

Major and Minor scale chart

Use the charts below to generate any major or minor scale without musical notation:

1. Use Chart #1 to determine how many sharps or flats are necessary to create the scale.
2. The sharps and flats always occur in the same order. Use Chart #2 to determine which scale pitches are sharp or flat.
3. Every scale begins on its tonic pitch (i.e. the C-scale begins on a C) and moves in order through all the tones until it reaches its tonic pitch again. Use Chart #3 to visualize the tone order while playing through the scale. Don't forget to add the appropriate sharps and flats!
4. To make a pitch sharp means to move the slide in one position. To make a pitch flat means to move the slide out one position. Use enharmonic relationships shown in Chart #4 to make a first position note sharp or seventh position note flat.

Chart #1: How many sharps and flats are in the key signature?

Major scale tonic	C	G	D	A	E	B	F#	C#	Cb	Gb	Db	Ab	Eb	Bb	F
Minor scale tonic	A	E	B	F#	C#	G#	D#	A#	Ab	Eb	Bb	F	C	G	D
Number of sharps	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of flats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Chart #2: Which pitches are sharp or flat?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Order of sharps	F#	C#	G#	D#	A#	E#	B#
Order of flats	Bb	Eb	Ab	Db	Gb	Cb	Fb

Chart #3: What is the order of pitches?

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
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Chart #4: Enharmonic relationships

A# = Bb	B = Cb	B# = C	C# = Db	D# = Eb	E = Fb	E# = F	F# = Gb	G# = Ab
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