

# Contents Book One

## Lesson

- 1 Finding the Tonic
- 2 Major Scale Review (Sharp Keys)
- 3 Major Scale Review (Flat Keys)
- 4 Sequence of Sharp Key Signatures
- 5 Sequence of Flat Key Signatures
- 6 Comparison of Key Signatures
- 7 Enharmonic Keys
- 8 Major Key Circle of Fifths
- 9 Major Key Circle of Fourths
- 10 Scale Number Names
- 11 Transposing with Scale Degree Numbers
- 12 Melodic and Harmonic Intervals
- 13 Intervals of the Major Scale
- 14 Major and Perfect Intervals
- 15 Interval Writing

## Lesson

- 16 Chromatic and Diatonic Half Steps
  - 17 Minor Intervals
  - 18 Augmented Intervals
  - 19 Diminished Intervals
  - 20 Inversion of Intervals
  - 21 Interval Name Changes with Inversions
  - 22 Triads
  - 23 Triad Analysis
  - 24 More Triad Analysis
  - 25 Four Types of Triads
  - 26 Triad Identification
  - 27 Triads of the Major Scale
  - 28 Major Scale Triad Analysis
  - 29 Schaum Harmony Quiz
- Reference Page — Major Scales with Scale Degree Numbers

# Contents Book Two

## Lesson

- 1 Inversion of Triads (1st Inversion)
- 2 Inversion of Triads (2nd Inversion)
- 3 Labeling the Inversions
- 4 Interpreting Inversion Symbols
- 5 Writing Triads from Roman Numeral Symbols
- 6 Harmonic Minor Scale Review
- 7 Triads of the Minor Scale
- 8 Names of Major Scale Degrees
- 9 Three Primary Triads of the Major Scale
- 10 Identifying Primary Triads
- 11 Same Triads in Different Keys
- 12 Cadences
- 13 Finding the Note in Common
- 14 Common Notes in the Same Voice
- 15 Transposing Primary Triads

## Lesson

- 16 Transposing Broken Chord Patterns (Primary Triads)
- 17 Transposing Accompaniment Patterns (Primary Triads)
- 18 Dominant 7th Chord
- 19 Inversions of the Dominant 7th Chord
- 20 Dominant 7th Chord with the 5th Omitted
- 21 Accompanying a Melody in 3/4 Time
- 22 Broken Chord Bass Accompaniment
- 23 Another Style of Bass Accompaniment
- 24 Accompanying a Melody in 4/4 Time
- 25 Expanding the Bass Accompaniment
- 26 Accompaniment Review and Variety
- 27 Mixing Accompaniment Patterns
- 28 Write Your Own Melody
- 29 Schaum Harmony Quiz

# Lesson 1. Finding the Tonic

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Grade \_\_\_\_\_

The *first note* of a scale is called the **tonic**. It is considered the most important note of a scale. To find the tonic in sharp keys, GO UP ONE HALF STEP from the LAST SHARP (the sharp in the key signature that is farthest from the clef sign). For example, if the key signature has two sharps, the last sharp is C#. Going up one half step from C# is D. Therefore, D is the tonic.

DIRECTIONS: Write the key name and draw a whole note to indicate the tonic in each of the following examples. The sample is correctly marked.

*sample*

Key of **D**.      Key of ....      Key of ....      Key of ....      Key of ....

Key of ....      Key of ....      Key of ....      Key of ....      Key of ....

Key of ....      Key of ....      Key of ....      Key of ....      Key of ....

In flat keys, the tonic has the SAME NAME as the SECOND LAST FLAT of the key signature. For example, if the key signature has three flats, the second last flat is E<sup>b</sup>. Therefore, the tonic is E<sup>b</sup>. Exception to the rule: if the key signature has only one flat (B<sup>b</sup>), the tonic is F.

DIRECTIONS: Write the key name and draw a whole note to indicate the tonic in each of the following examples. The sample is correctly marked.

*sample*

Key of **E<sup>b</sup>**      Key of ....      Key of ....      Key of ....      Key of ....

Key of ....      Key of ....      Key of ....      Key of ....      Key of ....

Key of ....      Key of ....      Key of ....      Key of ....      Key of ....

KEYBOARD ASSIGNMENT: Play all of the above tonic notes on the piano.