Our musical alphabet is called the *Chromatic Scale*:

- A  B♭  B  C  D♭  D  E♭  E  F  G♭  G  A♭  (A  B♭  B  etc.)

Enharmonics

**Basic Intervals**
Whole step: non-adjacent notes, such as A – B, or Eb – F.
Half step: adjacent notes such as A – B♭, or D♭ – D.
An octave is the distance between the 1st and 8th tones of the scale.

The Foundation of musical theory is the *Major Scale*.
(Scale: a fixed group of notes, usually constructed in an ascending direction, from a given starting note.)

A major scale has, starting from any given note, the following intervals:
whole  whole  1/2  whole  whole  whole  1/2
step  step  step  step  step  step  step

A major scale starting from an A note:

- A  B  C#  D  E  F#  G#  A
- whole  whole  1/2  whole  whole  whole  1/2

As you might suspect, this is called the A major scale. The 1st and 8th tones are called the root(s) of the scale. The other tones are numbered according to the order of their appearance — for instance B is called the 2nd, C# is called the 3rd, D is the 4th of the A scale, and so on.

Here is a list of the commonly used major scales:

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

- F  G  A  B♭  C  D  E  F
- B♭  C  D  E♭  F  G  A  B♭
- E♭  F  G  A♭  B♭  C  D  E♭
- A♭  B♭  C  D♭  E♭  F  G  A♭
- D♭  E♭  F  G♭  A♭  B♭  C  D♭
- G♭  A♭  B♭  C♭  D♭  E♭  F  G♭
- C♭  D♭  E♭  F♭  G♭  A♭  B♭  C♭
Cycle (circle) of 4ths and 5ths

\* = double sharp
Our musical alphabet is called the CHROMATIC SCALE:

A, B♭, B, C, D♭, D, E♭, E, F♭, F, G, A♭, A

The foundation of musical theory is the MAJOR SCALE
(Scale: A fixed group of notes, usually constructed in an ascending direction, from a given starting note).

A major scale has, starting from any given note, the following intervals:

WHOLE STEP  WHOLE STEP  WHOLE STEP  WHOLE STEP  HALF STEP  WHOLE STEP  WHOLE STEP  WHOLE STEP

Here is an example of a major scale starting from an A note:

A, B, C♯, D, E, F♯, G♯, A

As you might suspect, this is called the A major scale. The 1st and 8th tones are called the ROOT(s) of the scale. The other tones are numbered according to the order of their appearance — for instance, B is called the 2nd, C♯ is the 3rd, D is the 4th of the A scale and so on.

Here is a list of the commonly used major scales:

C, D, E♭, F, G, A, B♭

(CIRCLE) CYCLE OF 4THS + 5THS

An octave is the distance between the 1st & 8th tones of the scale.