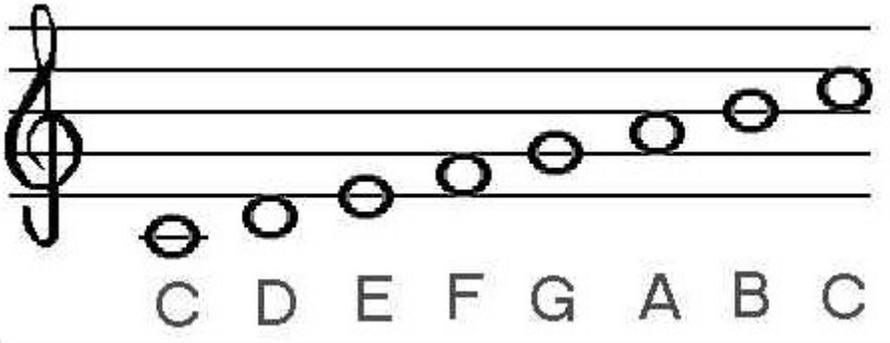




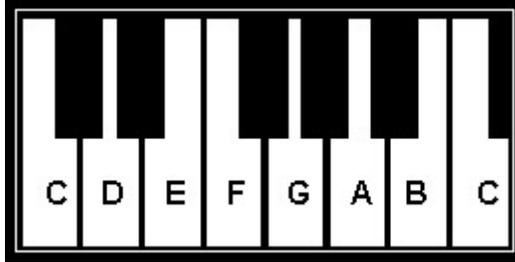
## Chapter Seven: Melody, Harmony, and Form

- **Melody** - A logical succession of musical pitches arranged in a rhythmic pattern. An important part of melody is rhythm. The notes vary in pitch and duration. Form also applies to melody. Melodies include repetition as well as contrast. Pitch characteristics of melodies include:
  - Direction - up, down, stay the same
  - Range - wide or narrow spectrum of notes ranging from low to high
  - Position - Maybe use notes of high pitches or transposed to low pitches, but as long as the intervals between notes is consistent, the melody can be placed with the total pitch continuum.
  - Intervals - The distance between the pitches of the melody may be steps from one note to an adjacent note, or skips where pitches leap from one to another skipping a tone or tones.
- **Melody Instruments**
  - Playing Bells
  - Singing Melodies with Solfege - The Voice
  - Playing Melodies on the Piano
  - Playing Melodies on the Recorder
- **The Musical Alphabet - ABCDEFG**
- **Scales - Major and Minor** - Melodies are made up of the tones in a scale. Most children's melodies are major scales, but some are minor scales. Major and minor scales include 8 notes moving step by step from one pitch to the same pitch an octave higher (8 notes above). The scale is named by the first note. The first and last notes of the scale indicate the "key" of the melody or song. Scales can begin on any note, but the intervals between each note remain consistent with the type of scale used in the melody. Generally, the melody will have a "tonal" center or home base. This is the first note of the scale and the melody will often end on that note.
- **C Major Scale** - For the purpose of this lesson, we will use the C major scale since it uses only the white keys on a piano. I have included a color coded set of materials that can be used with a colored bell set I found very useful for teaching beginning music reading.

### Melodic Notation

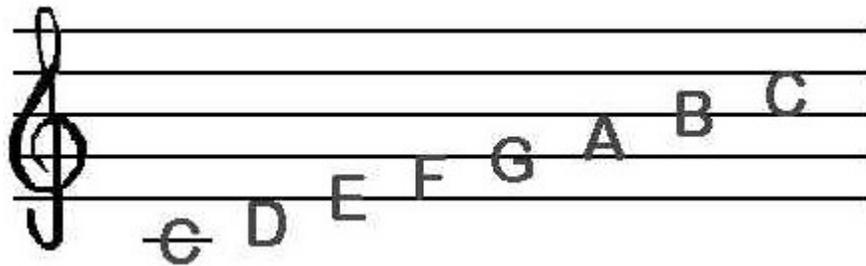
<p><b>Staff</b></p> <p><b>5 Lines and 4 Spaces</b></p>	 <p>The staff is a musical timeline reading from left to right.</p> <p>Musical notes on the staff sit either on a line or in a space. The placement on the staff indicates pitch. Reading music involves understanding rhythmic notation as well as melodic notation.</p>
<p><b>The Treble Clef</b></p> 	<p>Treble Clef - or G Clef</p>  <p>The treble clef tells us which line is going to be which note or pitch. The treble clef is also known as G Clef. The bottom of the sign encircles the 2nd line from the bottom of the staff - <b>G</b></p>
<p><b>The C Scale</b></p>	<p>The C Scale - Stepping from middle C on the piano up 8 notes to the next C on the keyboard or staff. The notes of the C Scale begin below the staff. Middle C resides on an extra line called a ledger line. The notes reside on the staff either on a line or on a space. Notes on a line have encircle the line. Notes on the space encompass the whole space.</p> 
<p><b>The White</b></p>	

## Keys



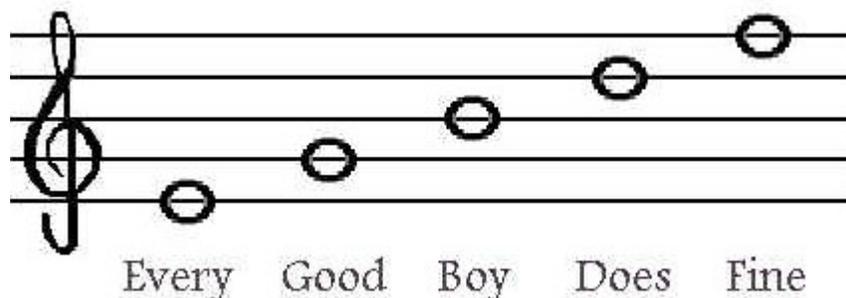
The notes of the C Major Scale use only the white keys. If you start on any other note and want to build a major scale, you would have to use some of the black keys as well. If you were to go from one key to the next including all the black keys, you would be playing a chromatic scale rather than a major scale.

## The Musical Alphabet is: a b c d e f g



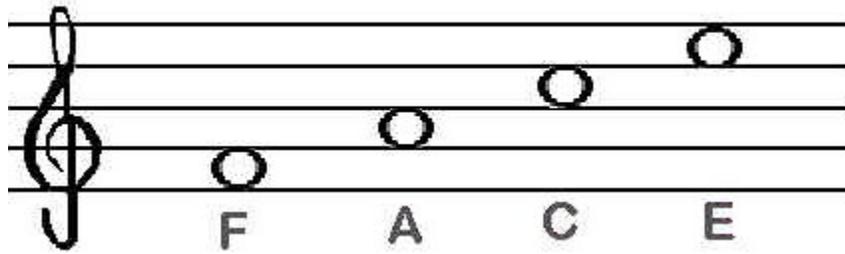
Middle C has its own ledger line. The notes move up and down the staff from one line to the next space and so on. Remember: This staff only represents the treble clef. The treble clef is also known as the "G" clef because the bottom of the sign circles around the second line - G. The Grand Staff includes the bass clef below the treble clef. The note in between the bass and treble clefs is middle C. The bass clef is also known as the "F" clef because the line in between the two dots (on the fourth line) is an F

The lines of the staff are: E G B D F



Some people like to use this sentence to help them remember the names of the notes on the lines of the staff. **Every Good Boy Does Fine**. The bottom line is known as the first line - E. The second line is G, the third line is B, the fourth line is D, and the fifth line is F.

**The spaces of the staff are: F A C E**



Some people like to remember that the spaces spell

FACE

The bottom space is known as the first space - F. The second space is A, the third space is C, and the fourth space is E.

### **Auditory - Visual - Kinesthetic Bell Activities**

When teaching children the beginnings of reading melodies....

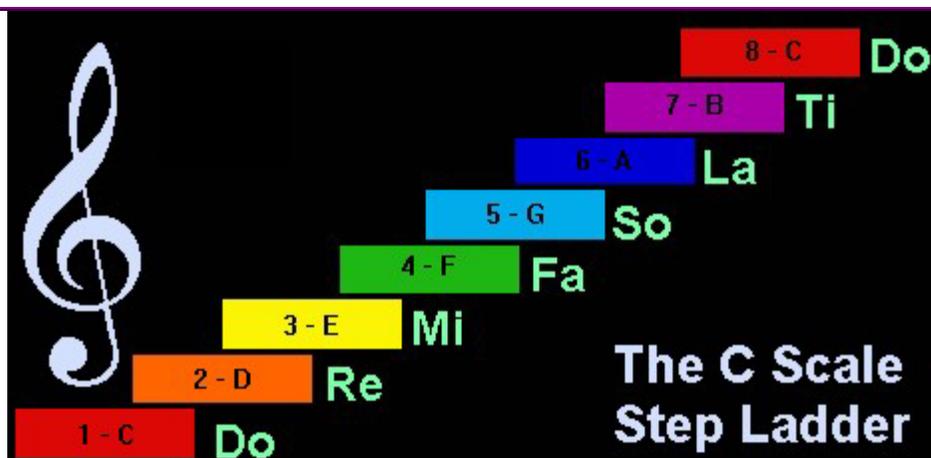
I like to use inexpensive colored bells when I teach melody. The children can "read" the music of basic songs easily when the color cues are provided. I begin with laminated bell songs that include colored rectangles with just the rhythm note values. I then move to colored melodic notation on the staff. I also like to use bell step ladders so they can visualize the concept of moving from low C up step by step to high C. See song guides and additional resources in course documents.



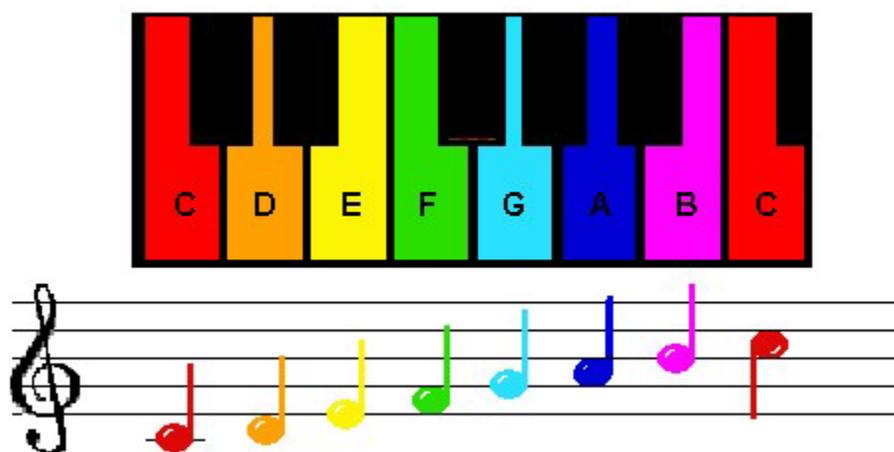
**C Scale Colored Bells**

[http://www.musicselementary.com/ct\\_CG13931474.htm](http://www.musicselementary.com/ct_CG13931474.htm)

**The C Scale Step Ladder**



The C Scale Piano Keyboard



The C Scale Notated on the Staff



Bells are available in a variety of configurations. Bell ladders can demonstrate the steps from low to high pitch. The size of the metal bars provides a great visual for demonstrating that larger bells have lower pitch than smaller bars. Some bell sets allow you to separate single bells so you can use only those needed for a particular song or ostinato. For higher quality instruments and a more sophisticated use of bells, xylophones, metallophones, glockenspiel, etc. read about Orff music instruction in the music methods document in unit three.



### Orff-Schulwerk Websites

- American Orff-Schulwerk Association (AOSA) - <http://www.aosa.org/>
- Australian National Council Of Orff Schulwerk (ANCOS) - <http://www.ancos.org.au/>
- Carl Orff Canada - <http://www.orffcanada.ca/>
- History of Studio 49 - Orff Instruments - [http://www.mmbmusic.com/MMB/s49\\_1.html](http://www.mmbmusic.com/MMB/s49_1.html)
- Orff 101 - <http://www.classicsforkids.com/teachers/training/orff101.asp>
- Classics for Kids - Orff Instruments - <http://www.classicsforkids.com/teachers/training/orffinstruments.asp>

### Singing and Solfege

Your students can learn about melodies and how to read music by using the one instrument we all have free access to - the voice! Kodaly, Mary Helen Richards, Education through Music, and other music methodologies utilize hand signals along with learning to sing and read music.

Typically, music in Kodaly starts with the pentatonic (5-note) scale - do, re, mi, sol, la. If you play just the black keys on your piano, you'll hear a pentatonic scale. Below is an example of the hand signals used in a major scale. "Do" is movable meaning that the key or home base of a scale is always do - but do can be any note.

### C Scale in Solfege



#### Kodaly Websites

- Kodaly 101 - Classics for Kids - <http://www.classicsforkids.com/teachers/training/Kodaly101.asp>
- Hand Signals - <http://www.classicsforkids.com/teachers/training/handsigns.asp>
- Pentatonic Music Collection - <http://www.pentatonika.com/> - A great source of songs and activities for teachers!

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#### Websites for Melody and Music Theory

- See more in course documents - Playing the Recorder
- Powerpoint presentations are included on the Circle of Fifths and Major Scales, Intervals, and Minor Scales.
- Learn to play the piano
  - Piano Lessons online - <http://www.pianolessonsonline.com/Default.htm>
  - Piano Nanny - <http://www.pianonanny.com/>
  - Flash Piano - <http://www.primezero.com/en/pzp.html> - Flash Piano

- Flash Instruments - <http://members.surfeu.at/alex.mayr/00000092c113f693d/00000092c610e480d/00000092c610e4810.html>
- Flash piano - [http://www.musictechteacher.com/lessons/flashmx\\_piano\\_lesson.htm](http://www.musictechteacher.com/lessons/flashmx_piano_lesson.htm)
- Piano Graphique - [http://www.pianographique.com/datas/inter\\_uk.php](http://www.pianographique.com/datas/inter_uk.php)
- Free Online Piano - <http://www.gopiano.com/>
- Free piano lessons online - <http://www.gopiano.com/pianokeyboard.swf>
- More on Musical Elements
  - The Elements of Music - <http://www.lesstutor.com/musicgenhome.html>
  - Elements of Music Courseware - [http://www.uwosh.edu/faculty\\_staff/liske/musicalements/](http://www.uwosh.edu/faculty_staff/liske/musicalements/) (not available)
  - Elements of Music - <http://www.rubycliff.com/TheoryManual/TableOfContents.html>
  - Elements of Music Quiz [http://homepage.ntlworld.com/the\\_fosters/games/keywords/elements/elements\\_of\\_music\\_quiz.htm](http://homepage.ntlworld.com/the_fosters/games/keywords/elements/elements_of_music_quiz.htm)
  - Elements of Music - <http://www.alientravelguide.com/art/music/elementm/>
  - Elements of Music - <http://www.blissland.net/SoundLab/III1.htm>
  - Music Theory Web - <http://www.teoria.com/> Interactive quizzes plus very thorough definitions - Reference - <http://www.teoria.com/reference/index.htm>
  - Music Theory Online - <http://www.societymusictheory.org/mto/>
  - Online Music Theory - <http://web1.hamilton.edu/javamusic/default.html> is now <http://www.emusictheory.com/>
  - Piano Key Finder - <http://web1.hamilton.edu/javamusic/PianoKeyFinder.html>
  - Music Theory Online - <http://music-theory.com/>
  - Mibac - [http://www.mibac.com/Pages/Theory/Main\\_Theory.htm](http://www.mibac.com/Pages/Theory/Main_Theory.htm)
  - Music Theory Online - [http://www.montgomerycollege.edu/faculty/~cdeering/public\\_html/web139/coursecontent/musictheoryonline/](http://www.montgomerycollege.edu/faculty/~cdeering/public_html/web139/coursecontent/musictheoryonline/)
  - Musician's News - [http://www.musiciansnews.com/70/ultimate\\_music\\_theory\\_reference\\_online\\_new.shtml](http://www.musiciansnews.com/70/ultimate_music_theory_reference_online_new.shtml)
  - Music Theory Online - <http://www.dolmetsch.com/theoryintro.htm>



## Harmony and Form

- **Harmony** - The vertical blocks of different tones that sound simultaneously; a progression of chords.
  - Vertical structure - homophonic with chords connected to and supportive of the melody
  - Horizontal structure - polyphonic with chords created by simultaneously sound melodies.
- **Form** - The design of music, incorporating repetition, contrast, unity, and variety. The organization of music, its shape or structure.
- **Intervals** - The number of semitones between one note and another. Intervals can be melodic (as a part of the tune) or harmonic (as a part of the chordal accompaniment). See the intervals Powerpoint presentation. In the example below, the melodic intervals move from 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th or octave. The harmonic intervals are the same, but the sounds are played simultaneously.

### Melodic Intervals



### Harmonic Intervals



### Websites for Harmony

- Musical Harmonies - <http://www.pbs.org/harmony/index.html>
- PBS Music Guide - <http://www.pbs.org/harmony/teachersguide/index.html>
- Elements of Music - <http://www.rubycliff.com/TheoryManual/TableOfContents.html>
- America's Story in the Library - <http://www.americasstory.com/cgi-bin/page.cgi/sh>
- The Music Teacher - <http://www.musictechteacher.com/lessons001.htm>

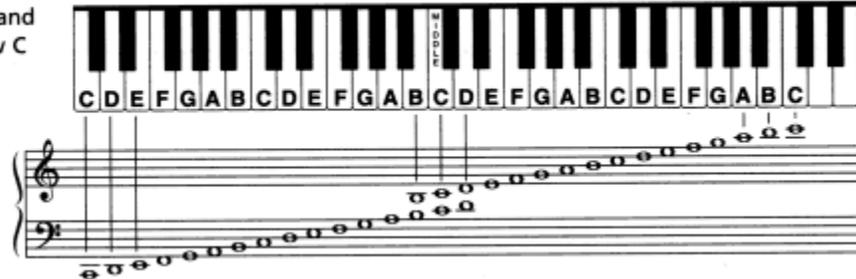
### Primary Instruments for Playing Harmony as Accompaniment to Singing

- Piano
- Guitar
- Autoharp
- Computer - MIDI accompaniments (Musical Instrumental Digital Interface)

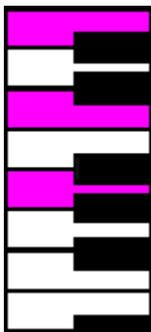
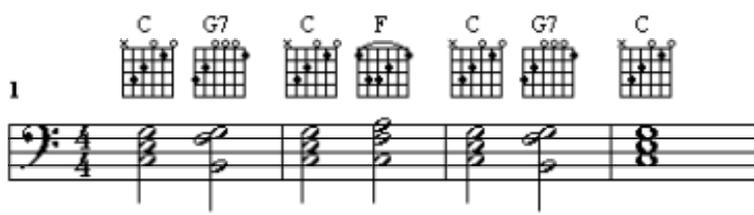
## Musical Form

### Piano Accompaniment

All the notes on the grand staff from bass clef Low C to treble clef High C:



Frequently, the left hand will play chords in harmony as the right hand plays the melody. Here's an example of a beginning "chord progression" played in the key of C (no flats or sharps). The left hand accompaniment is written in the bass clef (or F clef) rather than the treble clef. The C chord below is played as a triad (3 notes, each a 3rd apart) with C on the bottom, providing the "root" of the chord. The G7 and F chords are not played in triad form, but are inverted in the example below. This means that the bottom tone is not the root of the chord. Inverting the tones, or placing a note other than the root on the bottom makes the chord progression easier to play because the hand can stay in one position rather than moving to a different root tone. This C chord progression is in the "key of C" with no flats or sharps. See the chords Powerpoint presentation, as well as the Circle of 5ths presentation on major scales. This progression includes the pictures of the guitar chords (tablature) that match the piano chords in traditional music notation. These indicate on which fret your fingers must be placed on the neck of the guitar in order for the correct tones to sound.



C Major Chord on the Piano

## Chord progression in the Key of G - with one sharp (F#).



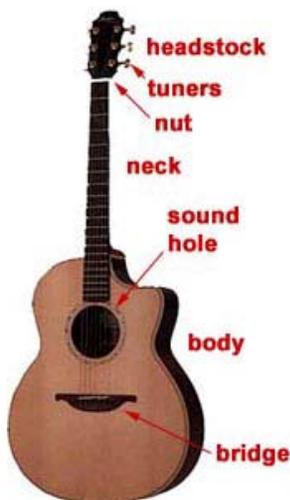
Inversions of the C chord and the G7 chord (G major triad plus the 7th note above the G).



## Piano Websites

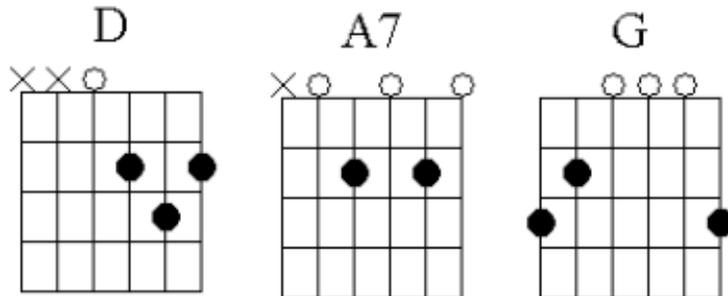
- Major Chords - <http://www.musictechteacher.com/lessons/mtlesson007.htm>
- Piano Nanny - <http://www.pianonanny.com/>
- Free Online Piano - <http://www.gopiano.com/>
- Free piano lessons online - <http://www.gopiano.com/pianokeyboard.swf> -
- Flash Piano Sites (most of the computer Flash piano keyboards will only play melody)
  - Flash Piano = <http://www.primezero.com/en/pzp.html>
  - Flash Instruments - <http://members.surfeu.at/alex.mayr/00000092c113f693d/00000092c610e480d/0000092c610e4810.html>
  - Flash piano - [http://www.musictechteacher.com/lessons/flashmx\\_piano\\_lesson.htm](http://www.musictechteacher.com/lessons/flashmx_piano_lesson.htm)
  - Piano Graphique - [http://www.pianographique.com/datas/inter\\_uk.php](http://www.pianographique.com/datas/inter_uk.php)

## Guitar Accompaniment



## Common Chords for Guitar

Guitar Chords are frequently notated by tablature which gives you a picture of the 6 strings and frets that divide each string. You can play many songs with just 2-3 chords. The two chords below - D and A7 can be used to play songs like "Hush Little Baby," He's Got the Whole World," and "Tom Dooley." Adding the G chord will give you many more possibilities - like "This Land is Your Land" or "Bingo." See additional chord charts, go through the chord progressions Powerpoint, and try the guitar lessons online. Check out the guitar learning tracks at Wholenote - <http://www.wholenote.com/tracks/beginner.asp>



- Guitar Chord Progressions - <http://www.wholenote.com/>
- Guitar Lessons Online - <http://www.supersonic.net/guitar/lessons.htm>
- Progressions at varying speeds - <http://www.torvund.net/guitar/Backing/index.asp> (Try these chord progressions!)
- Guitar Tablature Explained - <http://www.endprod.com/tab/>
- Active Guitar - <http://www.activeguitar.com/>
- <http://www.zentao.com/guitar/> <http://www.zentao.com/guitar/tab/>
- Beginning Guitar Lesson Archive - <http://www.guitar.about.com/library/blguitarlessonarchive.htm>
- Basic Chord Construction - <http://www.cyberfret.com/theory/chord-construction/basic/index.php>
- Guitar Blues - <http://www.torvund.net/guitar/progressions/02-bluespro-1.asp>

### Building chords from the major scale

Chords are built from scales. Taking a look at the basic chords built from a C [major scale](#) is the best place to start your chord theory exploration. A C major scale contains no sharps or flats. Below are the notes of a C major scale.

**C Major scale = C D E F G A B C**

<http://www.cyberfret.com/theory/chord-construction/basic/page2.php>

## Basic Triads Built on Notes from the C Major Scale

The first chords that we are taking a look at are sometimes called *triads*. A triad is just a term for a 3 note chord. So putting it all together, here are the 7 basic triads built from the C major scale.

<b>C</b>	<b>Dm</b>	<b>Em</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>Am</b>	<b>B<sup>°</sup></b>
						
<b>I</b>	<b>II<sup>m</sup></b>	<b>III<sup>m</sup></b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>VI<sup>m</sup></b>	<b>VII<sup>°</sup></b>
<b>G 5</b>	<b>A 6</b>	<b>B 7</b>	<b>C 1</b>	<b>D 2</b>	<b>E 3</b>	<b>F 4</b>
<b>E 3</b>	<b>F 4</b>	<b>G 5</b>	<b>A 6</b>	<b>B 7</b>	<b>C 1</b>	<b>D 2</b>
<b>C 1</b>	<b>D 2</b>	<b>E 3</b>	<b>F 4</b>	<b>G 5</b>	<b>A 6</b>	<b>B 7</b>

\* The numbers in red are the degrees of the C major scale used to build the



C    D    E    F    G    A    B    C

If you start on C and skip every other note in the scale for a total of 3, this is a C major chord.

**C D E F G A B C**  
 |    |    | = **C (C major chord)**

If you start on D and do the same thing, a Dm chord is created. What makes this a minor chord will be looked into later in this lesson.

**C D E F G A B C**  
 |    |    | = **Dm (D minor chord)**

The process of stacking 3 notes up in the major scale could continue until you have a total of 7 different chords, one for each note of the scale.

**C D E F G A B C**  
 |    |    | = **Em (E minor chord)**

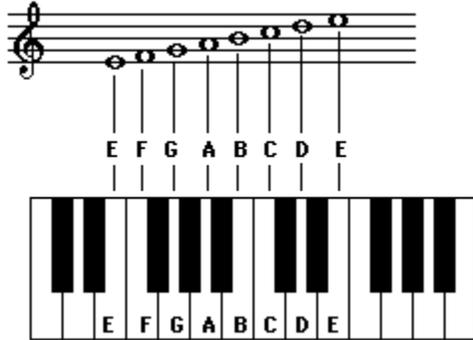
**C D E F G A B C**  
 |    |    | = **F (F major chord)**

**C D E F G A B C D**  
 |    |    | = **G (G major chord)**

**C D E F G A B C D E**  
 |    |    | = **Am (A minor chord)**

**C D E F G A B C D E F**  
 |    |    | = **B<sup>°</sup> (B diminished chord)**

## Tuning your Guitar



Electronic Tuner: Allows you to tune the guitar string by measuring the frequency of the string. Very easy way to tune the guitar.

Pitch Pipe: A pitch pipe has 6 pipes, for each string on the guitar. Just tune the strings to match the pitch from each respective pipe.

Tuning Fork: When a tuning fork is struck, it emits an A note at a frequency of 440hz. Simply tune the 5th fret of the top string to this.

Follow these instructions for tuning your guitar, with the top string being already tuned to an E.

- Step 1: Place your finger on the 5th fret of the top string (aka the 6th string), and tune the 5th string until both match
- Step 2: Place your finger on the 5th fret of the 5th string and tune the 4th string until both match
- Step 3: Place your finger on the 5th fret of the 4th string and tune the 3rd string until both match.
- Step 4: Place your finger on the 4th fret of the 3rd string and tune the 2nd string until both match.
- Step 5: Place your finger on the 5th fret off the 2nd string and tune the 1st, or bottom string until both match.

Which looks like this:

```

E||-----0--|| 1st
B||-----0-----5-----|| 2nd
G||-----0---4-----|| 3rd
D||-----0-----5-----|| 4th
A||-----0---5-----|| 5th
E||-5-----|| 6th
  
```

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## Autoharp Accompaniment



- Free Autoharp Lessons and Information - <http://mikestrickland.net/autoharp/index.html>
- Autoharp Page - <http://www.autoharp.org/>
- Autoharp <http://www.hoerl.com/harmon.html>

### **Autoharp is a popular instrument for harmonic accompaniment!**

According to Mike Strickland...."Autoharp is VERY easy to play. You press "chord" keys down with one hand as you *strum* (the strings) using your other hand. That's all there is to it. You needn't know theory to find chord "progressions" that sound good. You WILL need to know chord NAMES if you expect to play with other players. Perhaps the EASIEST way to "hold" an Autoharp is NOT to hold it at all. Just place the instrument ON a table.. and play! Each string is directly above a "written" note name. The layout is similar to a keyboard.. UNTIL you get to the bass strings. The bass notes are spread out *sparingly* to say the least. Their main function is to pick up "general" low notes. This causes the low end to START on the Root note (one) at times.. but ALSO the 3rd (or minor 3rd) OR.. Major 5th tones. As you "pluck" (for instance) a "C" on one end (the keyboard looking thing under the strings shown above), your other hand "tunes" the corresponding "C" note at the other end (via the tuning pegs.. by using a tuning wrench is usually included when instrument is purchased).

### **CHORDS**

Chords are clearly marked on Autoharp.. but you DON'T have to know theory to press a key and play! In time you will learn WHAT is a "G" or "G7" or "Gm" (which are just a few of the chords available) by the SOUND of the chord (or because you're jamming with someone who keeps reminding you, "That's supposed to be "Gm".. NOT "G" Major").

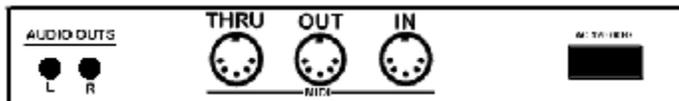
From Mike Strickland's website - Free Autoharp Lessons and Information - <http://mikestrickland.net/autoharp/index.html>

## Computer Accompaniment with MIDI - Musical Instrument Digital Interface

- Use your computer to play musical accompaniments!
- What do you need? A sound card on your computer that is hooked up to speakers!

### Free MIDI songs on the Web!

- Midi World - <http://www.midiworld.com/index.htm>
- Classical MIDI Archives - <http://www.classicalarchives.com/>
- Sing Along MIDI - <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/kids/musicchild.htm>
- Kididdles - <http://www.kididdles.com/mouseum/>
- Tweenies Song Time - <http://www.bbc.co.uk/cbeebies/tweenies/songtime/>
- Children's Songs - <http://www.theteachersguide.com/ChildrensSongs.htm>
- More Children's Songs - <http://www.geocities.com/EnchantedForest/Glade/7438/>
- Children's Songs - <http://falcon.jmu.edu/~ramseyil/songs.htm>



The Musical Instrument Digital Interface, or MIDI standard was originally developed by Japanese musical instrument companies. "In 1983, Sequential Circuits from the U.S. and Roland from Japan introduced the first keyboards with MIDI, soon followed by virtually every other synthesizer company in the world. Within three years after MIDI's introduction, almost no electronic instrument was made in the world that didn't have a MIDI plug on it. It became a true universal standard. To this day there is no competition to MIDI for connecting all types of electronic musical instruments together or for creating personal musical systems. Like computers, MIDI is used by millions of people for thousands of applications. It's also being used in fields other than just music, such as theatrical lighting, computer games, and recording studio automation." (MIDI History - <http://www.mtsu.edu/~dsmitche/rim419/midi/HTMLs/MIDHIS~1.HTM>)

**What is MIDI?** "MIDI is an 'electronic language', a digital language consisting of "bytes" just like the data in files that you have on your computer, which electronic instruments use to control each other. MIDI is itself a protocol for transferring information, mostly about music. This information takes the form of electronic signals that the instruments pass between each other."

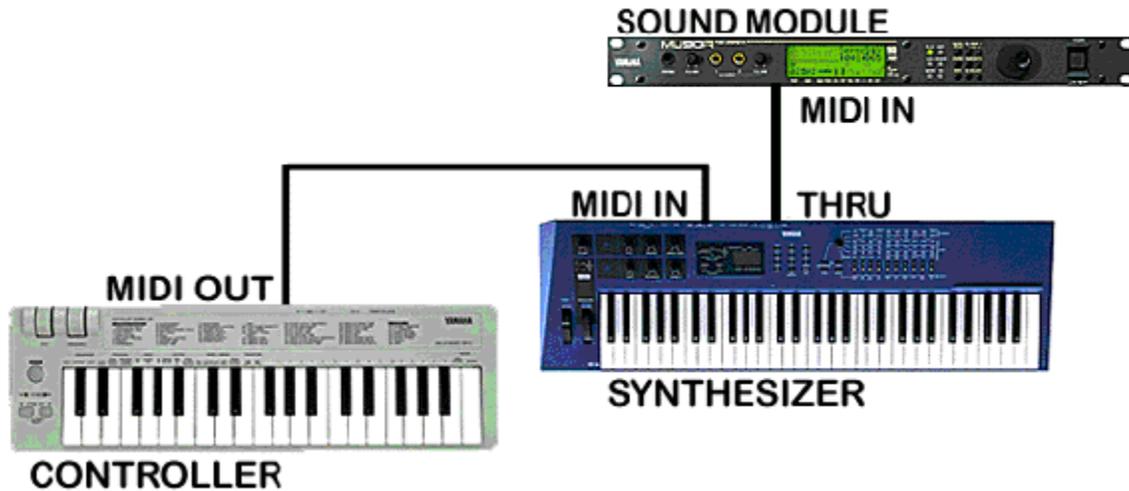
"MIDI uses a single wire in the cable to send information, the musical data that MIDI sends travels in only one direction over a single cable. However, MIDI was devised to allow information to go both directions between two instruments, by simply using two cables. At the same time, MIDI can also pass data on to a third, fourth, fifth instrument, or as many synthesizers as you can afford. To accomplish this, it was decided to have three different MIDI connectors on each instrument:

- One to receive data IN.
- One to send the data OUT.
- One to pass incoming data on THROUGH (spelled "THRU") to another MIDI instrument."

(Taken from  
(<http://www.mtsu.edu/~dsmitche/rim419/midi/HTMLs/MIDIIN~1.HTM#anchor%20whatmid>))

### OPTIONAL WEBSITES on MIDI

- Introduction to MIDI - <http://www.mtsu.edu/~dsmitche/rim419/midi/HTMLs/Contents.html>
- The MIDI Farm - <http://www.midifarm.com/>
- MIDI Industry Standard - <http://www.midifarm.com/industry/>



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### Musical Form

Music is formally organized with themes or patterns that are repeated or manipulated in various ways. The balance of repetition and variation with melody, rhythm, and harmony make the theme interesting, and yet cohesive. Often the melody may be presented at a different pitch or with a slightly different rhythm. The overall form of a more complex piece of music present contrasting sections, generally returning to the initial theme. The most common form in music is the ABA song form. An example can be found in this notation for colored bells of Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

## ABA Song Form

### Section A

Musical notation for Section A of 'Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star'. The piece is in 4/4 time. The first staff shows the melody with lyrics: Twink - kle Twink - kle lit - tle star. The second staff shows the accompaniment with lyrics: How I won - der what you are.

### Section B

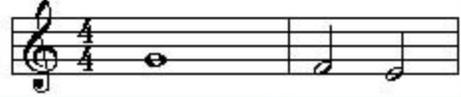
Musical notation for Section B of 'Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star'. The first staff shows the melody with lyrics: Up a - bove the world so high. The second staff shows the accompaniment with lyrics: Like a dia - mond in the sky.

### Section A (Repeat)

Musical notation for the repeat of Section A of 'Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star'. The piece is in 4/4 time. The first staff shows the melody with lyrics: Twink - kle Twink - kle lit - tle star. The second staff shows the accompaniment with lyrics: How I won - der what you are.

Form More on the ABC Song Form -  
<http://www.musictechteacher.com/lessons/mtlesson004.htm>

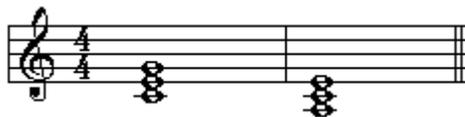
## Ways of Manipulating a Melodic Theme - or Providing Variation with Rhythm or Melody

<p><b>Same Melody Different Rhythm</b></p> <p>1 </p> <p><b>Augmentation</b></p> <p>2 </p>	<p><b>Same Melody Different Rhythm</b></p> <p>1 </p> <p><b>Diminution</b></p> <p>2 </p>
<p><b>Same Rhythm Different Melody</b></p> <p>1 </p> <p><b>Inversion</b></p> <p>2 </p>	

Retrograde Lesson for Third Graders -  
<http://www.musictechteacher.com/lessons/mtlesson003.htm>

### Major vs. Minor Harmony

Another common way of introducing variety and yet maintaining relationships between different sections of a piece is to go from a major key to its relative minor key for one section, then returning to the major key. Here's an example of a C major chord and the A minor chord which is related to C because it uses the same key signature with no flats or sharps.



C Major and A minor

G Major and E minor.



For a more complete understanding of musical forms, go to these websites:

- Classical Music Pages - [http://w3.rz-berlin.mpg.de/cmp/musical\\_forms.html](http://w3.rz-berlin.mpg.de/cmp/musical_forms.html)
- Town4Kids - <http://www.town4kids.com/town4kids/kids/music4kids/forms/introduction.htm>

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