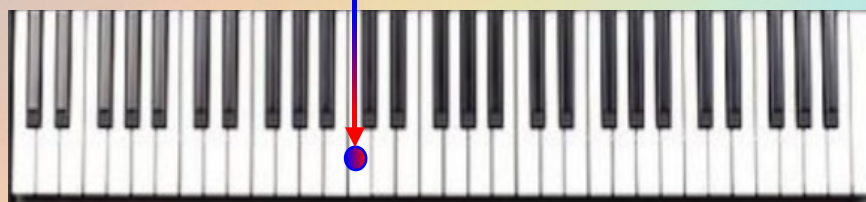
In this booklet we will:

- \* Learn the names of the white keys.
- \* Learn the names of the black keys (sharps and flats)
- \* Learn the C major scale
- \* Being creative with 5 notes
- \* Meet the chord families
- \* The different inversions of the chords
- \* The sus2 and the sus4 chords





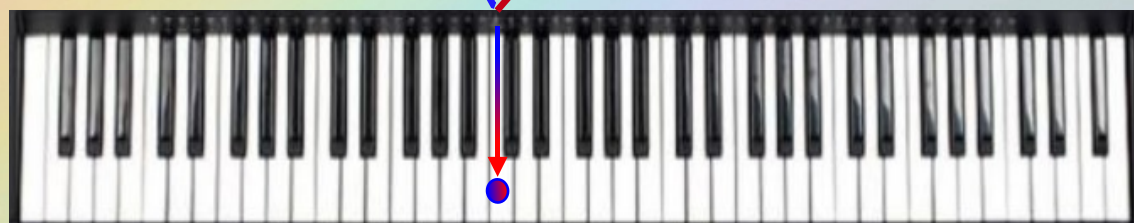
# The position of 'middle C' on three different keyboards/piano

 = Bass Clef      = Treble Clef 



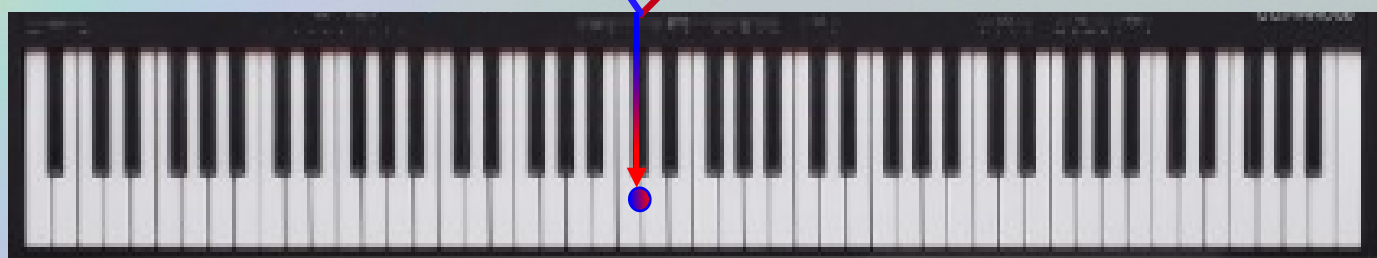
61 key keyboard

 = Bass Clef      = Treble Clef 



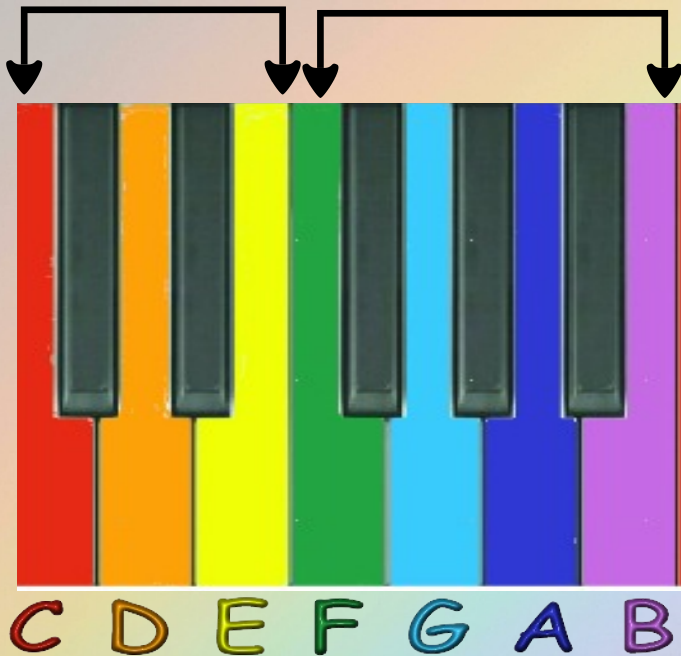
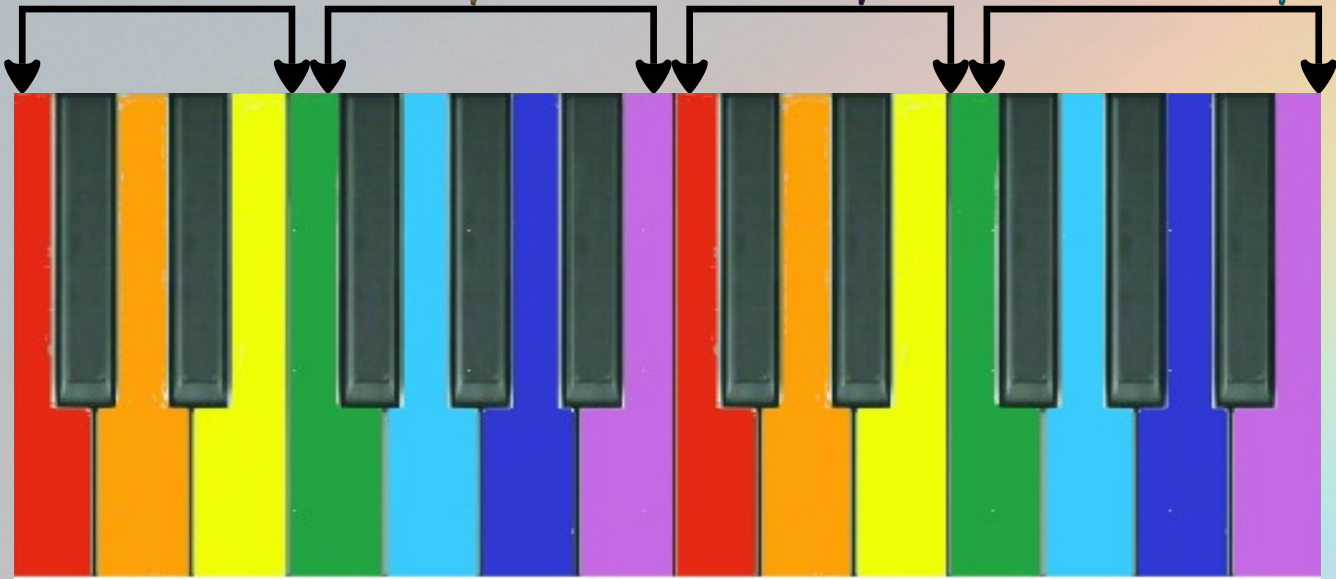
76 key keyboard

 = Bass Clef      = Treble Clef 



88 key piano

## The Pattern and the position of the keys on the Piano/ keyboard



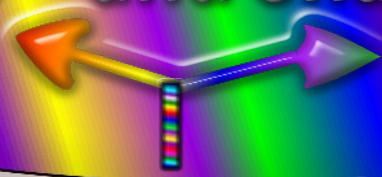
The piano keys are made up of a repeated pattern of two and three black keys

- \* On the left hand side of the two black notes is the key C
- \* In the middle of the two black notes is the key D
- \* On the right hand side of the two black notes is the key E
- \* On the left hand side of the three black notes is the key F
- \* On the MIDDLE left hand side of the three black notes is the key G
- \* On the MIDDLE right hand side of the three black notes is the key A
- \* On the right hand side of the three black notes is the key B

Print this page and randomly fill in the key names



# Flats $b$ and Sharps $\sharp$



Sharps are a semi-tone to the right of the note  
And flats are a semi-tone to the left of the note



Sharps raise the note a semi-tone  
Flats lower the note a semi-tone  
They can be black or white keys

# The Scale and the Chord



## The Scale.

There are eight degrees in the music scale.

We will look at the C major scale.

This scale will start and end with a C note.

If it were an E major scale, it would start and end with an E note.

## The Chord.

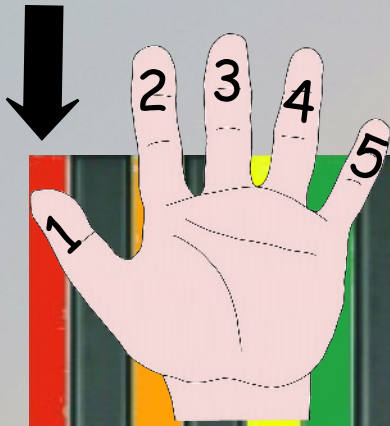
The C chord has three tones to it.

These are the 1st ,3rd and 5th tones of the scale.

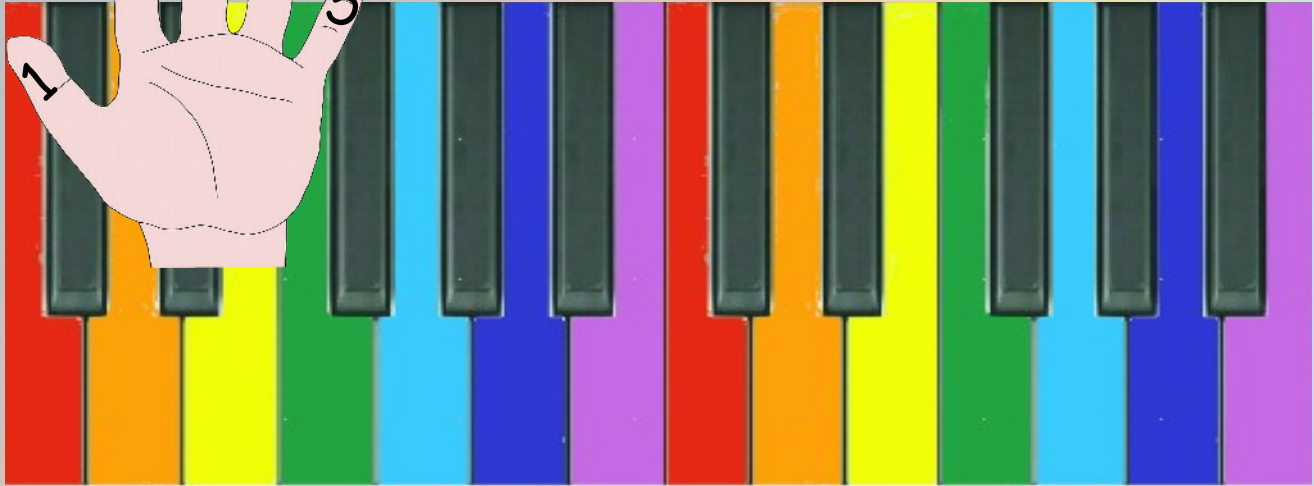
These notes harmonize perfectly when played together.

# Playing the C major scale.

Middle C.



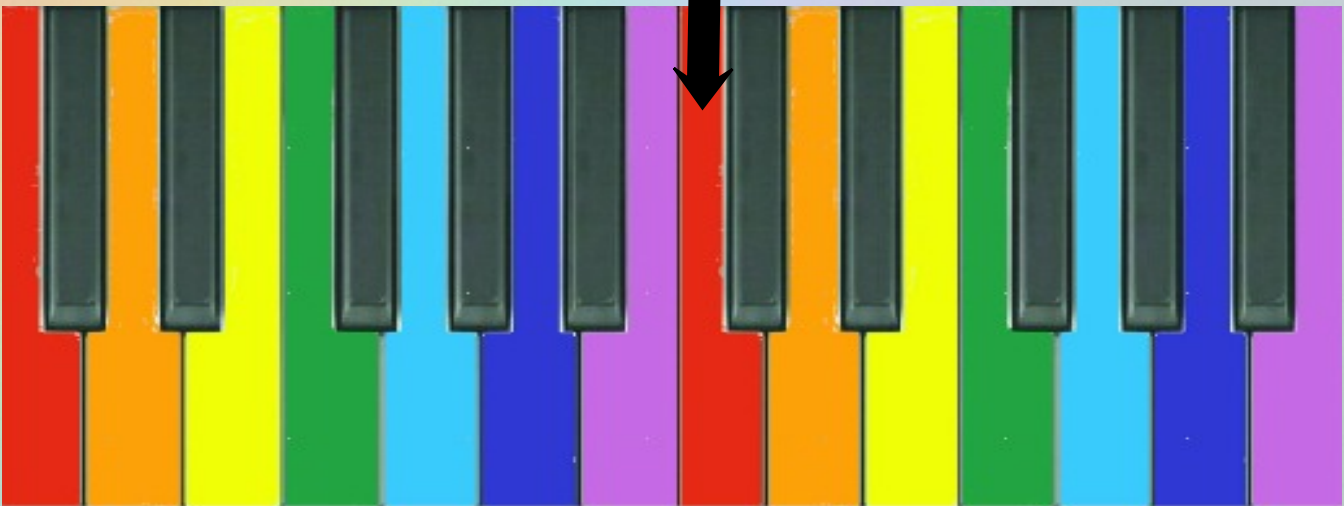
Right hand



C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	<u>Key names</u>
<u>1</u>	2	<u>3</u>	4	<u>5</u>	6	7	8	<u>Eight degrees</u>
<u>1</u>	2	<u>3</u>	1	<u>2</u>	3	4	5	<u>Finger numbers</u>

Left hand

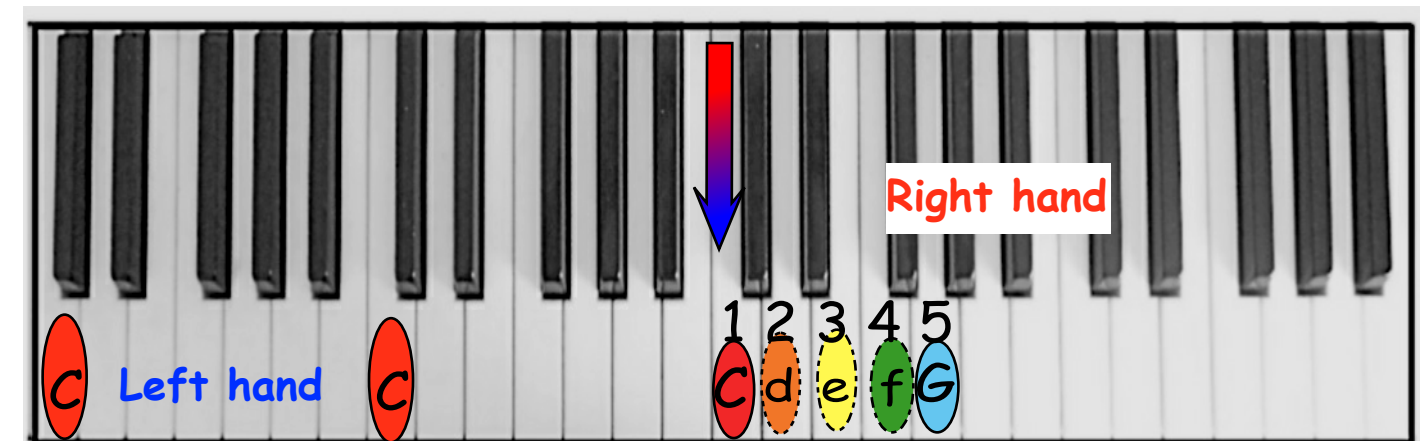
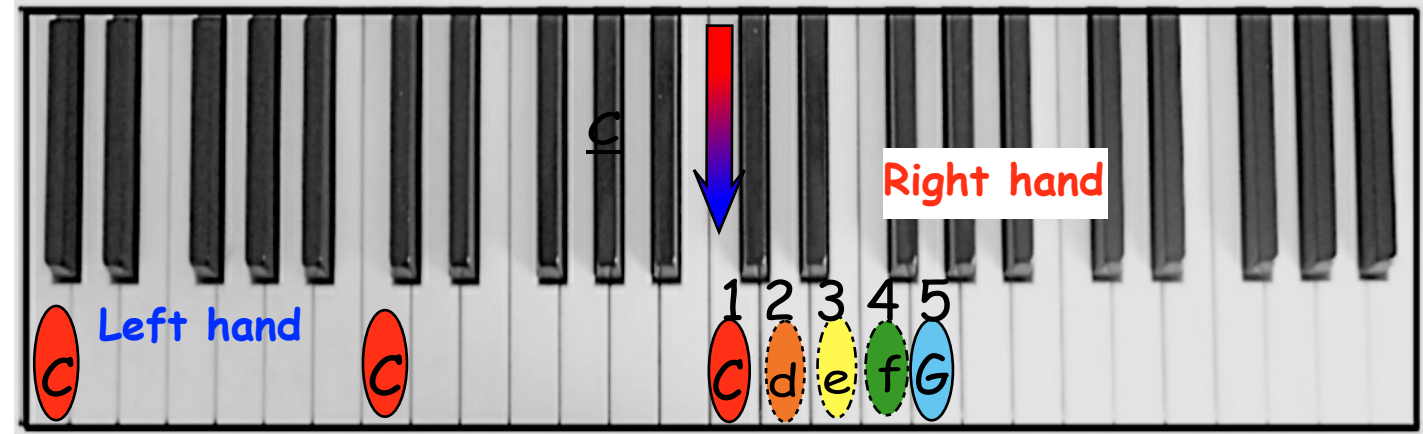
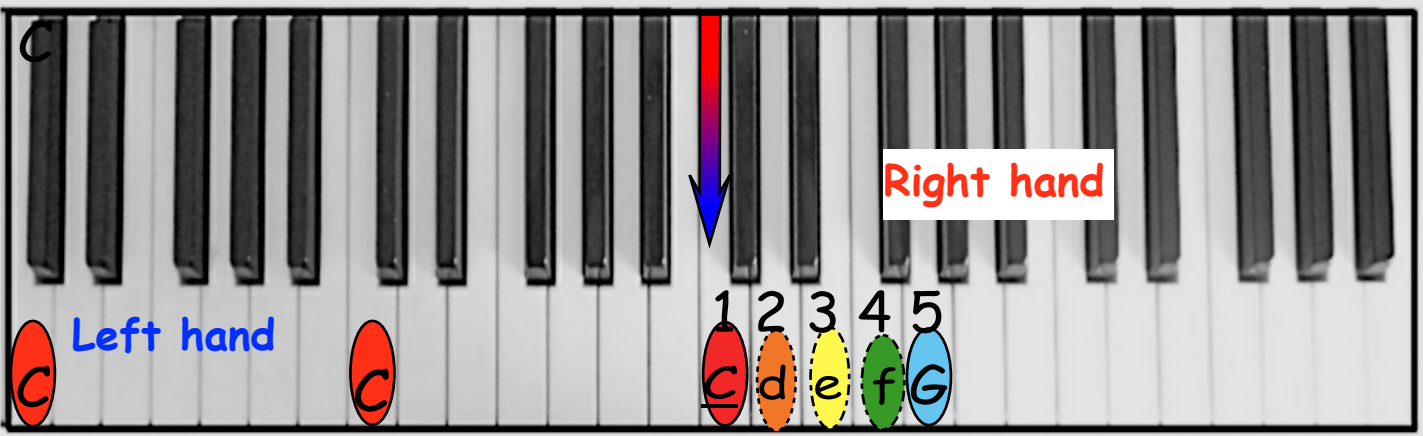
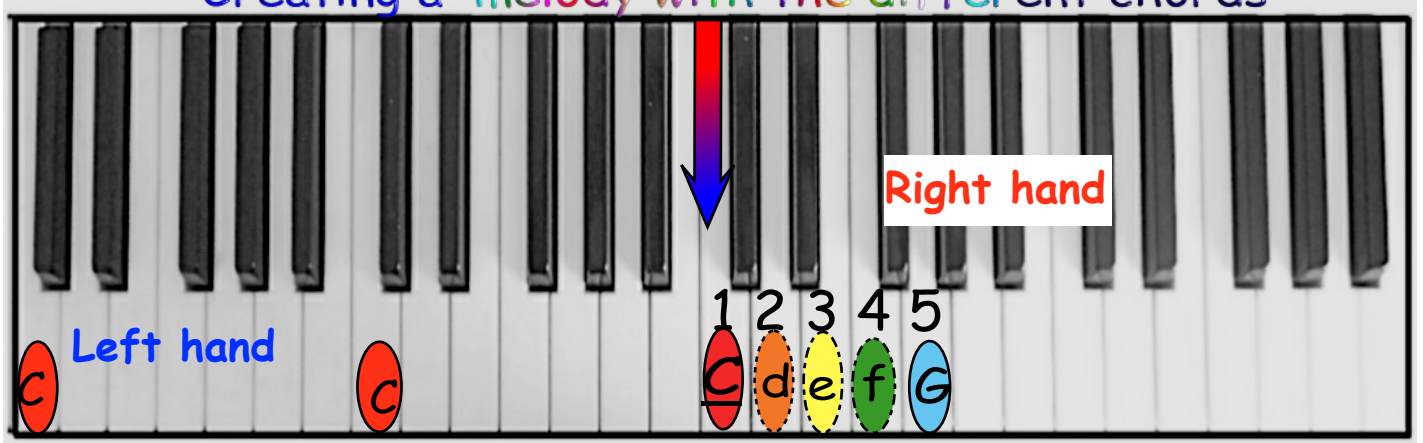
Middle C.



C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	<u>Key names</u>
<u>1</u>	2	<u>3</u>	4	<u>5</u>	6	7	8	<u>Eight degrees</u>
5	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	<u>Finger numbers</u>

# Being creative with 5 notes

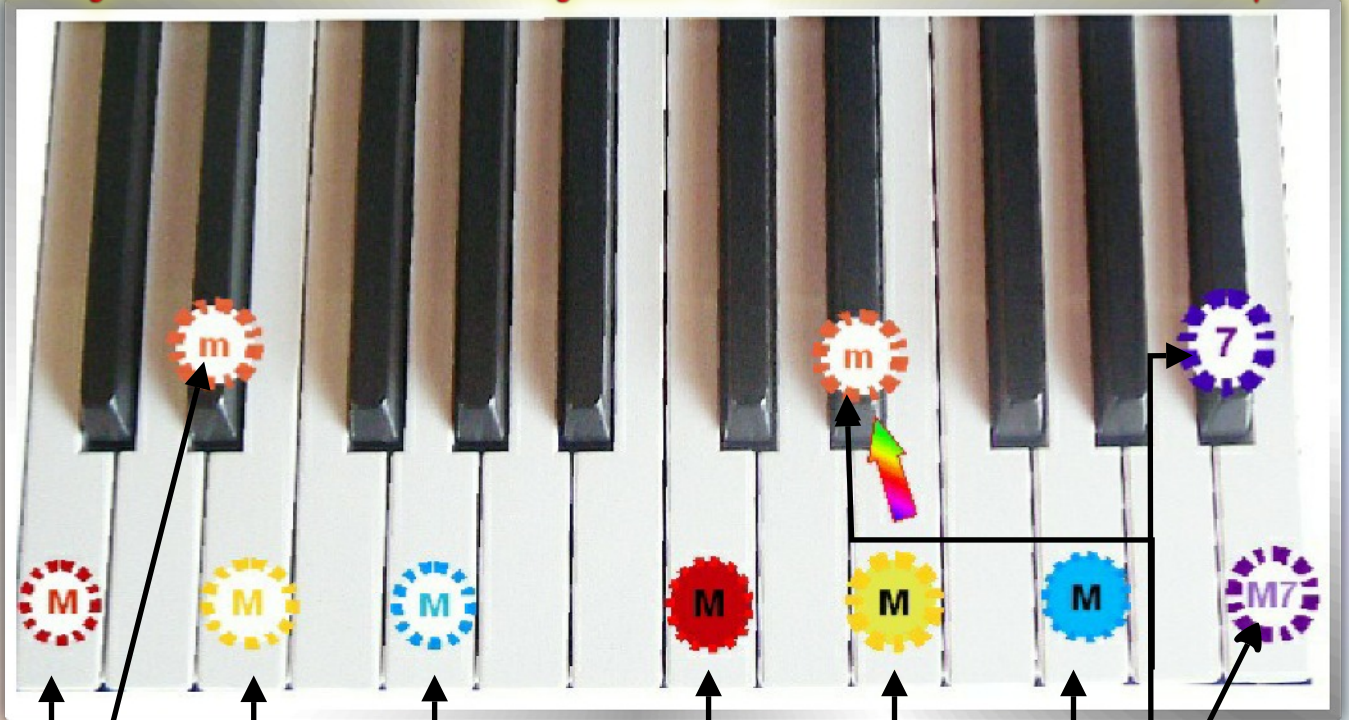
Creating a melody with the different chords



# Colours of Heaven Family of Chords






The diagram below shows the building blocks for members of the C chord family.








These broken circles represent some of the notes used in the bass Clef when playing in the key of C Major. These notes are NOT always played together, but can be played individually e.g. two C's, two E's or two G's.





Solid colours represent the Major chord.

The broken circles represent the C minor chord, the 7th chord, the minor 7th chord, and the Major 7th chord.

C Major = C - E - G   

C minor = C - E<sup>b</sup> - G   

C7 = C - E - G - B<sup>b</sup>     (added 7th)

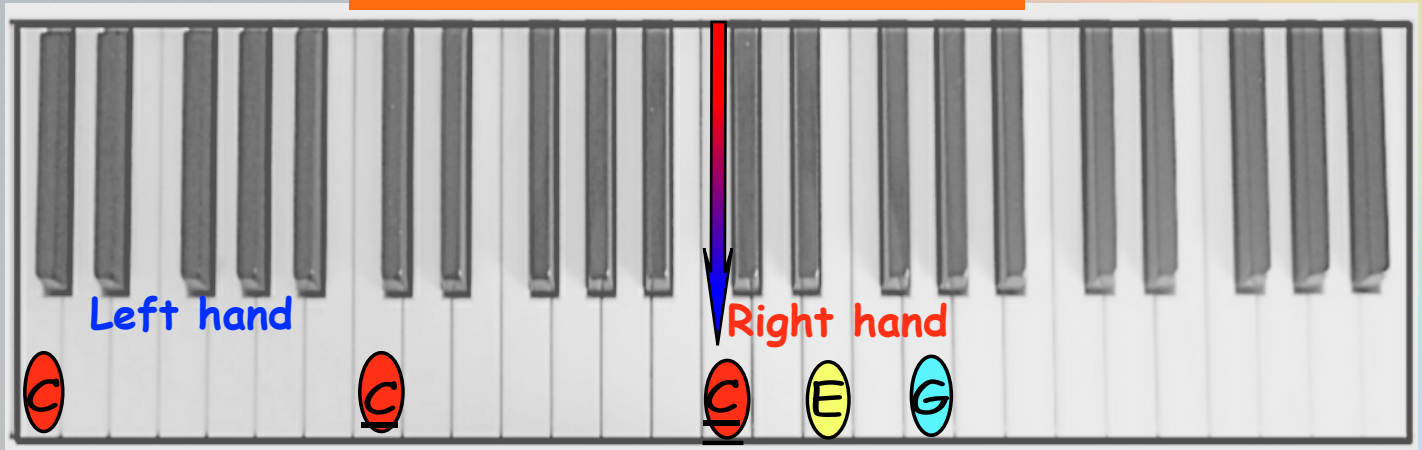
C M 7 (C MAJOR 7)     (added major 7th)

Cm7 = (C minor 7)     (added) 7th

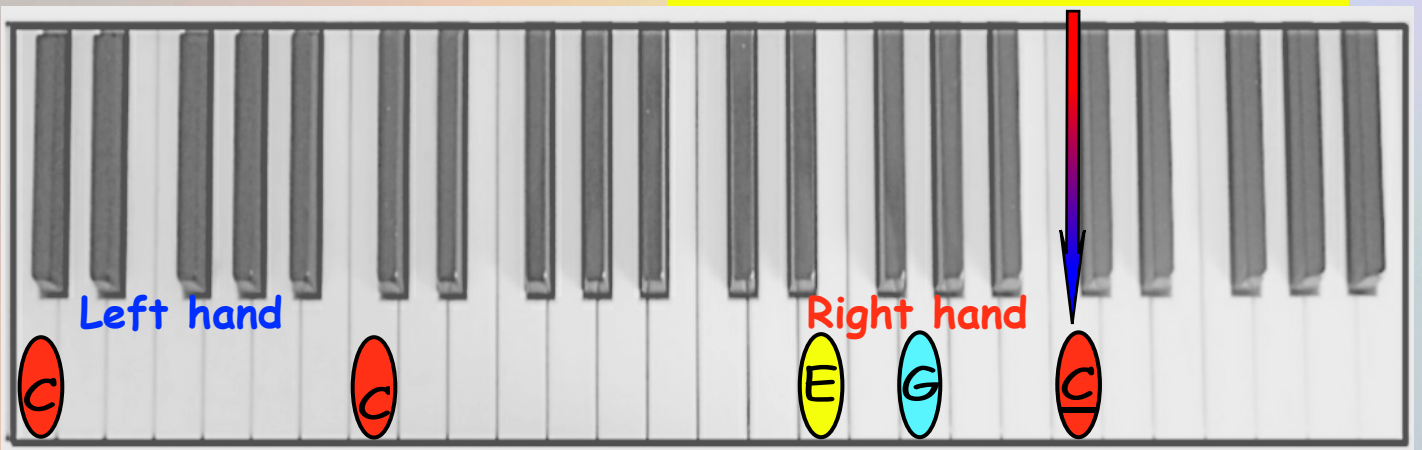
This is symbolized in lyrics that have chords as G/D which means a G chord is played with the right hand and a 'D' bass in played with the left

# Chord Inversions

Root position - The 'C note' is first.



1<sup>st</sup> inversion - The 'C note' is last



2<sup>nd</sup> inversion - C is in the middle



The above principle applies to all Chords

Bass Clef

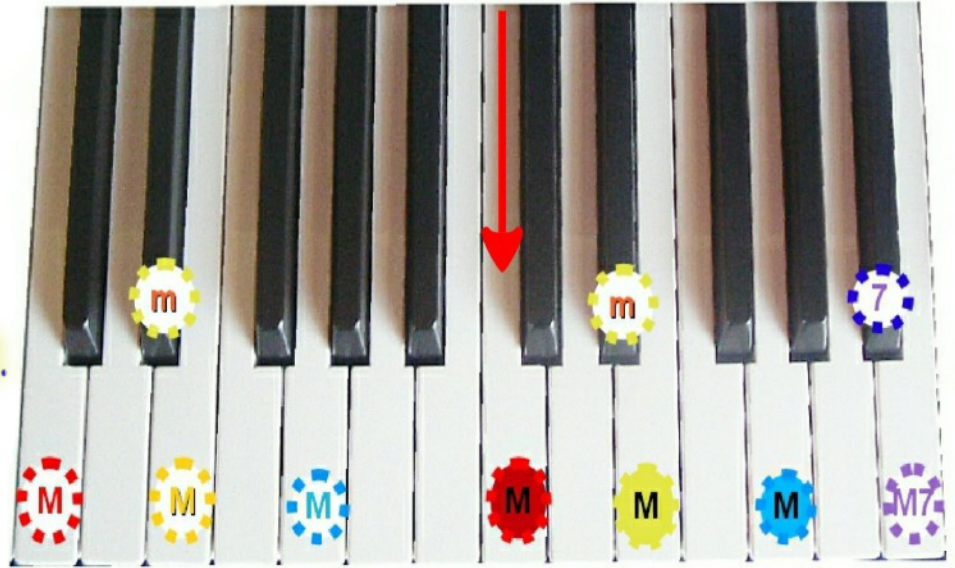
Middle C

Treble Clef

## The 'C' chord family

This 'C' chord is in the root position.

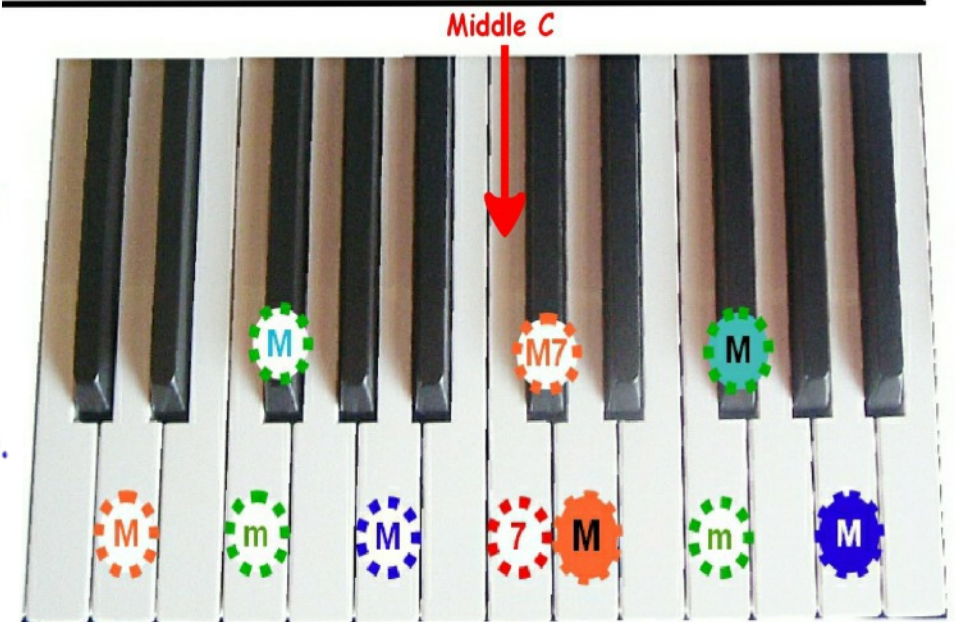
The first note of the chord is C.



## The 'D' chord family

This 'D' chord is in the root position.

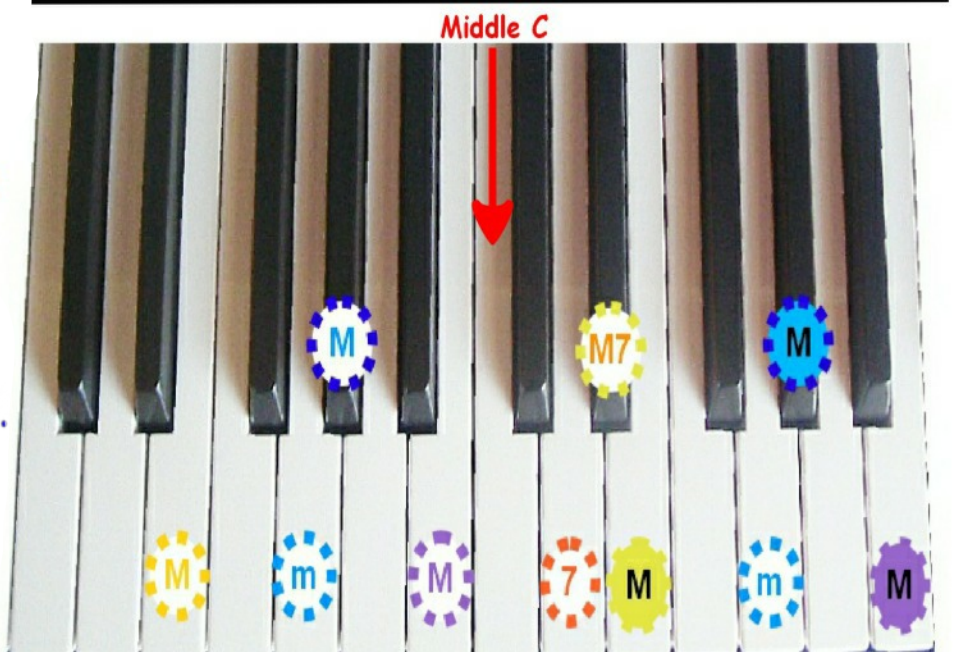
The first note of the chord is D.



## The 'E' chord family

This 'E' chord is in the root position.

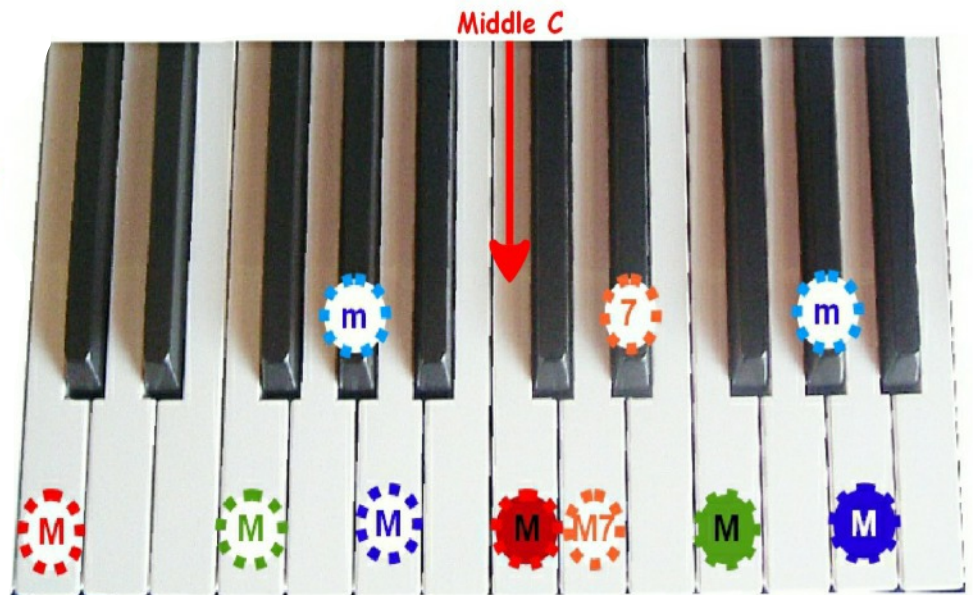
The first note of the chord is E.



## The 'F' chord family

This chord is not in the root position.

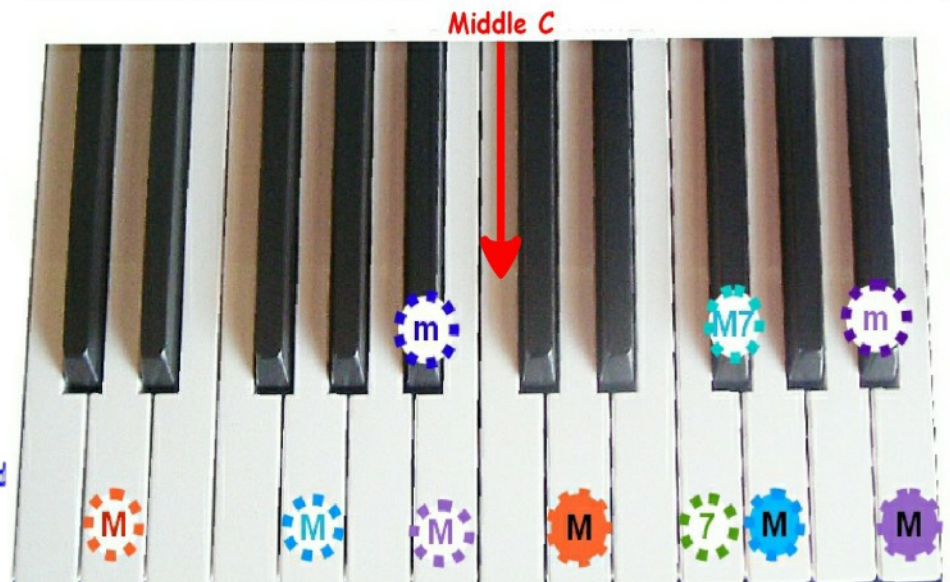
The first note of the chord is not 'F'; it is 'C'. It is in the 2<sup>nd</sup> INVERSION.



## The 'G' chord family

This chord is not in the root position.

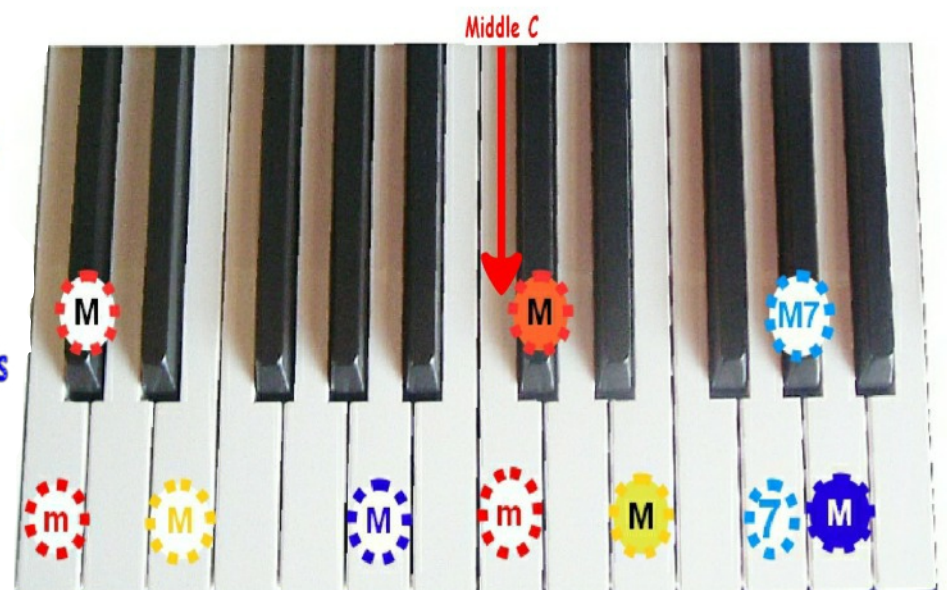
The first note of the chord is not 'G'; it is 'D'. It is in the 2<sup>nd</sup> INVERSION.



## The 'A' chord family

This chord is not in the root position.

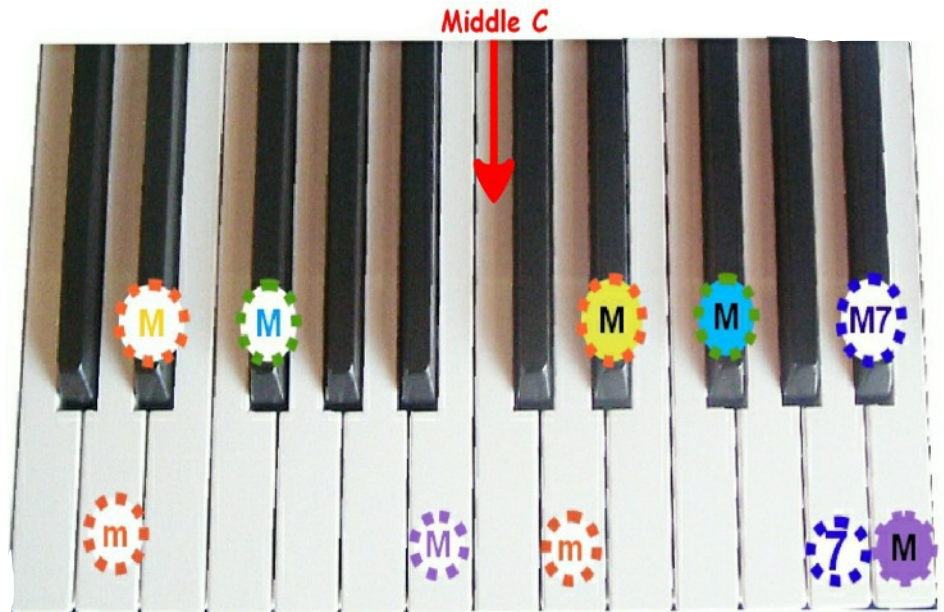
The first note of the chord is not 'A'; it is 'C#'. It is in the 1<sup>st</sup> INVERSION.



## The 'B' chord family

This chord is not in the root position.

The first note of the chord is not 'B'; it is D#. It is in the 1<sup>st</sup> INVERSION.

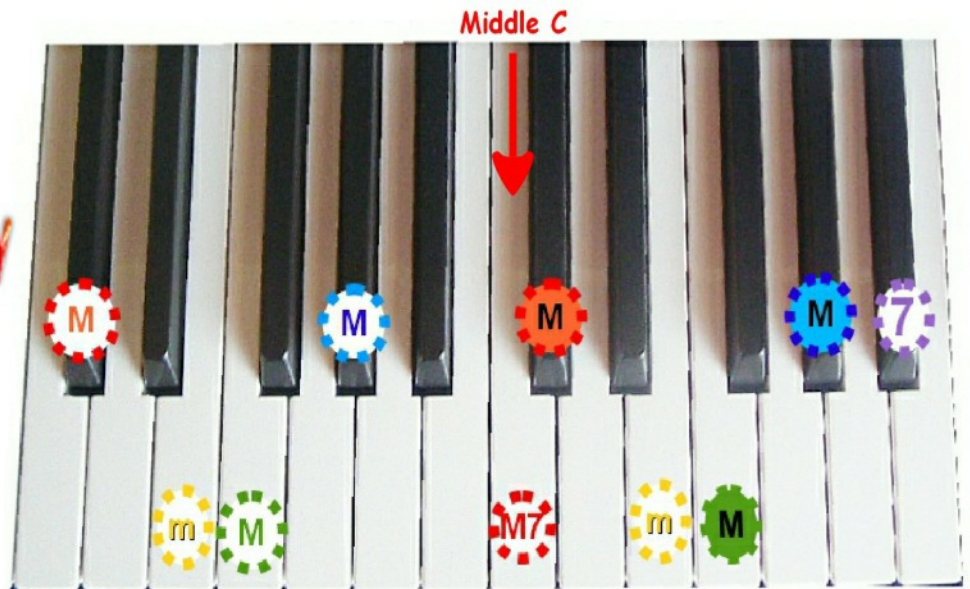


## The C#

## Or D<sup>b</sup> chord family

This chord is in the ROOT position.

The first note of the chord is 'C#'.

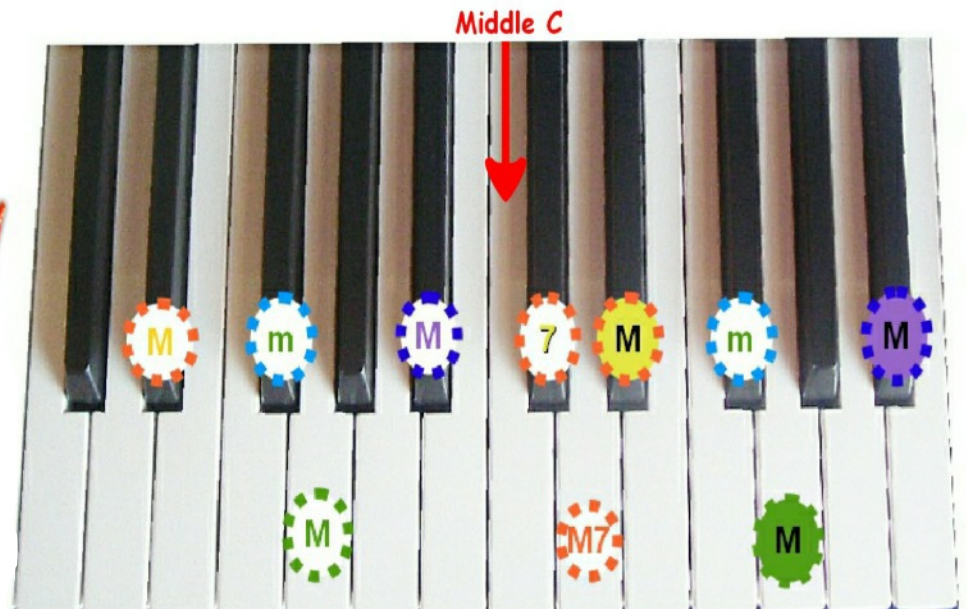


## The D#

## Or E<sup>b</sup> chord family

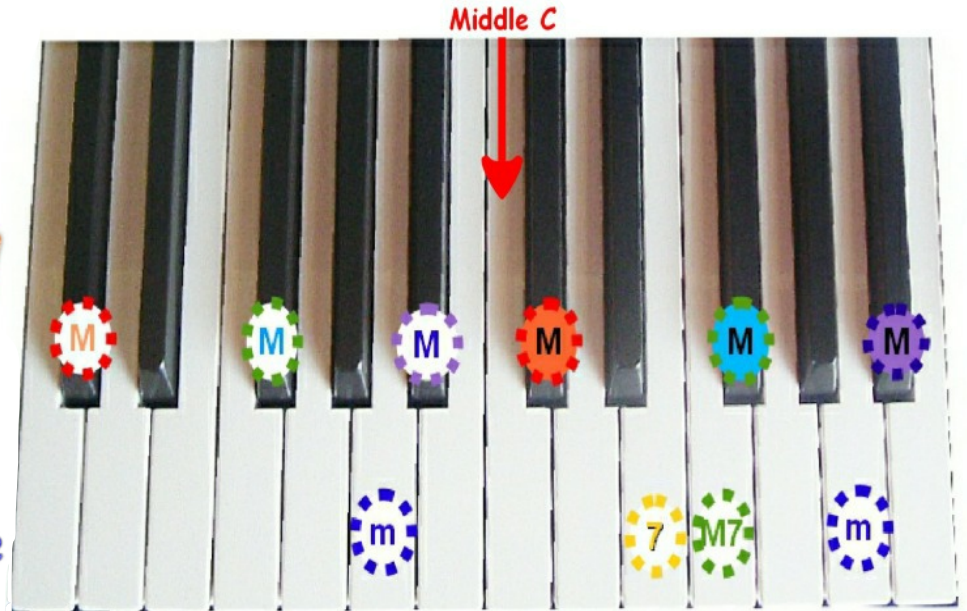
This chord is in the ROOT position.

The first note of the chord is 'D#'.



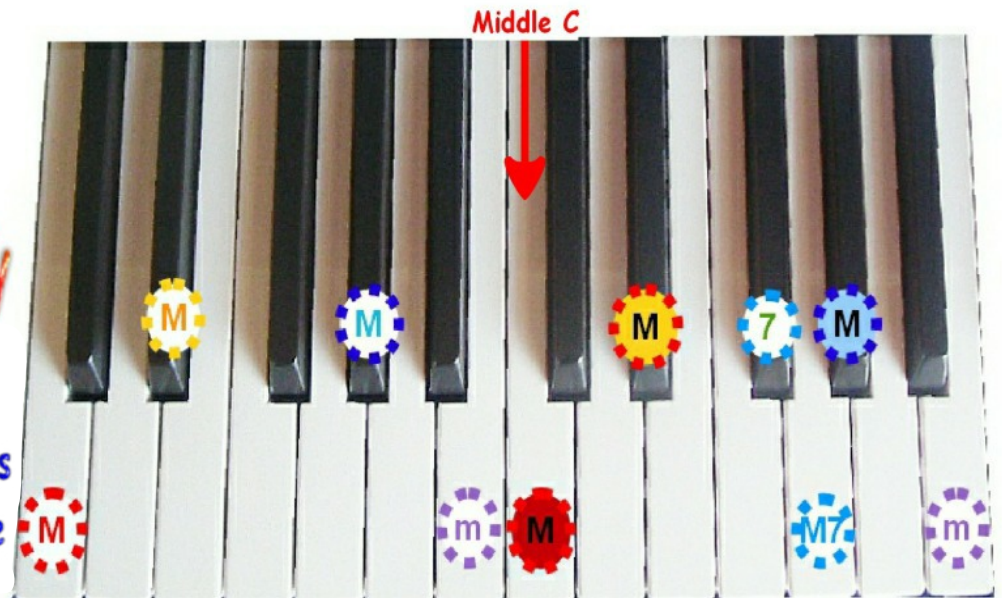
The  $F^\sharp$   
Or  $G^\flat$  chord family

This chord is not in the  
ROOT position.  
The first note of the chord is  
not ' $F^\sharp$ '; it is ' $C^\sharp$ '. It is in the  
2<sup>nd</sup> INVERSION.



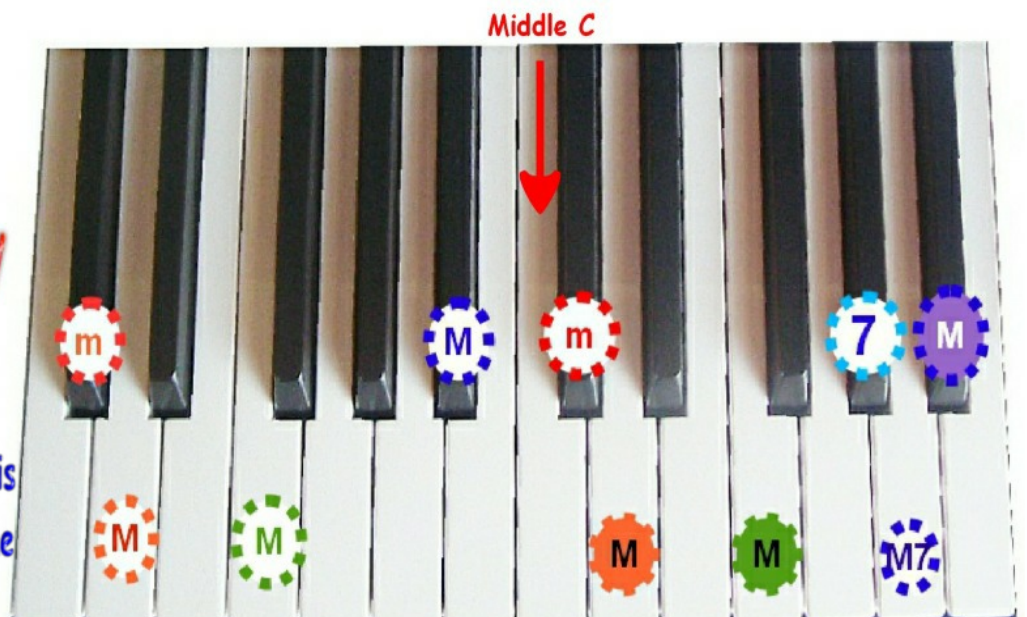
The  $G^\sharp$   
Or  $A^\flat$  chord family

This chord is not in the  
ROOT position.  
The first note of the chord is  
not ' $G^\sharp$ '; it is ' $C$ '. It is in the  
1<sup>st</sup> INVERSION.



The  $A^\sharp$   
Or  $B^\flat$  chord family

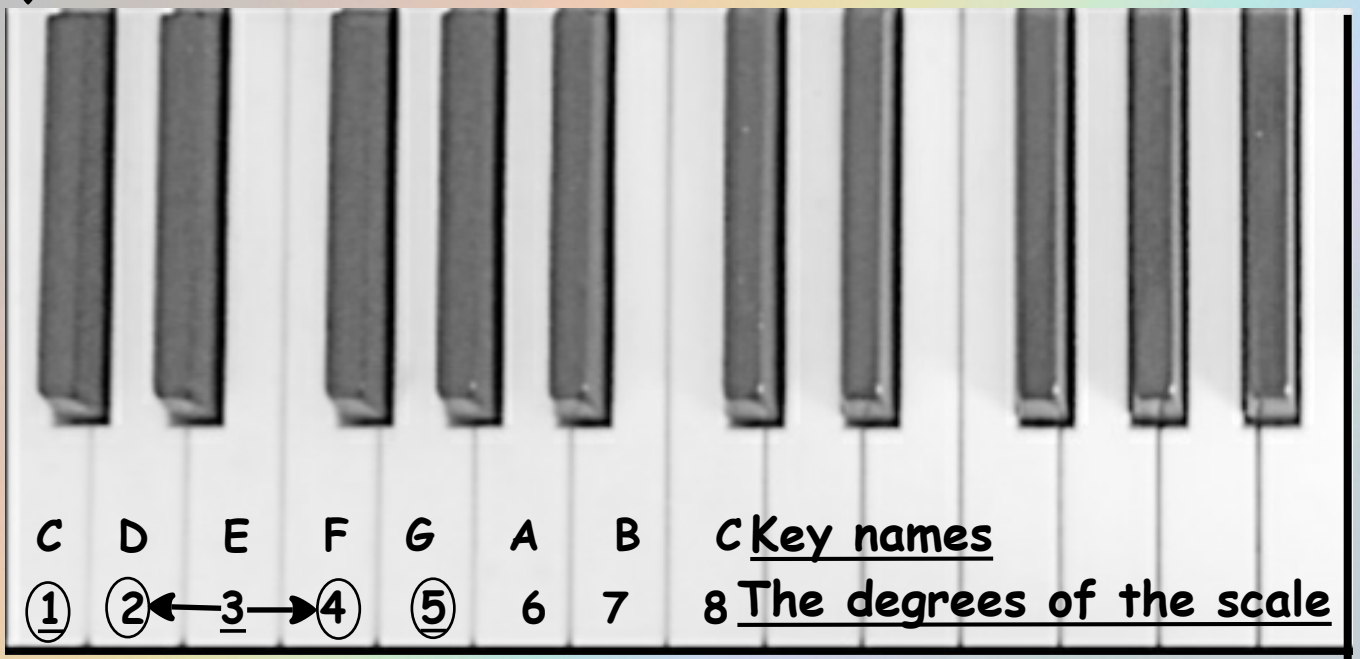
This chord is not in the  
ROOT position.  
The first note of the chord is  
not ' $A^\sharp$ '; it is ' $D$ '. It is in the  
1<sup>st</sup> INVERSION.





The Csus2, the Csus4,  
the C2 and the C4

Middle 'C'



Csus2    Csus4

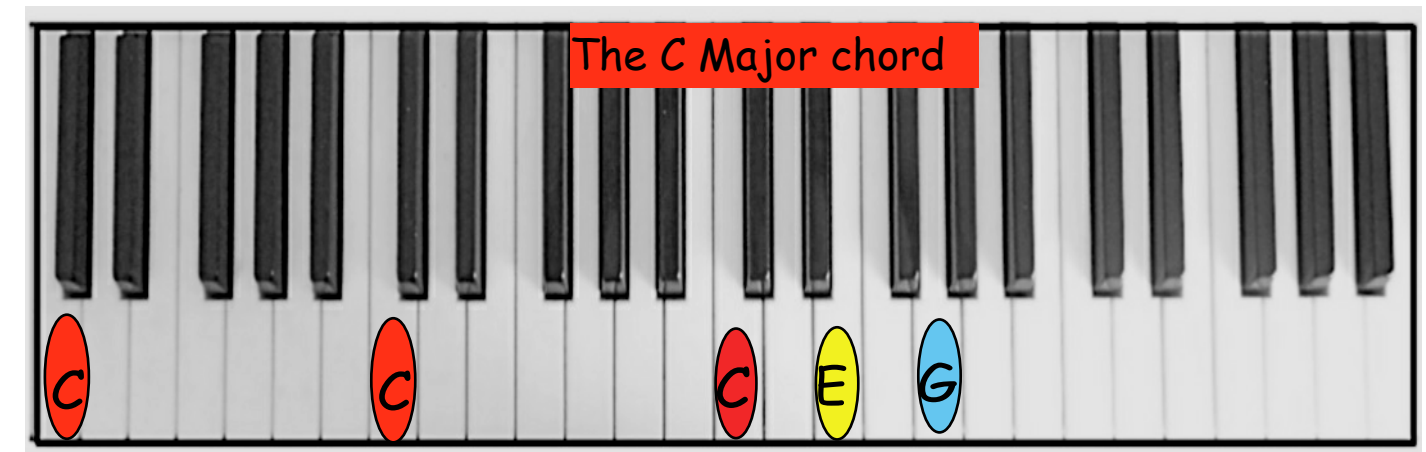
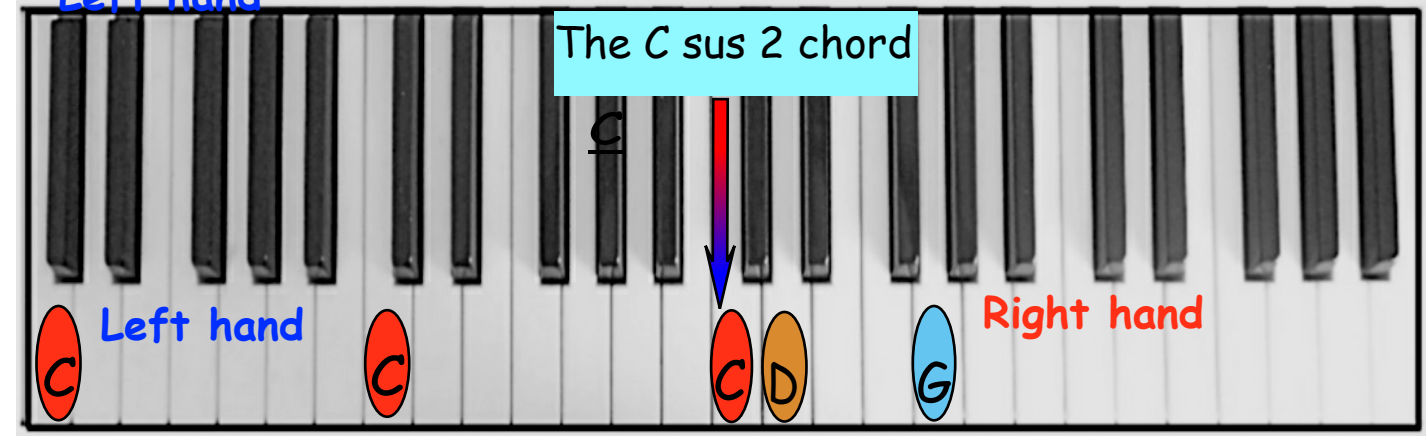
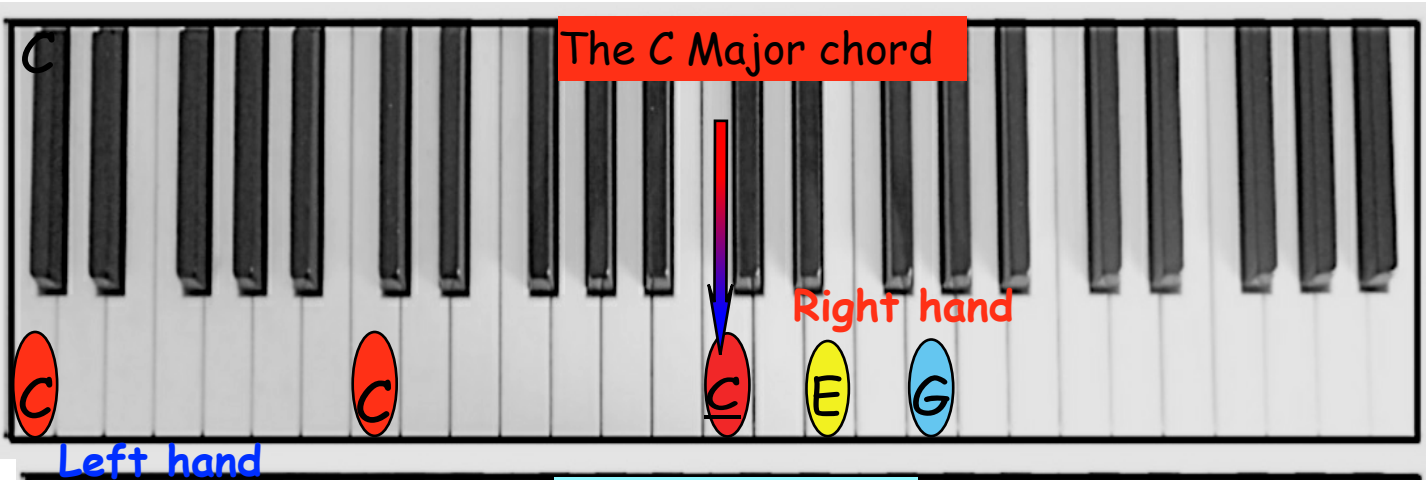
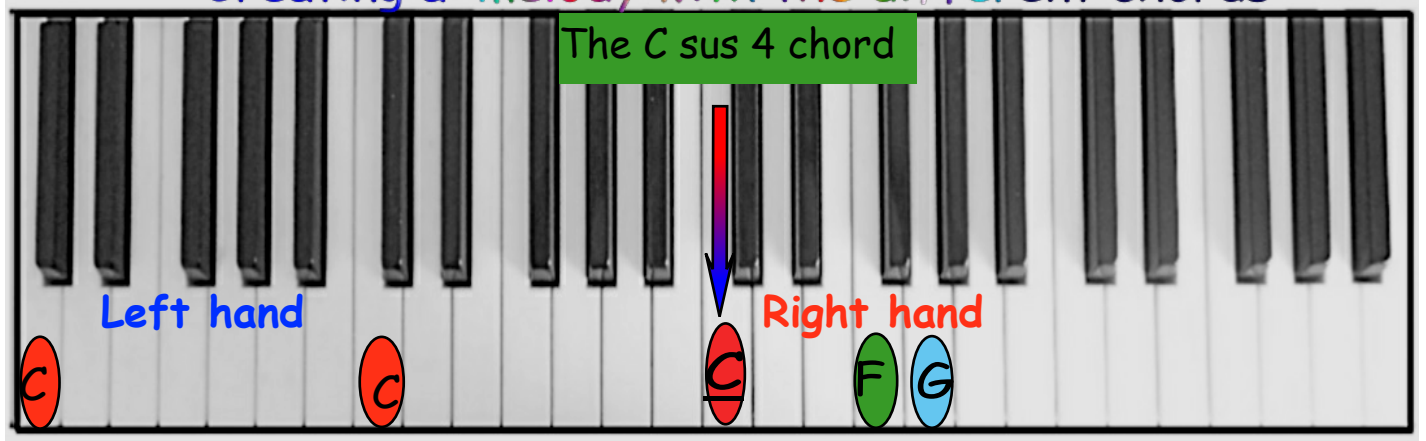
As we have already explained, the C chord has three tones to it. Namely the 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> degrees of the scale.

A C sus2 chord is when the 3<sup>rd</sup> degree of the scale is moved to the 2<sup>nd</sup> degree. A C sus4 chord is when the 3<sup>rd</sup> degree of the scale is moved to the 4<sup>th</sup> degree of the scale.

A 2<sup>nd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> chord is when the 4<sup>th</sup> or the 2<sup>nd</sup> degree of the scale is added to the already existing chord.

# Csus2 and the Csus4 chords

Creating a melody with the different chords





## Tuning our ears and hearts to listen carefully to sound

A team of **musician-worshippers** is a group of people who with **one heart**, together lift up their **voices** along with the **harmonious blend** of their instruments. Each instrument is played in a way that **accents, enhances and adds beauty and depth** to the message of the song being sung by God's people. This could mean that there are spaces where there is no music, or only the piano or the guitar will play. It is not always necessary for the whole band to be going full tilt. Spaces of silence are fine when the Holy Spirit is leading. The sole purpose of this is to **support** a heartfelt expression of worship to the Lord, bringing Him delight and pleasure and glorifying His Name.

True Spirit and truth worship is Christ-centred and Holy Spirit-empowered. Worship is a heart-attitude rooted and grounded in, and totally dependent on, the Holy Spirit. Remember **we worship in Spirit and truth**; striving or performance should never be part of our worship! Thanksgiving, praise and worship are rooted in the **Father's redeeming love, received by grace through faith**. From that foundation we respond, as our Father's sons and daughters through Jesus Christ, in **every** area of our lives -- family, relationships, jobs, ministry, community etc. We are created for His pleasure.

As we continually surrender to Jesus Christ, all aspects of our lives, such as **talents, abilities, relationships etc. come under His Lordship**. That is the goal, but it is also a process, so we need not be discouraged! Teamwork is vital in worship. We need to not only get to know one another, but also honour and esteem each other by being sensitive to what the Holy Spirit is **doing in the lives of the rest the team**.

Our personal life and walk with the Lord always **have a direct impact on our fruitfulness and effectiveness in being instrumental in leading worship**. Those who are to encourage God's people to engage with Him in the most holy place of communion through worship, need an anointing to do so. This means that personal time alone with the Lord in a place of **worship, prayer and meditation on the Word** is so important as we allow our fellow musicians and singers to see the evidence of the beauty of the Lord in our lives.



# Worship

## and the piano/keyboard

We hope that this resource has been a blessing to you, it will get you started. May you truly go from strength to strength in your relationship with the Lord.

With Every Blessing  
Cindy Nelemans

## Encouragement from the word

(Psalms 33:1-5 AFV)

Rejoice in the LORD, O you righteous ones; praise is becoming for the upright. Praise the LORD with a lyre; sing unto Him with a harp of ten strings. Sing unto Him a new song; play skillfully with shouts of joy, For the Word of the LORD is upright; and all His works are done in faithfulness. He loves righteousness and justice; the earth is full of the lovingkindness of the LORD.

