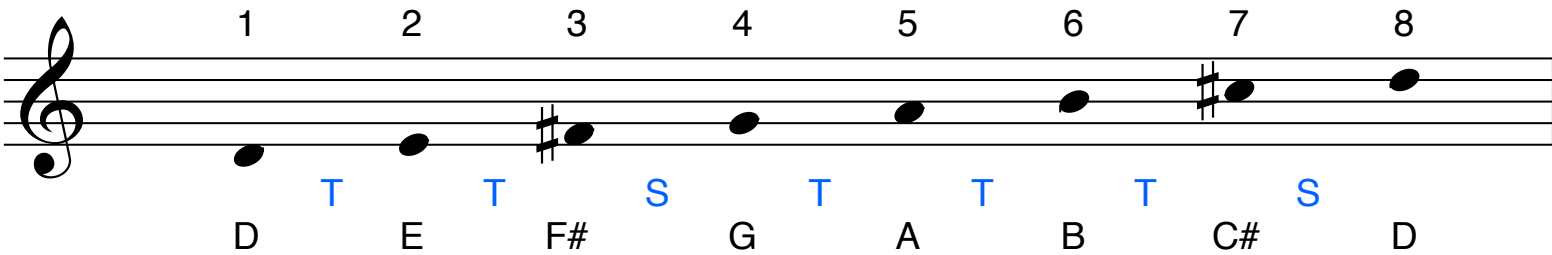


1-4-5 Progressions

Background: The Major Scale

The major scale in the key of D is written below on the staff.
The numbers above represent the scale degrees. The names of the notes are written below.

T and S show the distance between each note. T = Tone and S = Semitone.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
D E F# G A B C# D
T T S T T T S

Fourth degree of scale and Inverting the interval.

(Fourth degree = Root note of the IV chord)

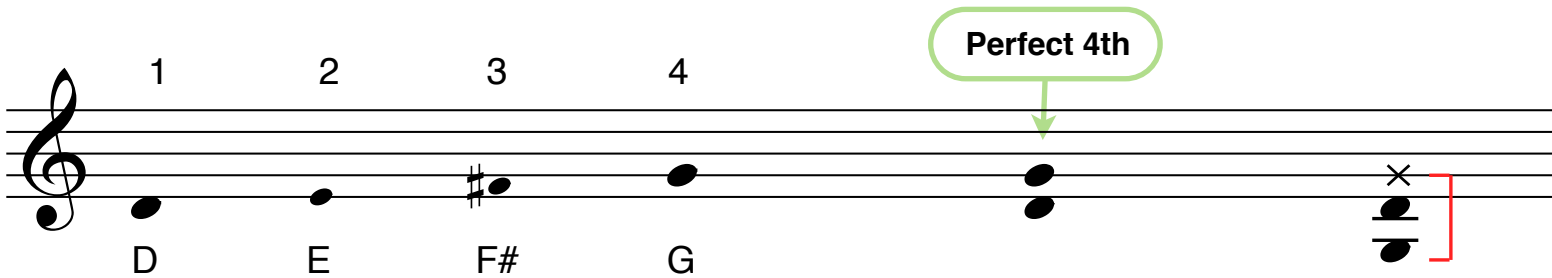
Now we have the major scale we need to find out the root notes for the other chords.

In the key of D the IV chord is G.

Why? We simply count up four notes from D to reach G, so that's the root note of our IV chord.

In the first chord progression we actually went from the I chord down to the IV chord.

So we need to *invert* the interval:



1 2 3 4
D E F# G
Perfect 4th

If we invert the interval by moving the 4th note down an octave. (moving down to the next G note) the Perfect 4th becomes a Perfect 5th.

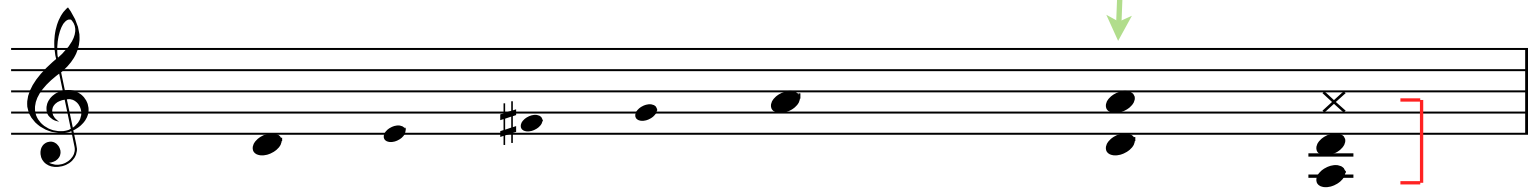


Perfect 5th
5 4 3 2 1
D C# B A G

Inverting the interval for the fifth degree of the scale (V chord):

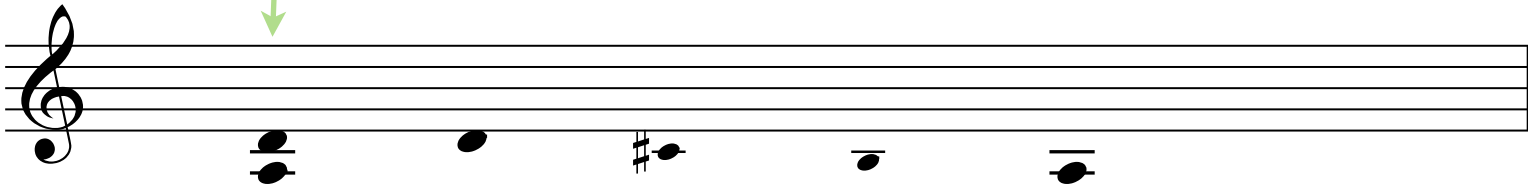
Likewise for the five chord: count up to identify it as A.

Invert the interval if we want to reach it downwards rather than up.



If we invert the interval by moving the 5th note down an octave. (moving down to the next A note) the Perfect 5th becomes a Perfect 4th.

Perfect 4th



Quick reference: I-IV-V chords in all keys

I	IV	V
C	F	G
G	C	D
D	G	A
A	D	E
E	A	B
B	E	F#
F# / G \flat	B / C \flat	C# / D \flat
C# / D \flat	F# / G \flat	G# / A \flat
A \flat	D \flat	E \flat
E \flat	A \flat	B \flat
B \flat	E \flat	F
F	B \flat	C