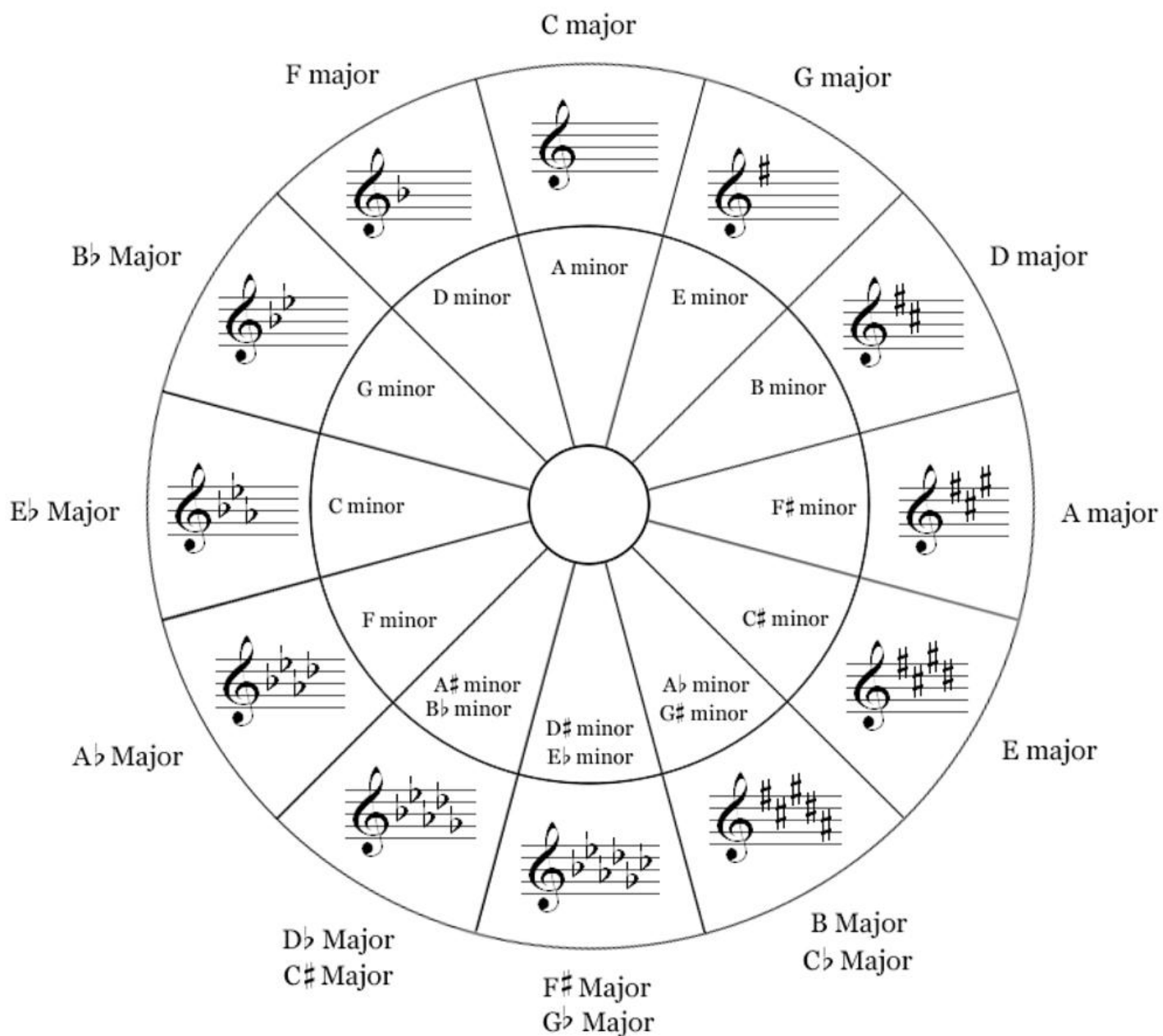


Key Signatures and Chords

The Circle of Fifths



- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| A major scale: | W ^h W ^h W ^h W ^h W ^h |
| A natural minor scale: | W ^h W ^h W ^h W ^h W ^h |
| A harmonic minor scale: | W ^h W ^h W ^h W ^h 3 H |
| A melodic minor scale: | W ^h W ^h W ^h W ^h W ^h |

where, H represents a Half step,
W represents a Whole step (2 half steps), and
3 represents 3 half steps

Key Signatures and Chords

CHORDS IN ANY SCALE

-The numbers 1, 3, and 5 are a recurring theme here!!!

-Note the "root" of the chord is the number of the note (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.) in the scale with which you start in forming the 1,3,5 interval

-In forming the following named chords for a given scale, all chords must be formed from the pool of notes that are contained in the scale itself. There are always 7 notes in this pool. In the C scale, for example, the 7 notes in the pool are, C, D, E, F, G, A, B.

-Tonic chord (major): formed by using the 1st note of the scale as the root and using, the 1st, 3rd, and 5th, notes (starting with that root) in any order. Only notes from the scale's pool of notes may be used, but they can be used in any order and from any octaves.

--For example: in the key of C the tonic chord consists of only of the notes C, E, and G.

Supertonic chord (minor): formed by using the 2nd note of the scale as the root and using, the 1st, 3rd, and 5th, notes (starting with that root) in any order. Only notes from the scale's pool of notes may be used, but they can be used in any order and from any octave

--For example: in the key of C the supertonic chord consists of only of the notes D, F, and A.

-Mediant chord (minor): formed by using the 3rd note of the scale as the root and using, the 1st, 3rd, and 5th, notes (starting with that root) in any order. Only notes from the scale's pool of notes may be used, but they can be used in any order and from any octave

--For example: in the key of C the mediant chord consists of only the notes E, G, and B.

-Sub-Dominant Chord (major): formed by using the 4th note of the scale as the root and using, the 1st, 3rd, and 5th, notes (starting with that root) in any order. Only notes from the scale's pool of notes may be used, but they can be used in any order and from any octaves.

----For example: in the key of C the sub-dominant chord consists of only the notes F, A, and C.

-Dominant Chord (major): formed by using the 5th note of the scale as the root and using, the 1st, 3rd, and 5th, notes (starting with that root) in any order. Only notes from the scale's pool of notes may be used, but they can be used in any order and from any octaves.

--For example: in the key of C the dominant chord consists of only the notes G, B, and D.

-Sub-mediante Chord (minor): formed by using the 6th note of the scale as the root and using, the 1st, 3rd, and 5th, notes (starting with that root) in any order. Only notes from the scale's pool of notes may be used, but they can be used in any order and from any octaves.

--For example: in the key of C the sub-mediante chord consists of only the notes A, C, and E.

-Sub-tonic Chord (minor): formed by using the 7th note of the scale as the root and using, the 1st, 3rd, and 5th, notes (starting with that root) in any order. Only notes from the scale's pool of notes may be used, but they can be used in any order and from any octaves.

--For example: in the key of C the sub-tonic chord consists of only the notes B, D, and F.

-Dominant-7 chord (major-minor): formed by using the root of the Dominant chord (the 5th note of the scale) as the root and adding the 7th note from that root to the previous 3 notes described for the dominant chord. These can be used in any order and from any octaves.

-- For example: in the key of C the dominant-7 chord consists of only the notes G, B, D, and F.