

# Music Theory: Major scales and their harmonies

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C D E F G A B C

frets/half-steps: 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1

G major: G - A - B - C - D - E - F# - G  
 D major: D - E - F# - G - A - B - C# - D  
 A major: A - B - C# - D - E - F# - G# - A  
 E major: E - F# - G# - A - B - C# - D# - E

F major: F - G - A - Bb - C - D - E - F  
 Bb major: Bb - C - D - Eb - F - G - A - Bb  
 Eb major: Eb - F - G - Ab - Bb - C - D - Eb  
 Ab major: Ab - Bb - C - Db - Eb - F - G - Ab

Chords in the key of C major

C Dm Em F G Am B° (dim) C

## Pattern of chords in a major key:

major - minor - minor - major - major - minor - diminished

## In reference to the order of pitches (called scale degrees)

I - ii - iii - IV - V - vi - vii°

Large roman numerals = major

Small roman numerals = minor

° = diminished chord

	I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii°
<b>G major:</b>	G	Am	Bm	C	D	Em	F#°
<b>D major:</b>	D	Em	F#m	G	A	Bm	C#°
<b>A major:</b>	A	Bm	C#m	D	E	F#m	G#°
<b>E major:</b>	E	F#m	G#m	A	B	C#m	D#°

Tonic  
(Resolution)

I  
(vi)  
(iii)

Sub-dominant  
(Build-up)

ii  
IV  
vi  
(iii)

Dominant  
(Tension)

V  
vii°

Common progressions:

I - ii - V - I  
 I - vi - IV - V - I  
 iii - vi - ii - V - I

For a more effective V (dominant) chord,  
 add the 7 (in the key of C, make the G a G7)