

The background features abstract geometric shapes in various shades of blue. On the left, a light blue triangle points downwards. On the right, a complex arrangement of overlapping triangles and polygons in different blue tones creates a dynamic, layered effect.

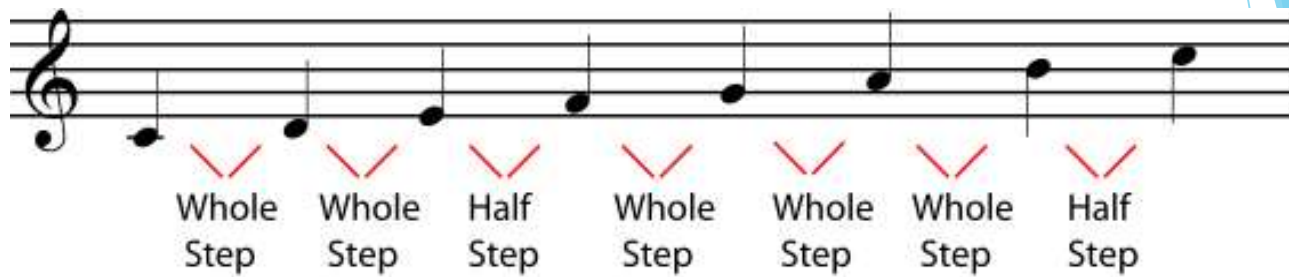
HARMONY

- SCALES
- CHORDS
 - KEY
- FORMS
- STYLES

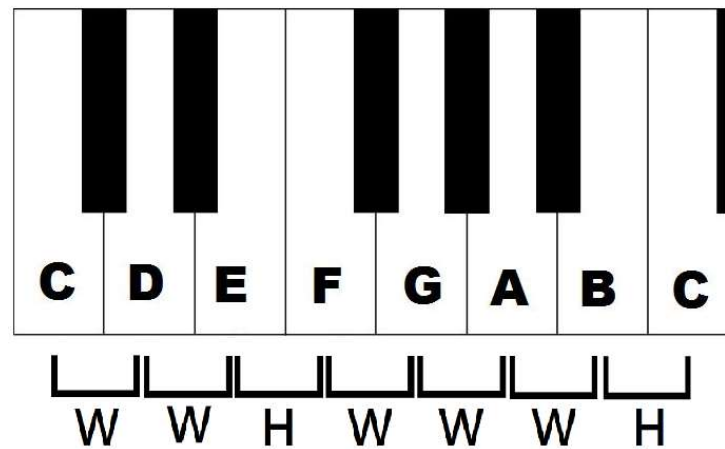
Music theory



MAJOR SCALE



Major Scale Formula

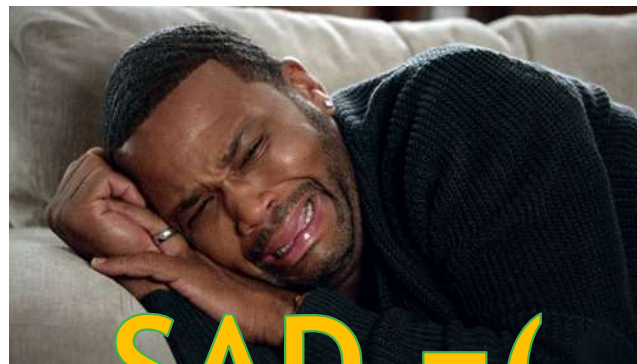
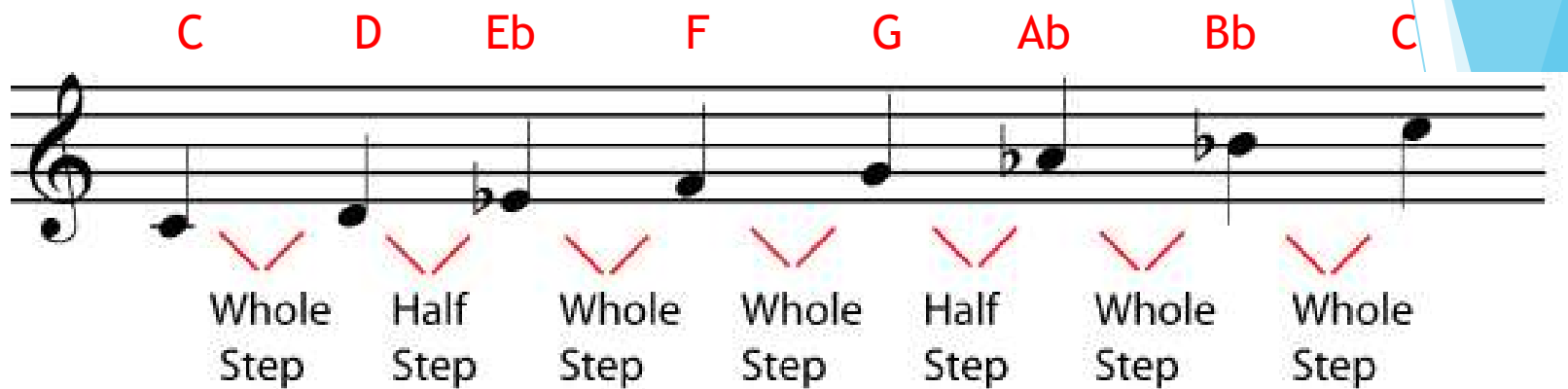


Whole Step - Whole Step - Half Step -
Whole Step - Whole Step - Whole Step - Half Step



HAPPY!

MINOR SCALE



SAD =(

CHROMATIC SCALES

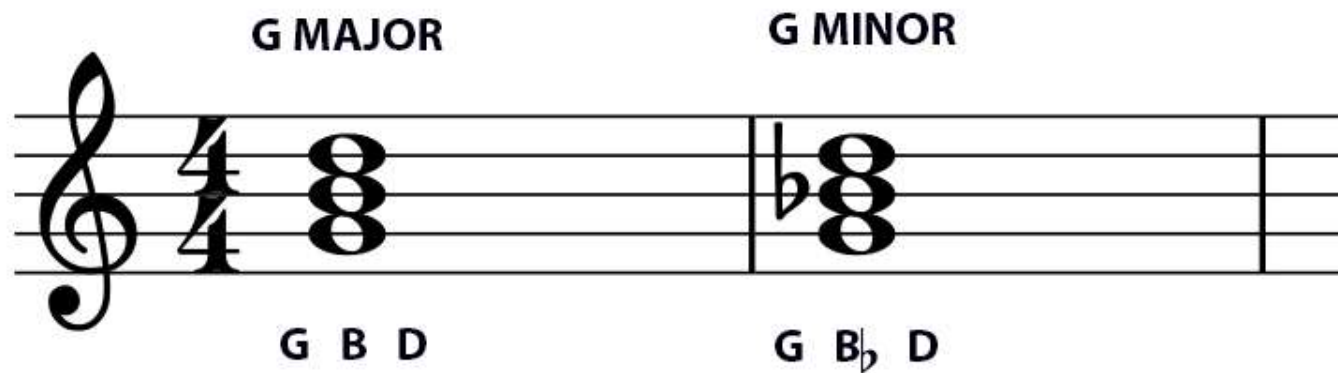
The image displays two musical staves in treble clef, each containing a chromatic scale. The first staff shows an ascending scale from C to C, and the second staff shows a descending scale from C to C. Each note is represented by a quarter note. The notes are labeled with their names below the staff, including sharps and flats for the chromatic steps.

note names: C C[#] D D[#] E F F[#] G G[#] A A[#] B C

C B B^b A A^b G G^b F E E^b D D^b C

CHORDS: TRIADS

TIME TO SING!



- Combination of **THREE** or more tones sounded at once
- Triads are the most basic chord, made up of alternate tones of the scale

BROKEN CHORDS

- ▶ Broken chords are when the individual tones of a chord are sounded one after another.

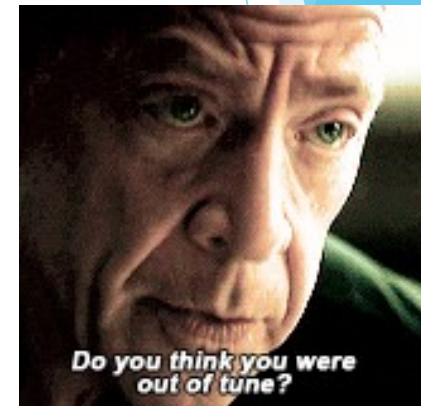
AND... yes, SING again!

Jacob Collier explaining harmony



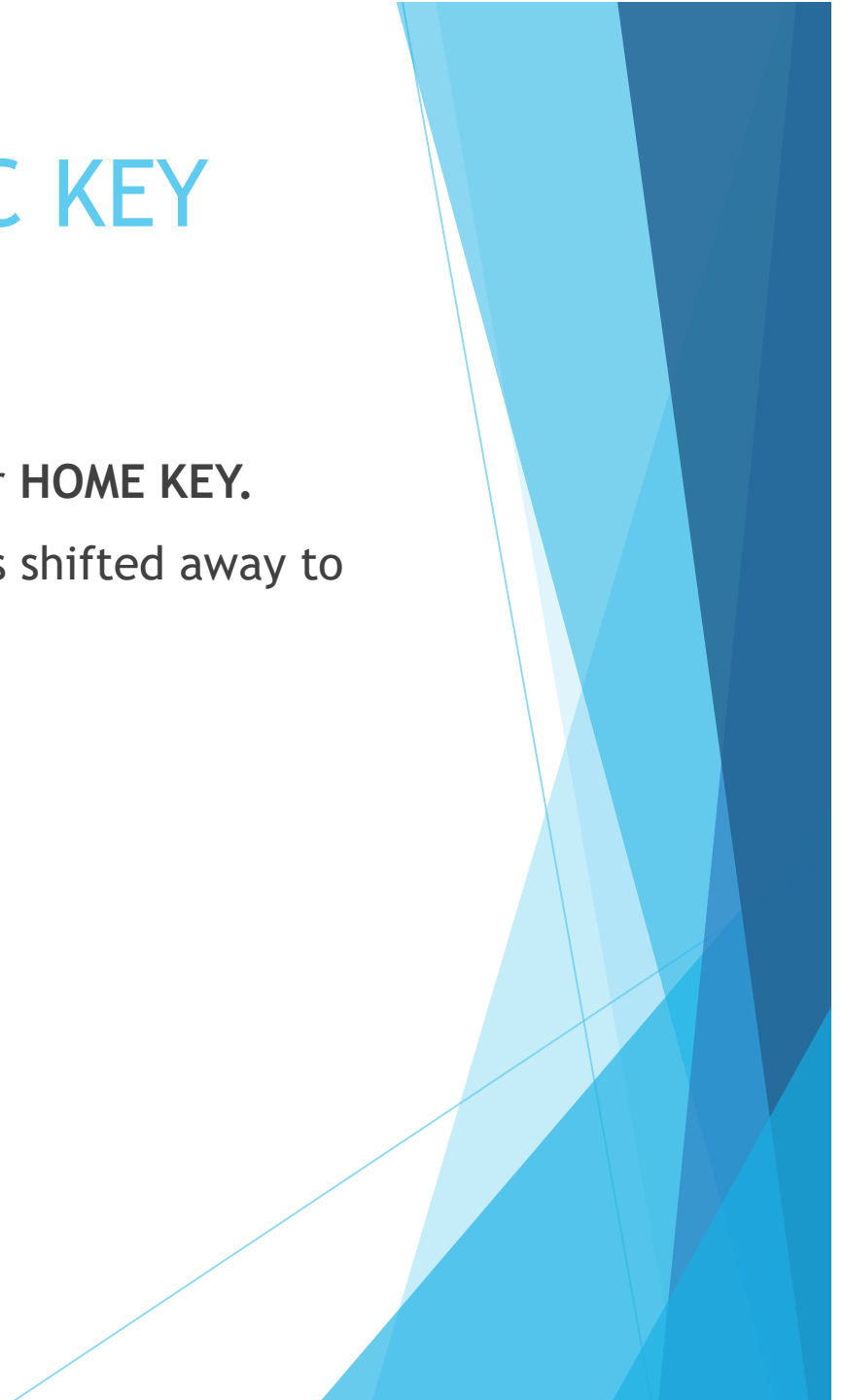
CONSONANCE & DISONANCE

- ▶ A tone combination that is stable is called a **consonance**.
- ▶ Consonances are points of **arrival, rest, and resolution**.
- ▶ A tone combination that is **unstable** is called a **dissonance**.
- ▶ A dissonance has its **resolution** when it moves to a consonance.
- ▶ When a resolution is **delayed** or accomplished in unexpected ways, a feeling of **drama, suspense, or surprise** is created.



MODULATION & TONIC KEY

- ▶ Tonic key is also known as the **TONIC** or **HOME KEY**.
- ▶ **MODULATION** is when the **TONIC KEY** is shifted away to another **KEY**.



MUSICAL TEXTURE

- ▶ Monophonic Texture
 - ▶ Single melodic line without accompaniment
- ▶ Polyphonic Texture
 - ▶ Simultaneous performance of two or more melodic lines of relatively equal interest
- ▶ Homophonic Texture
 - ▶ One melody accompanied by chords

LISTENING

- ▶ Bizet Farandole from L'Arlesienne Suite No.2



MUSICAL FORM

- ▶ Techniques that create Musical Form
 - ▶ Repetition - Creates a sense of unity
 - ▶ Contrast - Provides variety
 - ▶ Variation - keeping some musical thought while changing others, gives a work unity and variety at the same time

TYPES OF MUSICAL FORM

- ▶ Two-Part (Binary) Form: A (*Statement*) - B (*Counterstatement*)
- ▶ Three-Part (Ternary) Form: A (*Statement*) - B (*Contrast*) - A (*Return*)

ALICIA KEYS

- ▶ Broken chords
- ▶ Homophonic texture
- ▶ Repetition of melody
- ▶ Contrast (With John Meyer joins in after Alicia Keys)
- ▶ Variation on melody (Alicia Keys harmonizing John Meyer)



MUSICAL STYLE

Middle Ages (450 - 1450)

Renaissance (1450 - 1600)

Baroque (1600 - 1750)

Classical (1750 - 1820)

Romantic (1820 - 1900)

Twentieth century to 1945

1945 to present

TED Video



Have a great week ahead!

THANK YOU ALL!!!