The Nashville Number System
-Simply put, the Nashville Number System assigns numbers to note or chord names.
-Let's look at an illustration \& then discuss further:

| Key | $\mathbf{1}$ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | A | B | C\# | D | E | F\# | G\# |
| B | B | C\# | D\# | E | F\# | G\# | A\# |
| C | C | D | E | F | G | A | B |
| D | D | E | F\# | G | A | B | C\# |
| E | E | F\# | G\# | A | B | C\# | D\# |
| F | F | G | A | Bb | C | D | E |
| G | G | A | B | C | D | E | F\# |

-The first column shows the Key you are working in \& the top row shows the number assigned to each note/chord in that key. (Ex. In the Key of $A$, the 1 (or 'root') is $A$, the 2 is B \& so on)
-Learning this chart will help you in several ways:
-When you begin forming chords \& you know that a major chord is made up of the $1,3 \& 5$ notes of the Key, you can refer to the chart \& know that a Gmaj chord is composed of the notes $G(1), B(3) \& D(5)$.
-Also, if someone tells you a song is a '1-4-5' in the Key of $C$, you can play along knowing that you will be playing the chords C, F \& G.
-The chart will also help when you begin learning scales \& playing blazing guitar solos!

