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SCALES (ii)

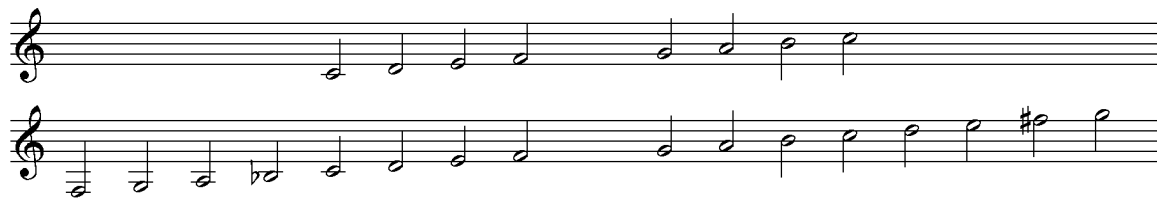
The circle of 5ths
Recognition of intervals

The circle of 5ths

The scales discussed in the first three chapters are all **major scales**, a name derived from the major 3rd interval between the first and third notes of these scales. In ch.8 the **minor scales** will be introduced.

In ch.1 we began with the major scale of C. Moving five notes up the scale to G (C-G = perfect 5th), we played the major scale of G by introducing F sharp. By moving down a perfect 5th below C, we played the major scale of F by introducing B flat.

The relationship between these three major scales can be illustrated as follows:



The scale of C major has been divided again into two parallel sections. The four lowest notes of the scale of C are identical to the four highest notes of the scale of F major. The four highest notes of the scale of C are identical to the four lowest notes of the scale of G major.

By reducing this scheme to the three fundamental notes

F C G

we have the beginning of the **circle of 5ths**. The entire circle of 5ths is as follows:

