

## Catalogue of Common Baroque Harmonies and Their Progressions

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### Major Key

Tonics	Subdominants	Dominants
of I: I, IΔ7, I6, vi, vi7, iii, iii7	IV, IVΔ7, IV6, ii, ii7, II, II7 (i°7) (II7b9), II pedal dominants, #iv°, #ivø7, (vii6)	V, V7, V pedal dominants, vii°, viiø7, (V7b9), (iii6)
of IV: IV, IVΔ7, IV6, ii, ii7, (vi, vi7)	bVII, bVIIΔ7, bVII6, v, v7, vii°, viiø7, V, V7, (V7b9), V pedal dominants	(I), I7, iii°, iiiø7, I pedal dominants, (vi6, I7b9)
of V: V, (VΔ7), V6, iii, iii7, vii, vii7	I, IΔ7, I6, vi, vi7, VI, VI7, VI7b9, #i°, #iø7, VI pedal dominants	II, II7, II pedal dominants, #iv°, #ivø7, (II7b9), (vii6)
of vi: vi, vi7, #iv°, #ivø7, (I, IΔ7, I6, I7)	vii°, viiø7, vii, vii7, VII, VII7, VII7b9, bVII, bVIIΔ7, ii, ii7, ii6, II, II7, II6, IV, IVΔ7, IV6, IV7, VII pedal dominants	III, III7, III7b9, III pedal dominants, #v°, #v°7
of ii: ii, ii7, vii°, viiø7, (IV, IVΔ7, IV6, IV7)	iii°, iiiø7, iii, iii7, III, III7, III7b9, v, v7, v6, V, V7, V6, bVII, bVIIΔ7, bVII6, II pedal doms.	VI, VI7, VI7b9, V pedal dominants, #i°, #i°7
of iii: iii, iii7, #i°, #iø7, (V, V7, V6, VΔ7)	#iv°, #ivø7, vi, vi7, vi6, VI, VI7, I, IΔ7, I7, I6, IV, IVΔ7, (#iv, #iv7, #IV, #IV7, #IV7b9, #IV pedal dominants	VII, VII7, VII7b9, VII pedal dominants, #ii°, #ii°7

The way to read this chart is as follows: if a square is blank then all chords in its category (as listed above) are good progressions. Any exceptions are listed; parentheses means optional. ~~~ means whole category is excluded. 7ths and 6ths are not listed (except in special cases) but are understood to be included. 7<sup>b9</sup>'s and <sup>o</sup>7's tend to progress to everything (more on <sup>o</sup>7's below).

As you can see, hopefully, almost *any* chord progresses to almost any other.

	Tonics	Subdoms	Doms	Tonics of IV	Subdoms of IV	Doms of IV	Tonics of V	Subdoms of V	Doms of V	Tonics of vi	Subdoms of vi	Doms of vi	Tonics of ii	Subdoms of ii	Doms of ii	Tonics of iii	Subdoms of iii	Doms of iii
I to:																		
I7 to:	no IΔ7		~~~				(vii), no V	no I	(vii6)		(vii, VII)			(V)				
ii to:																no #i <sup>o</sup> 7		
II to:						(~~~)				(~~~)								
iii to:																		
iii <sup>o</sup> to:			~~~				~~~	no I			(vii <sup>o</sup> ) no vii, (VII) ii6, II6					(~~~)	no I	(~~~)
III to							no V no vii											
IV to:																		no #i <sup>o</sup>
#iv <sup>o</sup> to:																		
V to:																		
v to:	no I (iii)		(~~~)				no V no vii	no IΔ7			no vii no VII					(#i <sup>o</sup> )	no IΔ7	no VII
vi to:																		
VI to:																		
bVII to:	no I (iii)		no V				(~~~)			(~~~)						~~~	I7 only	~~~
vii <sup>o</sup> to:																		
vii to:	no I																	
VII to:	(I)					no I7											no I7	

Any 7<sup>b9</sup> or <sup>o</sup>7 can be replaced with one of its 4 related diminished triads in 3 or 4 notes, in any inversion; also minor triads are used to replace diminished triads sometimes (as appoggiatura chords). IV7 is used as V of bII of vi or right to vii (IV7 is acting as a subdominant in this case) /9's [add9's], suspensions and appoggiatura chords are common also.

All above applies to minor keys as well if you use the *Relative* minor key relationship and remember the chords. Example: I becomes III, ii becomes IV, #iv<sup>o</sup> becomes Rvi<sup>o</sup>, etc. [R = raised]

CATELOGUE OF COMMON BAROQUE HARMONIES AND THEIR PROGRESSIONS

MAJOR KEY

TONICS	SUBDOMINANTS	DOMINANTS
of I: I, I7, I6, vi, vi7, iii, iii7	IV, IV7, IV6, ii, ii7, II, II7, (II7b9), II PEDAL DOMS, #iv0, #iv7, (vi6)	V, V7, V PEDAL DOMS, VII0, VII7, (III6)
of IV: IV, IV7, IV6, ii, ii7, (vi, vi7)	bVII, bVII7, bVII6, v, v7, vii0, vii7, V, V7, (V7b9) I PEDAL DOMS	(I) I7, iii0, iii7, I PED. DOMS, (vi6, I7b9)
of V: V, (V7) V6, iii, iii7, vii, vii7	I, I7, I6, vi, vi7, VI, VI7, VI7b9, #i0, #i7, VI PEDAL DOMS	II, II7, II PEDAL DOMS, #iv0, #iv7, (II7b9, vi6)
of vi: vi, vi7, #iv0, #iv7, (I, I7, I6, I7)	vii0, vii7, vii, vii7, VII, VII7, VII7b9, bVII, bVII7, ii, ii7, ii6, II, II7, II6, IV, IV7, IV6, IV7, VII PEDAL DOMS	III, III7, III7b9, III PEDAL DOMS, #v0, #v7
of ii: ii, ii7, vii0, vii7, (IV, IV7, IV6, IV7)	iii0, iii7, iii, iii7, III, III7, III7b9, v, v7, v6, V, V7, V6, bVII, bVII7, bVII6, III PEDAL DOMS	VI, VI7, VI7b9, V PEDAL DOMS, #i0, #i7
of iii: iii, iii7, #i0, #i7, (V, V7, V6, V7)	#iv0, #iv7, vi, vi7, vi6, VI, VI7, I, I7, I7, I6, IV, IV7, (#iv, #iv7, #iv, #iv7, #iv, #iv7, #iv, #iv7, #iv PEDAL DOMS)	VII, VII7, VII7b9, VII PEDAL DOMS, #j0, #j7

The way to read this chart is as follows: (if a square is blank then all chords in its category (as listed above) are good progressions, any exceptions are listed; parentheses mean optional, wavy means whole category is excluded. 7ths and 6ths are not listed (except in special cases) but are understood to be included. 7b9's + 6's tend to progress to everything (more on 7's below). As you can see, hopefully, almost any chord progresses to almost any other.

	TONICS	SUBDOMS	DOMS	TONICS OF IV	SUBDOMS OF IV	DOMS OF IV	TONICS OF V	SUBDOMS OF V	DOMS OF V	TONICS OF VI	SUBDOMS OF VI	DOMS OF VI	TONICS OF II	SUBDOMS OF II	DOMS OF II	TONICS OF III	SUBDOMS OF III	DOMS OF III
I to:																		
I7 to:	no I7		wavy				(vii), no V	no I	(vi6)		(vii, VII)				(V)			
ii to:																		no #i7
II to:																		
iii to:																		
iii0 to:			wavy				wavy	no I			(vii, VII, III, VI, bVII, bVII7)						no I	(wavy)
III to:							no V, no VII											no #i0
IV to:																		
#iv0 to:																		
V to:																		
V7 to:	no I7 (iii)		(wavy)				no V, no VII	no I7				no VII, no VIII				(#i0)	no I7	no VII
vi to:																		
VI to:																		
bVII to:	no I (iii)		no V				(wavy)				(wavy)						I7 only	wavy
vii0 to:																		
vii to:	no I																	
VII to:	(I)							no I7										no I7

Any 7b9 or 7 can be replaced with one of its 4 related diminished triads in 3 or 4 notes, in any inversion, also minor triads are used to replace diminished triads sometimes (as appoggiatura chords).  
 I7 is used as I of bVII of vi or right to vi (II7 is acting as a SUBDOM in this case)  
 19's, suspensions and appoggiatura chords are common also.

All above applies to minor keys as well if you use the RELATIVE minor key relationship and remember the chords. EXAMPLE: I becomes III, ii becomes II, #iv0 becomes Rvi0, etc.