

MODES AND WHERE THEY COME FROM

NAME__

CLASS__

Modes are a series of scales created from the major scale. Each mode is derived from starting the major scale on different notes. For example;



Here is a C major scale numbered 1 through 8. The major scale in its original form is the first mode and is called the Ionian scale.



If I start the same major scale on pitch number 2, I get the second mode and it is called the Dorian Scale. When you analyze the intervals between each pitch, you end up with a minor scale consisting of a $b3$ and $b7$.



If I now start the scale on pitch number 3, I create the third mode and it is called the Phrygian Scale. When you analyze the intervals of this scale, you get a minor scale consisting of a $b2$, $b3$, $b6$, and $b7$.



If I now start the scale on pitch number 4, I create the fourth mode and it is called the Lydian Scale. When you analyze the intervals of this scale, you get a major scale consisting of a $\#4$.



If I now start the scale on pitch number 5, I create the fifth mode and it is called the Mixolydian Scale. When you analyze the intervals of this scale, you get a major scale consisting of a $b7$.



If I now start the scale on pitch number 6, I create the sixth mode and it is called the Aeolian Scale. When you analyze the intervals of this scale, you get a natural minor scale consisting of a $b3$, $b6$, and $b7$.



If I now start the scale on pitch number 7, I create the seventh mode and it is called the Locrian Scale. When you analyze the intervals of this scale, you get a minor scale consisting of a $b2$, $b3$, $b5$, $b6$ and $b7$.