THE WORSHIP LIFE Vocal Chart Example

SEE A VICTORY (MALE)

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VERSE 1:

- L 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 1 2 3 2 3 3 The weapon may be formed, but it won't prosper, when the darkness falls, it won't prevail
- 3 43 2 1 2 3 3 2 3 3 2 1 3 3 2 3 3 2 1 Cause the God I serve knows only how to triumph, my God will never fail, oh my God will never fail

CHORUS:

- 3' 3' 3' 5' 6 1' 1' 3' 3' 3' 5 6 1' 1' 5 2' 2' 1' 5 2' (s)
- 1' 1' 1' 1' 3 4 5 5 1' 1' 1' 1' 3 4 5 5 3 6 6 5 3 6 s/a
- 5 5 5 5 1 2 3 3 5 5 5 5 1 2 3 3 1 4 4 3 1 4 3 12 I'm gonna see a victory, I'm gonna see a victory, For the battle belongs to You Lord
- 3' 3' 3' 5 6 1' 1' 3' 3' 3' 3 5 6 1' 1' 5 2' 2' 1' 5 2' (s)
- s/a 1' 1' 1' 1' 34 5 5 1' 1' 1' 1' 3 4 5 5 3 6 6 5 3 6
- T/b 5 5 5 1 2 3 3 5 5 5 5 1 2 3 3 1 4 4 3 1 4 3 12 I'm gonna see a victory, I'm gonna see a victory, For the battle belongs to You Lord

VERSE 2:

- L 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 1 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 2 2 1 65 There's power in the mighty name of Jesus, every war He wages He will win
- 3 3 4 3 21 23 1 3 3 2 3 3 2 1 I'm not backing down from any giant, 'cause I know how this story ends
- (s) 1' 1'6
- s/a 4 5 5 4
- 133 2 3 3 2 1 T/b

Yes I know how this story ends

BRIDGE 1:

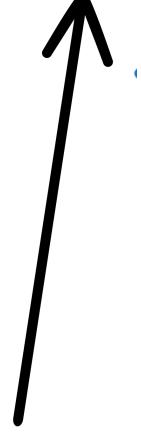
- L 1 2 233 3 2 2 1 1 2 3 2 12 1 You take what the enemy meant for evil, and You turn it for good, You turn it for good
- 1 2 233 2 2 1 1 2 3 2 1 2 1 You take what the enemy meant for evil, and You turn it for good, You turn it for good

BRIDGE 2:

- (s) 6 7 1' 1' s/a/T 3 5 6 6 2 2 3 3 2 3 2 12 1
 - You take what the enemy meant for evil, and You turn it for good, You turn it for good
- (s) 1' 5 5 2 5 5 5 3 6 5 5 3 6 5 s/a/T 3 5 6 6 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 1 1 2 3 2 12 1

You take what the enemy meant for evil, and You turn it for good, You turn it for good

FLV MAP V1 X V2 L/P Х **B1** L B2 Р C B2 P



Vocal Map: $\mathbf{X} = \text{no vocals}$, except Worship Leader, $\mathbf{L} = \text{unison}$, $\mathbf{P} = \text{parts}$

An apostrophe next to a number, indicates the octave higher. An underline (as seen in Verse 1, indicates the octave lower. The bolded, uppercase letter indicates who is melody for specific chart. Creating number charts takes basic music theory knowledge to build and time to learn. This resource is just an introduction to the concept so you can understand how to use numbers in a vocal setting.

You can utilize the Nashville Number System to notate melodies and harmonies. Each number represents a note in the Major Diatonic Scale. So instead of Do-Re-Me, you sing 1–2–3.

When you use the Nashville Number System for vocal parts, it allows you to be as flexible as possible for any melodic, harmonic, or rhythmic changes.

In addition, if the key changes, the numbers are still the same.

The parts may be inverted based on whether the song is led by a male vs a female.

Once a chart is created, you'll need to:

- Identify what key the song is in (so you know what scale to build) and who's leading it (so you know if you will be using the Male or Female Lead version of a chart).
- Build the scale. For example, if the song is in A, start by
 writing all the letters out from A to A at the top of the chart.
 Now, looking at a keyboard and using the scale pattern (you
 can find this online), add any sharps or flats.
- Looking at the chart, identify the melody (bold and uppercase – in the above chart, Tenor is singing the melody).
 And using the notes you identified above with the numbers, play through the parts.