The Circle of Fifths can help you easily construct hundreds of Chord Progressions, Lead Lines,

Harmonies, and just about anything else… once you get the hang of it.

Here's the Circle of Fifths:

Look at the notes arranged in a circle. It out help if you practice saying them out loud and memorizing the order.

Notice that these notes are similarly placed to the numbers on a clock, where C is 12 and G is 1 and so own.

If you want to reference the Circle of Fifths, it and you don’t have it memorized, it is simple to reconstruct on paper.

The method to follow is:

1. Start with C
2. Identify the 5th note from C
   1. A “5th” is 7 half steps from a relative note
3. Place that note clockwise to C
4. Repeat these steps.

The Pattern you will create once you find your way back to C, is the circle of Fifths. At first this is difficult, but with practice, it gets easier.

Now that you we have looked at the circle of Fifths,

Arrange all 12 notes around in a circle,

Start with



When looking at the Circle of Fifths and looking at the notes

We can use them to represent notes, chords, or keys.

**NOTES:**

We can use 1-3-5 to build any major chord.

Let’s suppose you want to create a C Major Chord.

The first note is obvious: C

The second, is E

And the third is the FIFTH: F

Thus, the C major Chord is: **C E F**

**CHORDS:**

Let’s suppose that C now represents the C Major Chord.

And we are in the Key of Bb Major.

The Root Chord is the Bb and the Dominant Chord is the 5 chord.

To identify this chord, look to the Circle of Fifths.

The 5 chord is important because it provides balance for chord progressions.

**The 5 chord for the Key of Bb is F**

**KEYS**

You can use the Circle of Fifths as a map of Keys.

This is helpful for Writing music.

The circle will show you what keys are like each other.

For example, because G sits next to C on the Circle, we know that

they have similar notes in their respective keys.

This can be useful for key changes when writing music.

The Circle will also show you how many flats or sharps there are in a Scale/Key

Let’s say we are in the Key of G. We know that the Key of G has 1 sharp in it because it is 1 position away from C (which is the starting point on the Circle of Fifths)

<b>Tips: </b>

When learning Scales, it is important to do them slowly and accurately.

Play with fingertips

Learn one position at a time

<small>Just make sure you master one before you move to another</small>

You start and end on the lowest root note.

Think: Do Re Me Fa So La Te Do

The pattern to play any major scale on guitar

<b>red is ROOT note</b>



The pattern to play any minor scale on guitar

