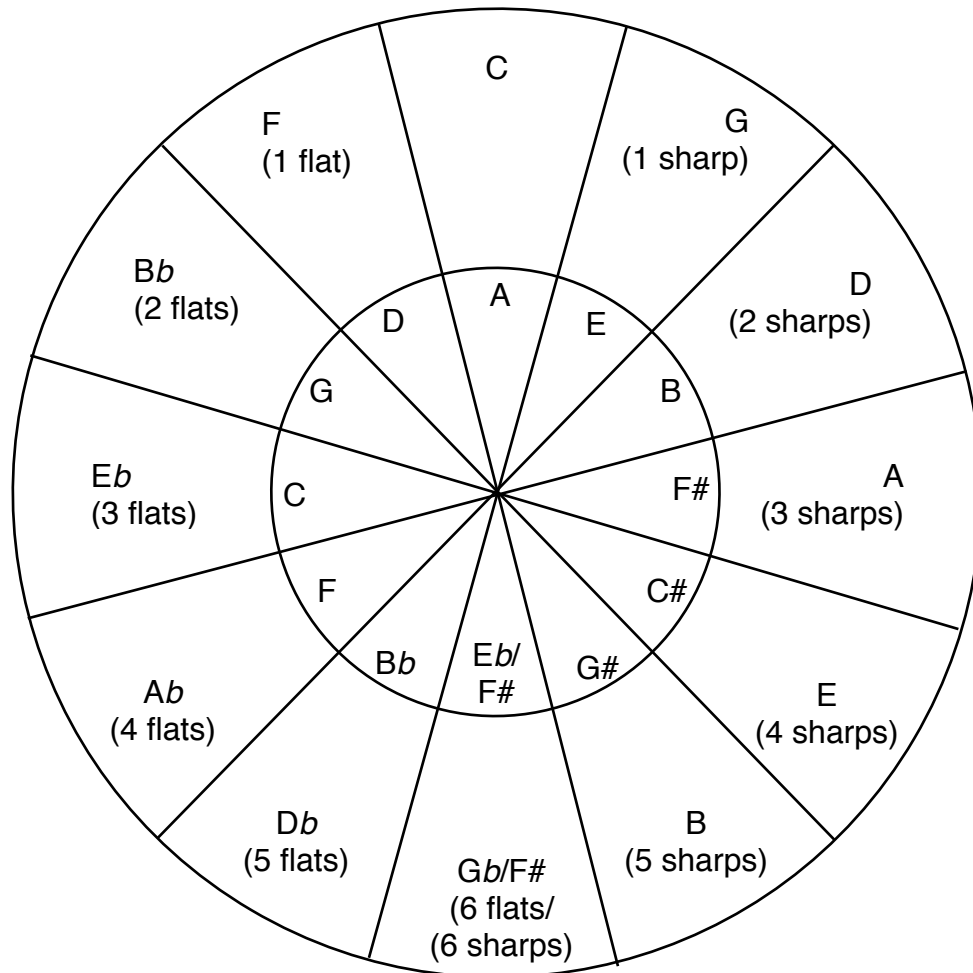


CIRCLE OF FIFTHS

OUTER CIRCLE: MAJOR

INNER CIRCLE: MINOR



Clockwise the notes move up in 5ths, anti-clockwise the notes move up in 4ths. E.g. in the scale of C, G is the 5th note, F is the 4th note; in the key of G, D is the 5th, C is the 4th etc.

3-Chord Trick (*very common in Western music*): The 3 main chords in any given key are the key chord or home or root chord (1 or Roman numeral I), the chord on the 4th note of that scale (4 or IV) and the chord on the 5th note of that scale (5 or V). This is known as the “3-chord trick” or 1-4-5 or I-IV-V. Pick any note (1/I), then the one immediately anti-clockwise of it (4/IV) and then the one immediately clockwise of it (5/V). E.g. 3-chord trick in A is A, D & E; in F it is F, Bb & C.

A fourth chord, the “*relative minor*”, is also fairly common in chord sequences, based on the 6th note of the scale (VI). Every major chord (outer circle) has a relative minor (inner circle).

“1 sharp” means there is 1 sharp note in that scale (G)
“2 flats” means there are 2 flat notes in that scale (Bb) etc.