

## Major Scale Overview

<b>C Major:</b>	C		D		E		F		G		A		B		C
Distance		Tone		Tone		Semi-tone		Tone		Tone		Tone		Semi-tone	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8
Interval	Unison		Major 2 <sup>nd</sup>		Major 3 <sup>rd</sup>		Perfect 4 <sup>th</sup>		Perfect 5 <sup>th</sup>		Major 6 <sup>th</sup>		Major 7 <sup>th</sup>		Octave
<i>Also represented as</i>			<i>M2</i>		<i>M3</i>		<i>P4</i>		<i>P5</i>		<i>M6</i>		<i>M7</i>		<i>8ve</i>

Chords: If you build chords starting on each note of the major scale you get the following sequence of chords that apply to all major scales.

Triads	C Major		D minor		E minor		F Major		G Major		A minor		B diminished		C Major
<i>Also represented with roman numeral</i>	<i>I</i>		<i>ii-</i>		<i>iii-</i>		<i>IV</i>		<i>V</i>		<i>vi-</i>		<i>vii°</i>		

7 <sup>th</sup>	Cmaj7		Dm7		Em7		Fmaj7		G7		Am7		Bm7b5		Cmaj7
<i>Also represented with roman numeral</i>	<i>I maj7</i>		<i>ii-7</i>		<i>iii-7</i>		<i>IV maj7</i>		<i>V7</i>		<i>vi-7</i>		<i>vii7b5</i>		

**Modes: If you build scales starting on each note of the major scale you get the following sequence**

Name of mode	Ionian ( <i>Major scale</i> )	Dorian	Phrygian	Lydian	Mixolydian	Aeolian ( <i>Natural minor</i> )	Locrian
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### Some Basic Terminology

Semi-tone	distance of one frets
Tone	distance of two frets
Interval	distance between two notes