MEMORY CHART

Basic Theory Elements

(Go to: Key Signatures, Scales, Intervals, Chords)

I: KEY SIGNATURES

ORDER OF SHARPS

- Order is FCGDAEB
- Treble, Bass, and Alto are written Down-Up-Down, Down-Up-Down (DudDud)
- Tenor is written Up-Down, Up-Down, Up-Down (**UDUDUD**)



ORDER OF FLATS

- Order is BEADGCF
- All clefs written Up-Down, Up-Down, Up-Down (UDUDUD)



II: SCALES

MAJOR SCALES

• Half steps between Scale Degrees 3-4 and 7-8



MINOR SCALES

- Built on 6th scale degree of the RELATIVE MAJOR Scale, or count down 3 half steps from the tonic (first) note of a
 major scale to find the relative minor
- Natural form has no alterations



Harmonic form RAISES Scale Degree 7 ascending and descending



• Melodic form RAISES Scale degrees 6 and 7 ascending, lowers them descending (reverts to natural form descending)



SCALE DEGREE FUNCTIONAL NAMES (chords built on these scale degrees also have the same functional names)

- Î Tonic
- 2 Supertonic
- 3 Mediant
- $\hat{5}$ Dominant
- $\hat{6}$ Submediant
- 7 Leading Tone

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III: INTERVALS

- Measure intervals from the bottom of the tonic note of a major scale
- Intervals have number and quality (Major, minor, perfect, diminished, and augmented)



ALTERING QUALITY OF INTERVALS

- When altering an interval, only the quality changes; the number and original basic note names remain the same (i.e. do not use enharmonic spelling such as "G" to replace an "F double-sharp")
- diminished ← minor ← **Major** → Augmented
- diminished ← **Perfect** → Augmented



IV: CHORDS

PRIMARY CHORDS AND INVERSIONS



ALTERING QUALITY OF CHORDS

- Similar to intervals, chords have a description of quality
- Diminished (\circ) \leftarrow minor \leftarrow Major \rightarrow Augmented (+)



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