



Pitch Collections, Scales, and Major Keys

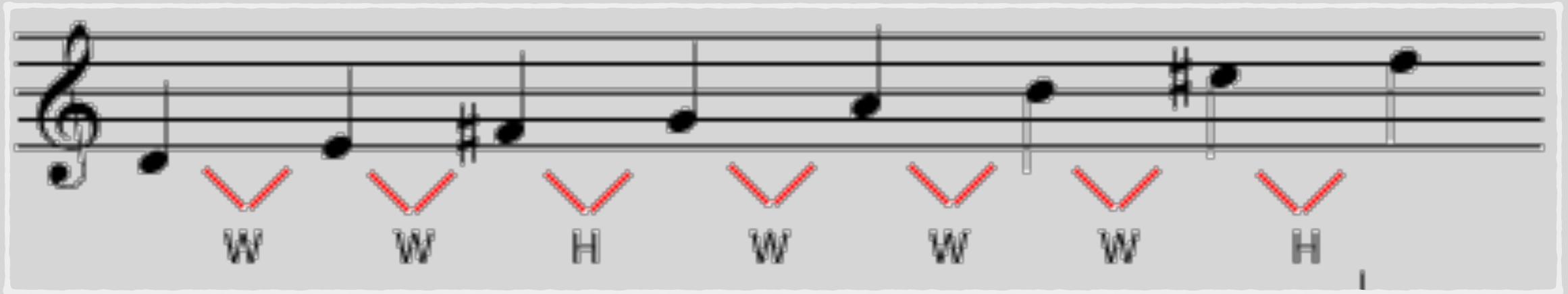
Chapter 3

Chromatic and Diatonic Collections

- Pitch Class Collection is a group of pitch classes used in the music, with no particular order and no duplications
- Chromatic Collections includes all 12 pitch classes
- Diatonic Collections is a subset of the chromatic collection

Scales!!

Scales are the building blocks of music



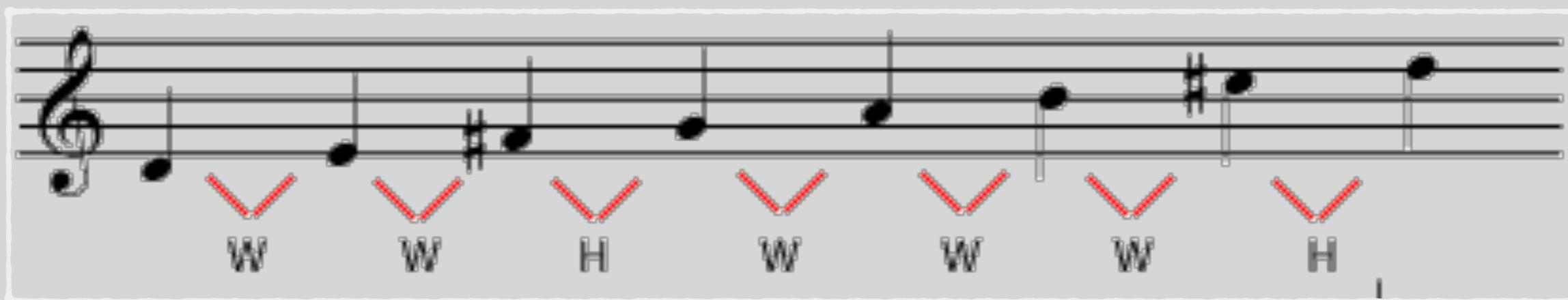
- Chromatic Scales are a chromatic collection that is ordered**
- Major Scales have a beginning pitch and an order that corresponds to the Musical Alphabet**
- Whenever writing a scale, each of the seven pitch classes should be represented**

Scale Degrees



- Scale Degrees or Scale Step are represented by each pitch of that scale
- Tonic- The beginning tone and the ending tone an octave higher

Spelling Major Scales



- You can think of the whole and half steps, or you can divide the scale into two 4-note groups called Tetrachords
- Major Tetrachords consist of the pattern W-W-H and each Tetrachord is divided by a whole step

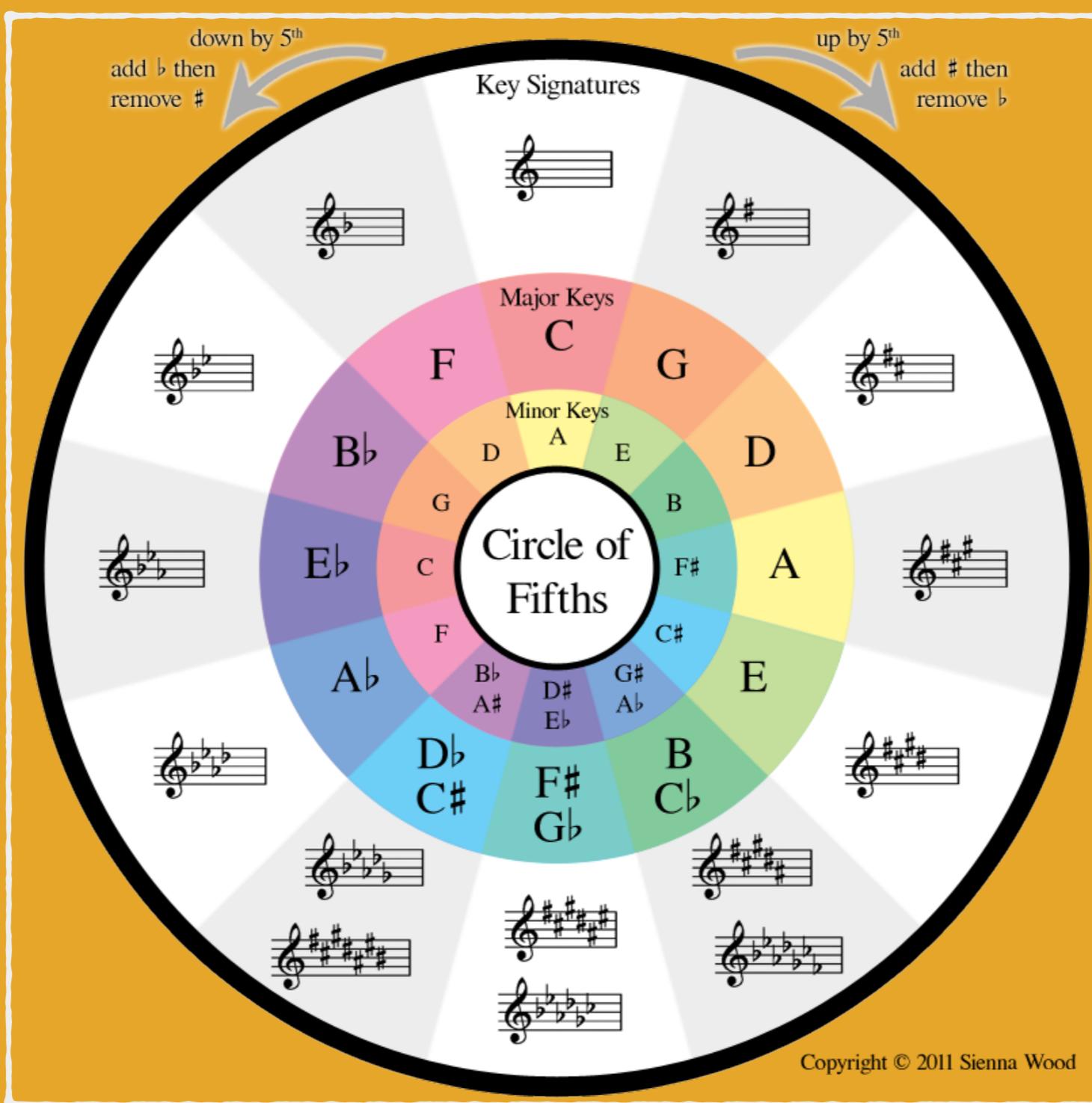
Spelling a Chromatic Scale



- There are 2 different ways to write Chromatic Scales
 - a) Sharps ascending, flats descending)
 - b) Spelling in context of major scale
- With b, all scales in the specified major scale should not be filled in and all non-scale notes should be blackened
- D-D# is an example of a chromatic half step: D-Eb is an example of a diatonic half step

Key Signatures

- Key Signature shows which pitches are to be sharped or flatted throughout a piece
- BEADGCF (well actually BbEbAbDbGbCbFb)
- FCGDAEB
- “Battle Ends And Down Goes Charles’ Father
“Father Chalres Goes Down And Ends Battle”



Circle of Fifths

The Circle of Fifths is a diagram that shows the relationship between keys. (Usually in a circle)

Writing Key Signatures

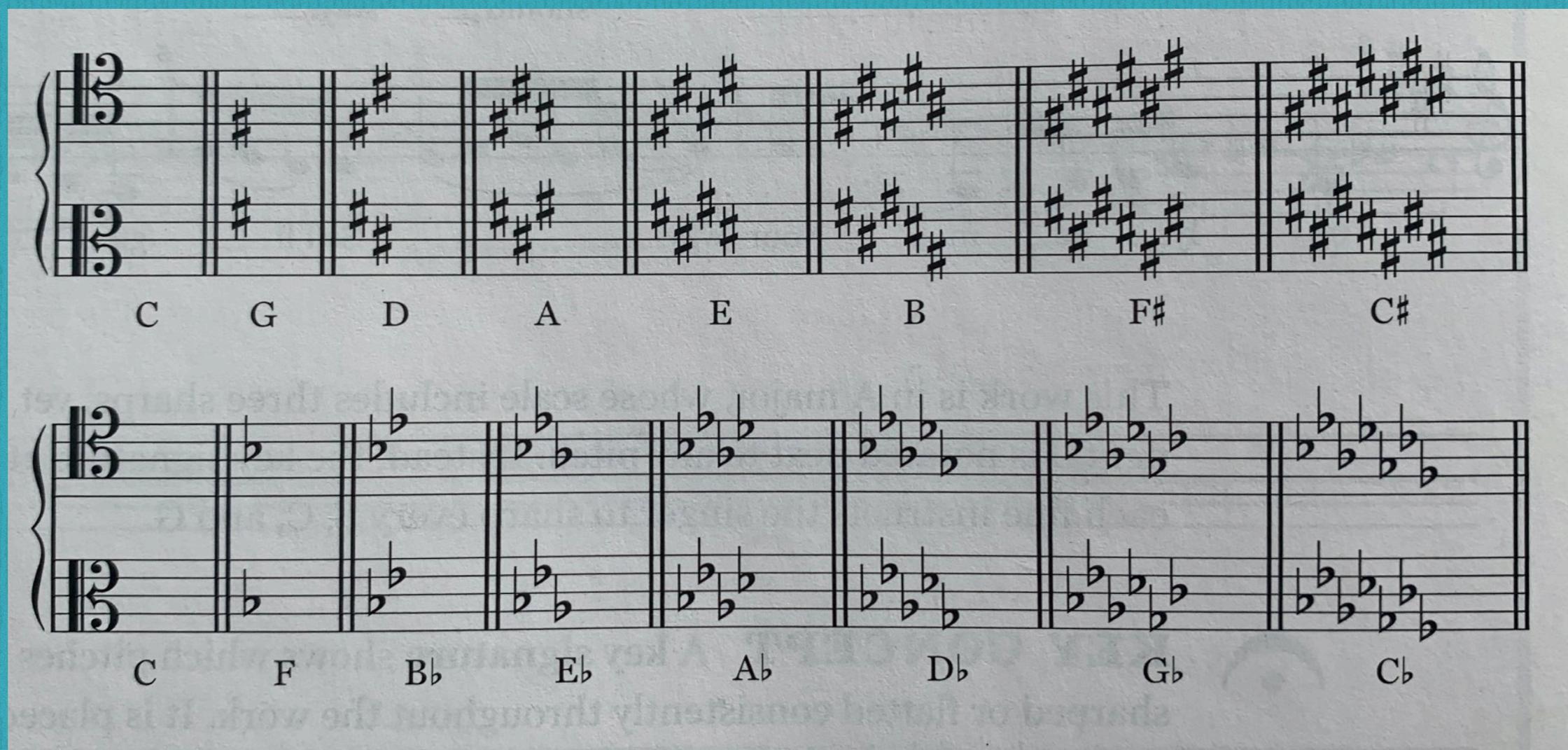
*** THE ONLY WAY TO WRITE KEY SIGNATURES ARE BELOW!!!!!!**

The image displays two systems of musical notation, each consisting of a treble and bass staff. The first system shows the first seven major key signatures: C Major, G Major, D Major, A Major, E Major, B Major, and F# Major. The second system shows the next seven major key signatures: F Major, Bb Major, Eb Major, Ab Major, Db Major, Gb Major, and Cb Major. Each key signature is represented by a set of notes on both staves, with the name of the key signature written in blue text below the treble staff.

Key Signature	Treble Staff	Bass Staff
C Major	C4, E4, G4	C3, E2, G2
G Major	G4, B4, D5	G2, B1, D2
D Major	D4, F#4, A4	D2, F#1, A1
A Major	A4, C#5, E5	A2, C#1, E1
E Major	E4, G#4, B4	E2, G#1, B1
B Major	B4, D#5, F#5	B2, D#1, F#1
F# Major	F#4, A#4, C#5	F#2, A#1, C#1
C# Major	C#4, E#4, G#5	C#2, E#1, G#1
F Major	F4, A4, C5	F2, A1, C2
Bb Major	Bb4, D5, F5	Bb2, D1, F1
Eb Major	Eb4, G4, Bb4	Eb2, G1, Bb1
Ab Major	Ab4, C5, Eb5	Ab2, C1, Eb1
Db Major	Db4, F4, Ab4	Db2, F1, Ab1
Gb Major	Gb4, Bb4, Db5	Gb2, Bb1, Db1
Cb Major	Cb4, Eb4, Gb5	Cb2, Eb1, Gb1

Writing Key Signatures

* THE ONLY WAY TO WRITE KEY SIGNATURES ARE BELOW!!!!!!



The image displays two systems of musical notation, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature signature written below the staff. The first system shows key signatures with sharps: C, G, D, A, E, B, F#, and C#. The second system shows key signatures with flats: C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, and Cb. Each key signature is represented by a single sharp or flat symbol on the appropriate line or space of the staff.

C G D A E B F# C#

C F B \flat E \flat A \flat D \flat G \flat C \flat

Scale Degree Names

A musical staff in treble clef showing the first seven notes of a scale. The notes are: Tonic (C), Supertonic (D), Mediant (E), Subdominant (F), Dominant (G), Submediant (A), and Leading Tone (B). The names are written above the notes. The Supertonic, Subdominant, and Submediant names are written below the staff with dashed lines connecting them to their respective notes.

Scale Degree	Name
1	Tonic
2	Supertonic
3	Mediant
4	Subdominant
5	Dominant
6	Submediant
7	Leading Tone

- In addition to Scale degrees, they also have names
- Tonic-Scale degree 1 or “do”
- Dominant- Scale degree 5 or “Sol”. The Dominant “dominants” tonal music
- Mediant- Scale degree 3 or “Mi”. Since it falls in the middle of Do & Sol

Scale Degree Names Continued...

- Supertonic- Scale degree 2 or “Re”. Super meaning above, so its positioned right about the Tonic
- Leading Tone (tendency tone)- Scale degree 7 or “Ti”. It wants to lead to the Tonic
- Subdominant- Scale degree 4 or “Fa”. Sub meaning below, so its position right below the Dominant or the same distance below the tonic as the Dominant
- Submediant- Scale degree 6 or “La”. Lies 3 lines below the Tonic, just as the mediant lies three scale steps above, also is middle between Fa & Do

Major Pentatonic Scale

- Pentatonic- Only features 5 of the seven diatonic pitches**
- Pentatonic Scales usually, but not always, are used in Jazz, Folk, Popular, World, and Rock Music**
- Amazing Grace is a great example of the Major Pentatonic Scale (1,2,3,5,6)**

Terms You Should Know...

Chromatic

Chromatic Half Step

Circle of Fifths

Collection

Diatonic Half Step

Scale

-Chromatic

-Diatonic

-Major

-Major Pentatonic

Scale Degree

-Tonic

-Supertonic

-Mediant

-Subdominant

-Dominant

-Submediant

-Leading tone

Key Signature

Major Pentatonic

Pentatonic

Solfege Syllables

Tetrachord