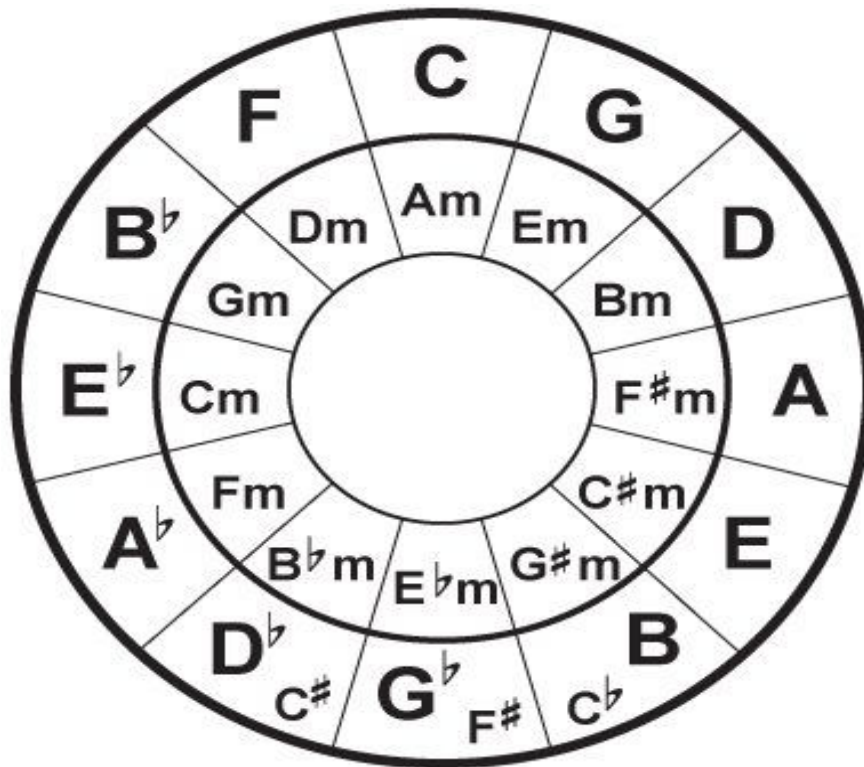


Music Theory: *The circle of 5ths, Diatonic chord formula and friendly keys*

The circle of 5ths:



Facts:

- All 12 keys of the major scale are presented on the clock in order of ascending numbers of flat or sharps (starting at 12 o'clock).
- The inner circle presents the relative minor keys – each 'parent' major key has a relative minor key built on its 6th note.
- Regardless of key, all 7 alphabetical letters are used.
- Regardless of key, no letters are missed out or duplicated.
- Regardless of key, all letters are alphabetically arranged from the key note letter
- Sharps and flats do not mix – some keys have sharps whilst others have flats
- Each key has a unique number of sharps or flats and gives rise to a key signature written at the beginning of notated music.
- A mnemonic is used to help remember the order in which the sharps and flats are added as we move around the clock (clockwise for sharps and anti-clockwise for flats)

sharps: Father Charles Goes Down and Ends Battle

flats: Battle ends and down goes Charles' father

Diatonic chord Formula for the Major scale:

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
major	minor	minor	major	major	minor
Major 7 th	minor 7 th	minor 7 th	Major7 th	Dom 7 th	minor 7 th

note:

- The chord formula above applies to all keys of the major scale
- The first two outlines the triads; the second row is the sevenths – which are just an extension of the triads (so can be used as 'substitute' chords)

Guitar-friendly keys: so called because they allow beginner's with a limited chord vocabulary to use the common open stringed chords that are played around first position on the neck using at least one string that is not fretted.

Five Major keys:

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	Maj/Maj 7	min/min 7	Min/min 7	Maj/Maj 7	Maj/Dom 7	min/min7
C	C	D	E	F	G	A
D	D	E	F#	G	A	B
G	G	A	B	C	D	E
E	E	F#	G#	A	B	C#
A	A	B	C#	D	E	F#

