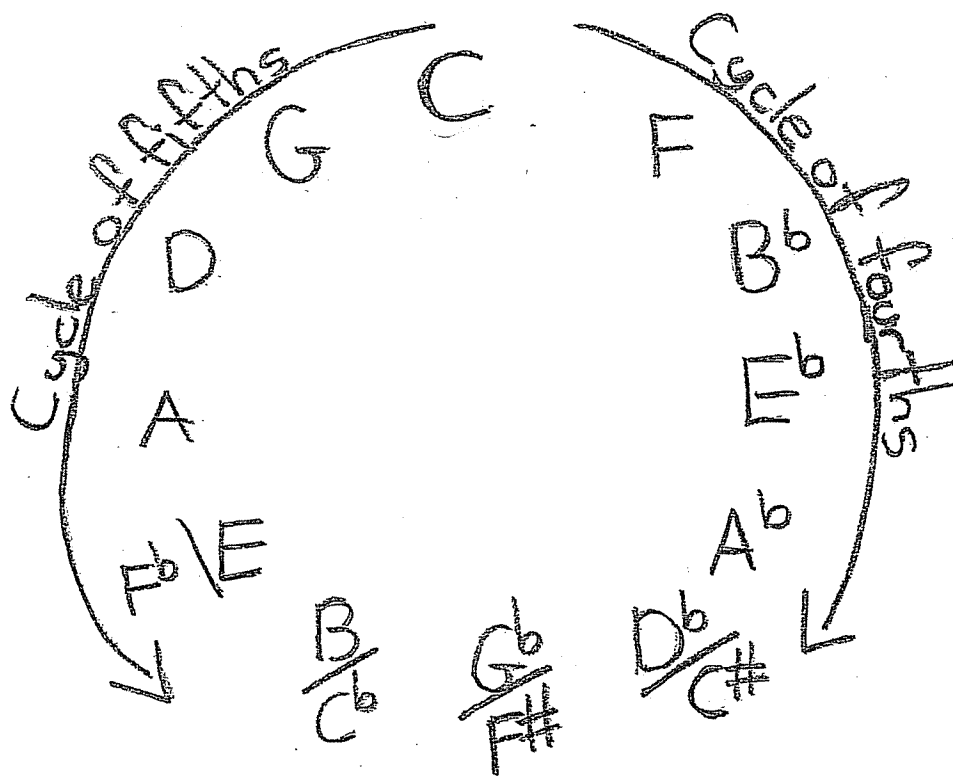


Key Signature Theory

The Cycle of 4th's and 5th's

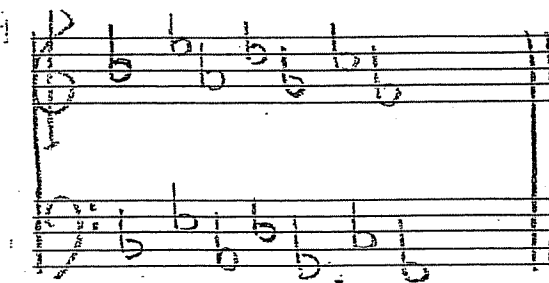
- The cycle of 4th's is a series of keys where each new key is 4 tones away from the previous key.
- The cycle of 5th's is a series of keys where each new key is 5 tones away from the previous key.



Flat Key Signatures

- To generate key signatures for flat keys, start at the top of the cycle and move clockwise. The key of C has no sharps or flats. All other keys will have a key signature that contains a flat for every note in the cycle that came before that key, plus the one that follows it.
 - For example:
 - The key of F has B^b
 - The key of B^b has B^b and E^b
 - The key of E^b has B^b, E^b, and A^b.

Below is an example of all the flats written in treble and bass clef. The order is directly linked to the cycle of fourths.



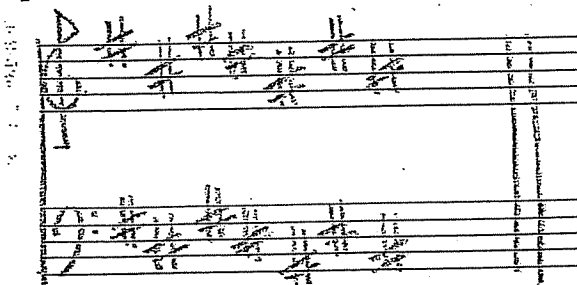
Here's an easy way to remember them all: **B**attle **E**nds **A**nd **D**own **G**oes **C**harles **F**ather

- The last second to last flat in the key signature is the key. For example: The key of Bb has a Bb and then an Eb.
- What key did I write above? _____

Sharp Key Signatures

- To generate key signatures for sharp keys, start at the top of the cycle and move counterclockwise. The new sharp in each key will be the seventh degree of the scale or one half step below the root of the key. Always repeat the previous key signature from the cycle.
 - For example:
 - The key of G has F#
 - The key of D has F# and C#
 - The key of A has F#, C#, and G#

Below is an example of all the sharps written in treble and bass clef. The order is directly linked to the cycle of fifths.



Here's an easy way to remember them all: **F**ather **C**harles **G**oes **D**own **A**nd **E**nds **B**attle

- The last sharp of the key is always one semitone below the key. For example. F# is a semitone below G.
- What key did I write above? _____

* Minor keys!