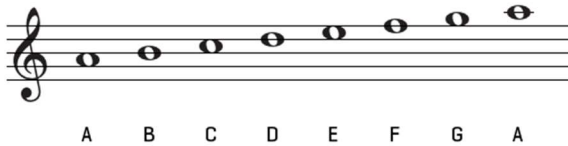




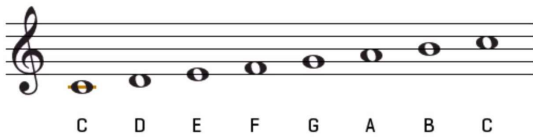
Lesson 3 – Classical Time Period – Tonality

Key Facts from this lesson

A **scale** is a set of notes that music is created from. **Tonality** is the principle of describing music based on the **scale** used. The **tonality** also tells us which note to start the **scale** on. When we put the two together, we get the **key** of the music. For example; below is a **scale**. It starts on A and is minor. Therefore the **key** is **A minor**.



Every key has a **relative key**. **Relative keys** are keys that share the same notes but have a different tonal centre. The **relative key** will have the opposite **tonality**. For example, a **minor key**'s relative will be a **major key**. The **relative key** of A minor is C major. They share the same notes but their scales start on a different note. A minor starts on A and C major starts on C.



Für Elise Tonality

Für Elise starts in the key of **A minor** it then **modulates** to the **relative major** of **C major** in section B. The tonality returns to **A minor** for the repeat of section A.

Section A – A minor

Section B – C major

Section A – A minor

Key words and definitions from this lesson:

- ★ **Scale** – a set of note that music is created from
- ★ **Tonality** – the principle of describing music based on the scale used
- ★ **Major (Scale)** – a type of scale that sounds bright and happy
- ★ **Minor (Scale)** – a type of scale that sounds dark and sad
- ★ **Key** – describes the scale used in a piece of music
- ★ **Modulation** – a change of tonality in music
- ★ **Relative key** – two keys that share the same note, but have a different tonal centre

Diagrams/ Maps/ illustration to help with learning

<u>Section</u>	<u>Bar Numbers</u>	<u>Tonality</u>
A	1 – 9	A minor
B	10 – 16	C major
A	16 - end	A minor