

Carry On My Wayward Son Bass Tab

Carry On My Wayward Son Bass Tab

Downloaded from [cardprinter.sendafriend.co](#) by Ellen & Stone

INTRODUCTION: UNLOCKING THE GROOVE OF A CLASSIC

There are songs that define an era, and then there are songs that define a generation. "Carry On My Wayward Son" by Kansas is undeniably one of those anthems. Since its release in 1976, the track has become a staple of classic rock radio, a cultural touchstone thanks to its use in shows like *Supernatural*, and a rite of passage for musicians learning the art of progressive rock. For bass players, the song presents a unique challenge and a rewarding journey. The bass line is not just a foundation; it is a melody, a rhythm, and a driving force behind the song's epic feel. Whether you are a beginner looking for your first challenging piece or a seasoned player revisiting a classic, understanding the **Carry On My Wayward Son bass tab** is essential. This article will dive deep into the structure, techniques, and nuances of this legendary bass part, offering a comprehensive guide to help you master it.

WHY THE BASS LINE MATTERS IN "CARRY ON MY WAYWARD SON"

Unlike many rock songs where the bass serves a purely supportive role, the bass guitar in "Carry On My Wayward Son" is a lead instrument in its own right. Written by guitarist Kerry Livgren, the song features bassist Dave Hope, whose playing is both melodic and percussive. The bass line weaves through the complex time signatures and key changes, grounding the soaring vocals and intricate guitar work. For any bassist, learning this part is not just about memorizing notes; it is about understanding how to lock in with the drums, complement the piano, and drive the emotional arc of the song. The *Carry On My Wayward Son bass tab* is frequently sought after because it teaches you how to be a melodic anchor—a skill that elevates your overall musicianship.

UNDERSTANDING BASS TABLATURE FOR THIS SONG

Before diving into the specific riffs, it is crucial to understand what a bass tab is and how to read it. Bass tablature, or tab, is a simplified notation system that shows which fret to play on which string. Unlike standard musical notation, it does not show rhythm directly, so you must rely on the audio recording or a separate sheet with rhythmic markings. The **Carry On My Wayward Son bass tab** you will find online typically follows a four-line staff, each line representing a string (E, A, D, G from bottom to top). Numbers indicate frets. For example, a "0" means an open string, "3" means the third fret, and so on. Many tabs also include symbols for slides, hammer-ons, and pull-offs, which are essential for replicating Dave Hope's smooth style.

Common Symbols Used in the Bass Tab

- h** – Hammer-on: Pluck the first note and then press down a fret without picking again.
- p** – Pull-off: Pluck a fretted note and then lift the finger to sound a lower fret.
- /** – Slide up: Slide a finger from one fret to a higher one.
- ** – Slide down: Slide from a higher fret to a lower one.
- ~** – Vibrato or slight bend (less common on bass).

When approaching the *Carry On My Wayward Son bass tab*, pay attention to these symbols as they define the character of each phrase. A hammer-on versus a separate pick stroke can change the attack and feel of the line.

BREAKING DOWN THE BASS LINE: A SECTION-BY-SECTION GUIDE

The song is structured in a classic progressive rock format, with an intro, verse, chorus, a bridge, a guitar solo section, and an extended outro. Each section has its own bass challenge. Let us examine each part in detail using the **Carry On My Wayward Son bass tab** as our map.

1. The Intro and Main Riff

The song opens with an iconic piano riff, which the bass quickly joins. The intro bass line is built around the A minor and G major arpeggios. The tab typically shows a pattern moving from the open A string (fret 0) to the 3rd fret on the A string (C note), then up to the 5th fret (D), followed by a slide or pull-off back down. This is not a simple root-note pattern; it follows the melody closely. The key here is to play with a slightly aggressive attack but remain clean. Many players make the mistake of playing too softly. The *Carry On My Wayward Son bass tab* for the intro will often include a slide from the 5th fret of the A string to the 7th fret (E) and back, mimicking the piano's flourish. Practice this slowly until the notes ring clearly without buzzing.

2. Verse Sections: Locking with the Drums

The verses are where the bass establishes a steady, driving pulse. The rhythm shifts between 4/4 and 7/8 in some live versions, but the studio recording sticks mostly to 4/4 with a syncopated feel. In the verses, the bass plays a repeating pattern centered around the A and D strings. The typical **Carry On My Wayward Son bass tab for the verse shows a simple but effective line: A (open) - G (5th fret on D string) - F (3rd fret on D string) - E (2nd fret on D string) - D (open D string) and then back up. The trick is to make the transitions smooth and to accent the backbeat with the snare drum. Focus on your muting technique here. The strings should not ring out unnecessarily, as the verse requires a tight, punchy sound.**

3. The Chorus: Melodic Highs

The chorus is the emotional peak of the song, and the bass line rises to meet it. Here, the bass plays higher up the neck, often on the G and D strings. The chord progression moves from A minor to G major to F major to E major (or E7). The tab for the chorus typically involves playing the root notes but with melodic fills. For example, on the "carry on my wayward son" line, the bass might play an ascending run: A (5th fret on E string) - A (7th fret on D string) - C (5th fret on A string) - D (7th fret on A string) before descending. This is the most challenging part for beginners because it requires shifting positions quickly. Use your index and ring fingers to pivot on the fretboard. The *Carry On My Wayward Son bass tab* often notates this section with slides to maintain the legato feel.

4. The Bridge and Instrumental Section

After the second chorus, the song enters a quieter bridge with the lyrics "As sure as the sun will rise..." Here, the bass drops out or plays very sparse, sustained notes to create tension. The tab will show long held notes (whole notes or half notes) on the root of the chord, usually D, G, and A. This is a good place to practice your sustain and vibrato. Let the notes ring and breathe, using a slight finger vibrato to add emotion. The instrumental section that follows is perhaps the most famous part for bassists. The band locks into a fast, driving pattern based on the E minor pentatonic scale. The **Carry On My Wayward Son bass tab** for this part often includes fast sixteenth-note runs that go up and down the neck. One common lick is: E (open) - G (3rd fret on E string) - A (5th fret) - B (7th fret) - D (5th fret on A string) - etc. This requires fingerstyle speed. Many players use two fingers (index and middle) alternating to play these runs cleanly.

5. The Guitar Solo Section

During the guitar solo, the bass falls back into a supportive role but with a twist. The underlying chord progression is A minor - G - F - G - A minor. The bass plays root notes with occasional chromatic passing tones. A common fill in the *Carry On My Wayward Son bass tab* is a walk-up from A to C using the A string: 0 (A) - 1 (A#) - 2 (B) - 3 (C). This adds motion without overwhelming the soloist. Pay attention to the dynamics here: play slightly softer than the chorus to let the guitar cut through.

6. The Outro and Descending Finale

The song ends with a long, repeated descending pattern that fades out. The bass plays a sequence that mimics the piano: descending from a high note on the G string down to an open E. The tab shows a pattern like: 12th fret on G string (G) - 10th fret (F) - 8th fret (E) - 7th fret (D#) - etc., sliding down the neck. This is a great exercise for string skipping and fretboard navigation. The **Carry On My Wayward Son bass tab** will likely repeat this pattern several times. Try to keep the tempo steady even as the song gets quieter—use a metronome in practice.

ESSENTIAL TECHNIQUES FOR MASTERING THE TAB

Playing the *Carry On My Wayward Son bass tab* effectively requires more than just reading the numbers. Here are three key techniques to master:

- Alternate Picking (or Finger alternation):** The fast runs in the instrumental section demand a consistent picking pattern. Use your index and middle fingers alternately for fingerstyle, or down-up strokes with a pick. Practice each run slowly, focusing on even volume between notes.
- String Muting:** The verse and chorus require you to stop strings from ringing out. Use the edge of your palm resting on the strings near the bridge (palm muting) for a tighter sound, especially on the low E and A strings. Also, use your fretting hand to lightly touch strings you are not playing.
- Shifting and Position Playing:** The song requires you to move between the open position and higher frets (5th, 7th, 12th). Learn to shift smoothly by keeping your thumb relaxed and using your index finger as a guide along the neck. The **Carry On My Wayward Son bass tab** often marks position changes with a "V" or "VII" to indicate fret number.

RECOMMENDED GEAR AND TONE SETTINGS

To sound like Dave Hope, you need the right gear, but you can also simulate his tone with most bass rigs. He used a Gibson Grabber bass (or a Ripper) with roundwound strings, played through an Ampeg SVT amp. The key to his sound is a slightly overdriven, punchy midrange. For your setup:

- Bass:** Use a solid electric bass, ideally with single-coil pickups. A Precision or Jazz bass works well. If you only have a modern active bass, roll off the treble a bit.
- Amp/Cab:** Set the EQ with the bass around 50%, mids at 65-75%, and treble at 50%. Add a slight overdrive pedal (like a Boss ODB-3 or a Tube Screamer clone) set low to get that classic grit.
- Strings:** Fresh roundwound strings bring out the brightness needed for the melodic parts. If your strings are dead, the high-register runs will sound dull.

Once you have your tone, play along with the recording. Do not rely solely on