

## LESSON 35

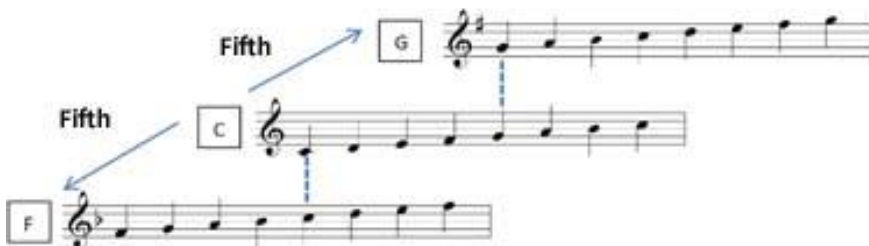
### THE CIRCLE OF THE FIFTH

#### Key Signature



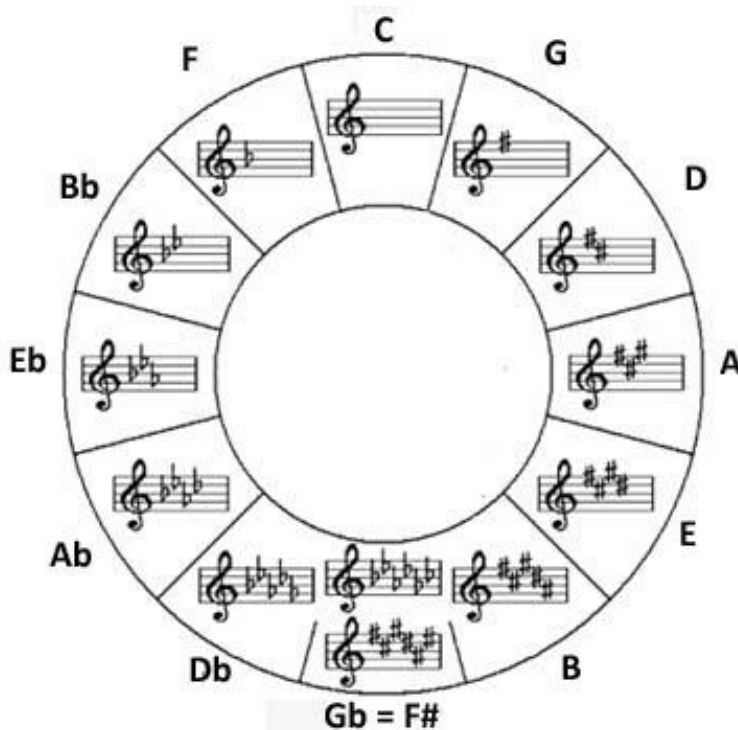
At the beginning of a piece of music, we can specify the accidentals to use. They tell the musician that the given accidentals are effective throughout the entire piece. For example, the F# in this key signature indicates that all F in this piece of music should be played as F#.

#### The Circle of the Fifth



G is a fifth above C.

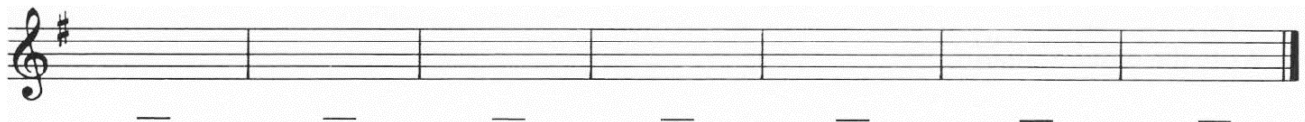
Keys that differ only in accidental are called related. Assigning the signs according to the type of accidentals, we find the root notes of adjacent keys in intervals of a fifth (5 tones). F-major is related to C major. F is a fifth below C. C major is again related to G major.



Theoretically one could continue this series of fifths infinitely, but we join the two ends of the fifth rows to a "circle of fifths", at which two identical tones meet. The F# major-scale with 6 crosses and the Gb major scale with 6 Bb's are identical and consist of the same tone material. They are called **enharmonic**. You can write a key or a tone in 2 different ways. You can call Db also C#. F# = Gb, G# = Ab, A# = Bb, B = Cb, C# = Db, D# = Eb, E# = F.

The circle of fifths gives us an overview of all the keys and how they are related.

- Write the names of all the sharp keys of the circle of fifths in the correct order below the staff line. Write the correct accidentals on the staff.



- Write the names of all the flat keys of the circle of fifths in the correct order below the staff line. Write the correct accidentals on the staff.

