

	Chords Possible (Major Key)						
	I (major)		Ib (major)		Ic (major)		
		II (minor)		IIb (minor)			
				IV (major)			
		Vc (major)			V (major) V7		Vb (major)
						VI (minor)	
Degrees of scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

In a major key: I, IV and V are major, II and VI are minor.

In a minor key: I and IV are minor, V and VI are major, II is diminished.

Note: V is always major.

Cadences: PERFECT = V - I IMPERFECT = anything - V PLAGAL = IV - I INTERRUPTED = V - VI

A common progression is Ic - V (or Ic - V7), known as a “cadential six-four.” You can spot this when you hear two different chords over the same bass note. It is often followed by either I (Perfect Cadence) or VI (Interrupted Cadence).

Another common progression is I - Vc - Ib (or Ib - Vc - I), known as a “passing six-four”.

Chords Possible (Minor Key)							
	I (minor)		Ib (minor)		Ic (minor)		
		II (diminished)		IIb (diminished)			
				IV (minor)			
		Vc (major)			V (major) V7		Vb (major)
						VI (major)	
Degrees of scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

In a major key: I, IV and V are major, II and VI are minor.

In a minor key: I and IV are minor, V and VI are major, II is diminished.

Note: V is always major.

Cadences: PERFECT = V - I IMPERFECT = anything - V PLAGAL = IV - I INTERRUPTED = V - VI

A common progression is Ic - V (or Ic - V7), known as a “cadential six-four.” You can spot this when you hear two different chords over the same bass note. It is often followed by either I (Perfect Cadence) or VI (Interrupted Cadence).

Another common progression is I - Vc - Ib (or Ib - Vc - I), known as a “passing six-four”.