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Key signatures

C/a G/e D/b A/f♯ E/c♯ B/g♯ F♯/d♯ C♯/a♯ C♭/a♭ G♭/e♭ D♭/b♭ A♭/f E♭/c B♭/g F/d
 ↓

The order of the flats and sharps

B E A D G C F

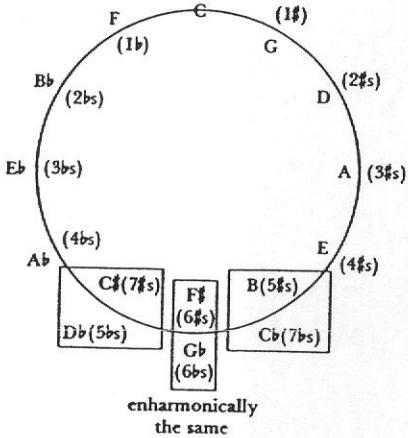
flats → → →
 ← ← ← sharps

Key relationships

Relative major and minor: they share the **same key signature**. The tonics are a m3 apart--that of the minor key is a m3 lower than the major (e.g. G Major and e minor, E♭ Major and c minor). The relative major and natural minor scales have the same pitch content (example: the C Major scale is C D E F G A B C; the a natural minor scale is A B C D E F G A).

Parallel major and minor: they share the **same tonic note** (e.g. D Major and d minor; F♯ Major and f♯ minor). Their key signatures are three keys removed from one another; that of the minor has three more flats or three fewer sharps than that of the Major (examples: E Major key sig is 4 sharps while e minor key sig is one sharp; F Major key sig is one flat while f minor key sig is 4 flats).

Enharmonic keys: those which look radically different but sound **identical** (examples: F♯ Major and G♭ major; d♯ minor and e♭ minor).



Sharps

(Axis slants downward to right for all clefs except tenor.)

Flats

(Axis slants upward to right for all clefs.)