

# 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 white key pitch sharp means to play whichever key (black or white) is directly to the right of that key. To make a white key pitch flat means to play whichever key (black or white) is directly to the left of that key.

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

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