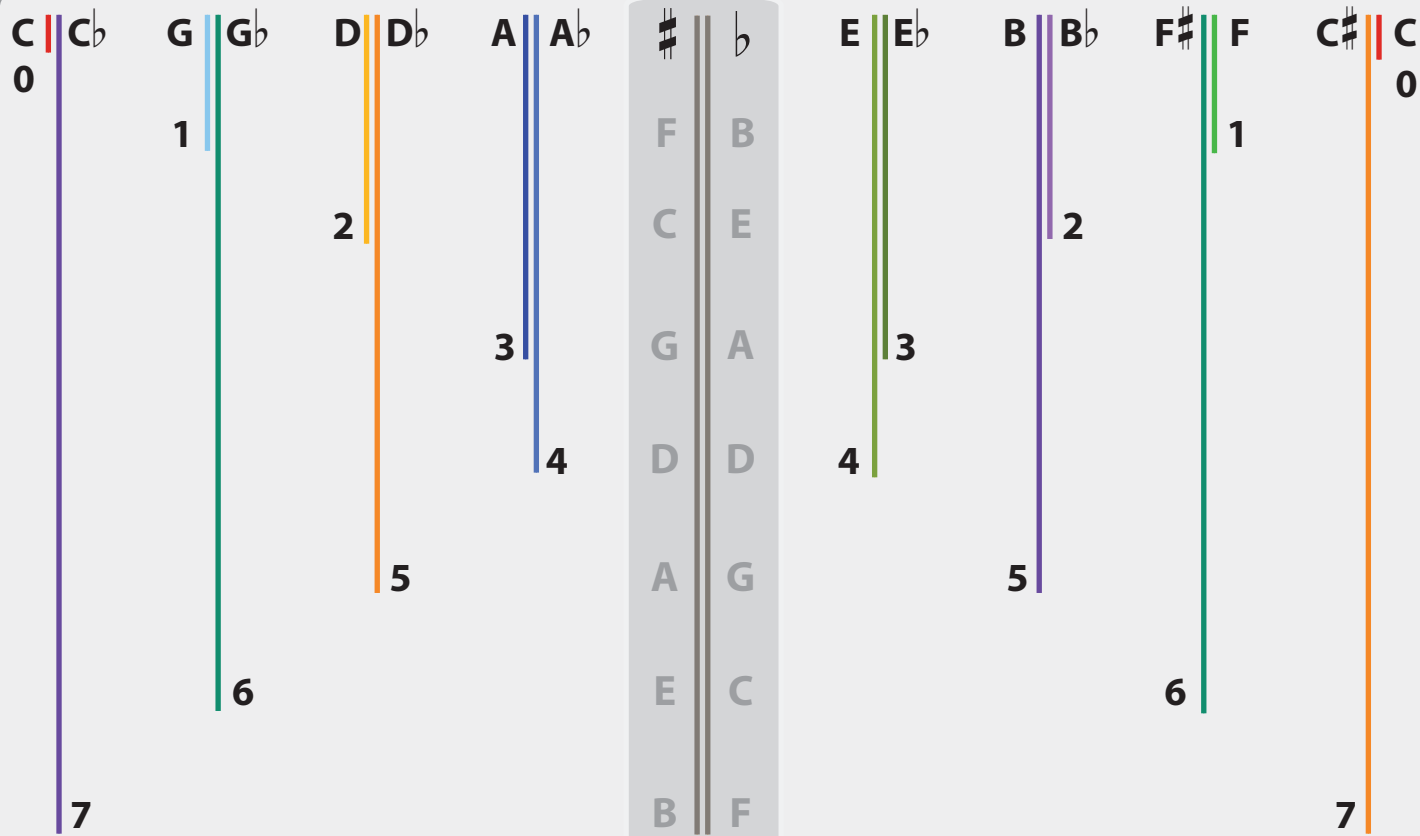


Lines of 7 by Jamey Faulkner, I Love Guitar

Key Centers



Sharp keys on the left of each pair, Flat keys on the right (C is neither).

This is a memory tool for learning the Major keys, which can provide a faster way to memorize the number of sharps (#s) & flats (bs) in every key & what those #s & bs are.

Using this system, we can see that the keys of the *same letter name* have a total of 7 #s & bs. When #s & bs are added together, they always equal 7 [# + b = 7].

Examples: the key of C has 0 #s & bs; the key of C[#] has 7 #s & the key of C^b has 7 bs. The key of E has 4 #s; the key of E^b has 3 bs.

The order of accidentals (#/b) are in the middle box above. Sharps & flats are 'added' in the opposite order [#: F-C-G-D-A-E-B & b: B-E-A-D-G-C-F].

The other essential thing to know is that for a root of the same letter name (the pairs above), what is sharped in one key is what is natural in the other. Or, what is flatted in one key is natural in the other. They are 'opposites'.