

Explaining the Numbering System

In a major scale there are 7 notes (the examples given will be in the key of C major). We can give each of these notes a number in the scale.

C = Root (1st) **D** = 2nd **E** = 3rd **F** = 4th **G** = 5th **A** = 6th **B** = 7th

We can start the C major scale from any of these notes, giving us different modes. We can then use these modes to create chords by taking the 1st, 3rd, 5th and 7th notes of each mode. Each of these chords is then given a number which are often represented by Roman Numerals. In the key of C this would give us -

C Major 7 - **I**

D minor 7 - **II**

E Minor 7 - **III**

F Major 7 - **IV**

G Dominant 7 - **V**

A Minor 7 - **VI**

B Minor 7 Flat 5 - **VII**