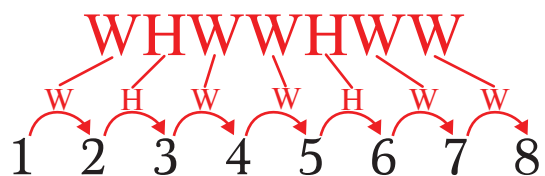


REVIEW

The Minor Scale Formula

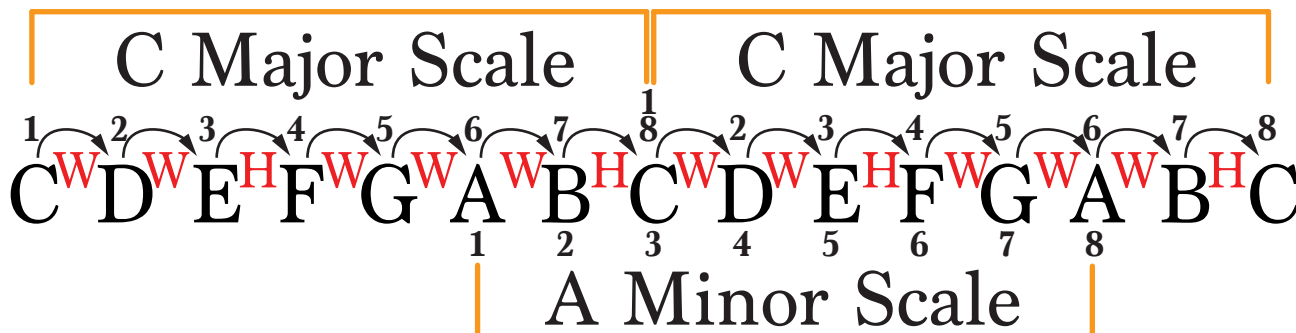


The major scale and the minor scale are intrinsically related. They both use the same formula, but start from a different place. Writing out two major scales in a row makes it a little easier to find the minor scale formula.

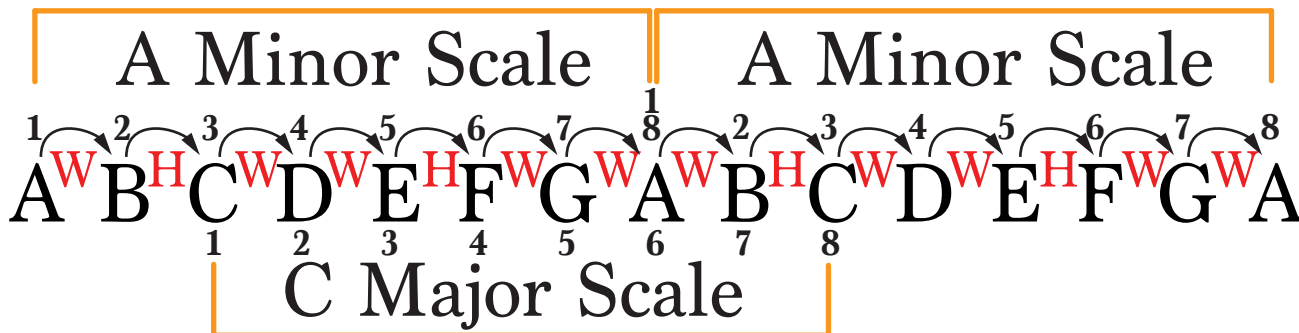


Because of this intertwined situation, every major scale has a correlating minor scale that uses all the same notes. This is the scale's *relative minor* scale.

For example: **A Minor is the relative minor of C Major.**

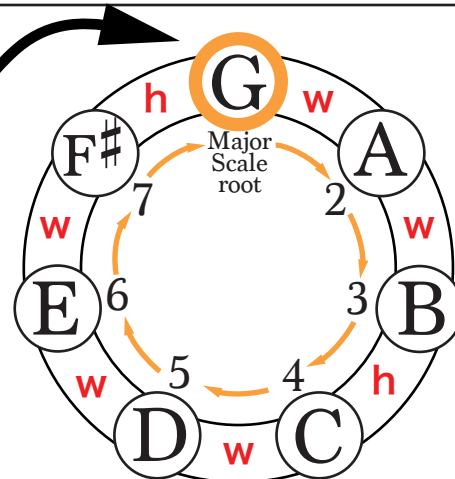


Here is another way to look at it: Every major scale has a minor scale starting on its 6th note, and every minor scale has a major scale starting on its 3rd note. These scales are the relative of each other. They are essentially the same scale with the same set of notes, but due to the starting notes, they go by different names. So you could also put it this way: **C Major is the relative major of A Minor**



REVIEW

Here is yet another way to look at it: Since scales start and end on the same note, they can be written in a circle. The major scale root note is in the orange circle, and the orange arrows show the major scale notes in order.

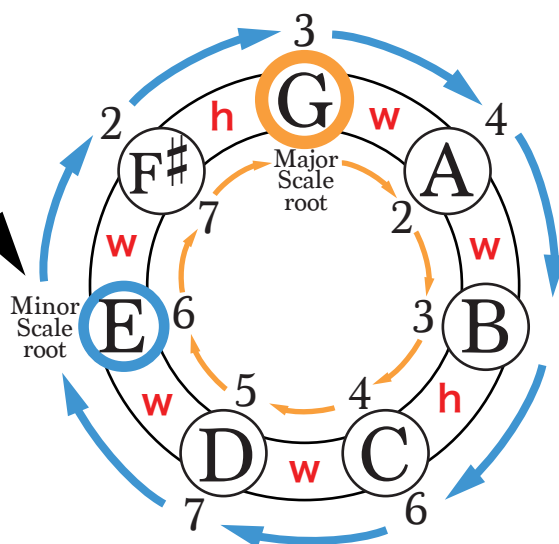


G Major Scale

1 W 2 W 3 H 4 W 5 W 6 W 7 H 8
 G A B C D E F# G

The relative minor scale starts on the 6th note of the major scale. Shown here in blue, E is the relative minor of G. The blue arrows show the E Minor scale notes.

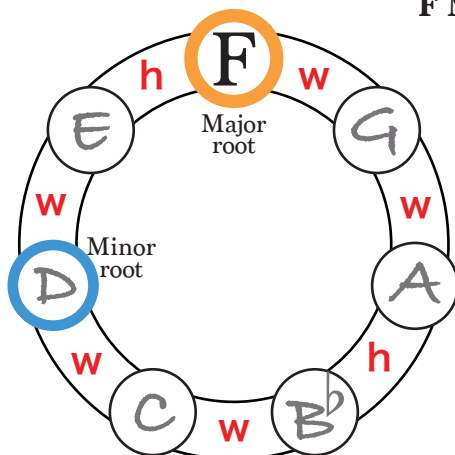
Every major scale has a relative minor scale intertwined in this way. Although they use the same notes, they are different scales. Scales are all about the *root note (the starting note of the scale.)* A scale is always named after the *root note.* Major and minor scales that are relative to each other (such as G Major and E Minor) use all the same notes, but have different root notes, which means they are different scales. Typically (though there are always exceptions) the root note is the note that sounds the most like “home” in a piece of music.



HOMEWORK

On page 3, use the given root note to write out a scale. From there, write in the Major Scale and its relative minor scale.

Don't forget to use the appropriate sharps and flats.

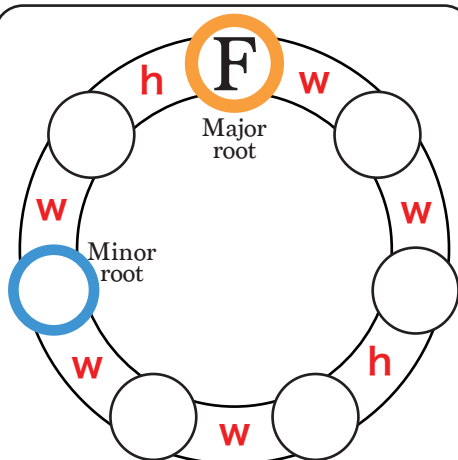


F Major is the relative major of D Minor

F Major Scale
 F G A B^b C D E F

D Minor Scale
 D E F G A B^b C D

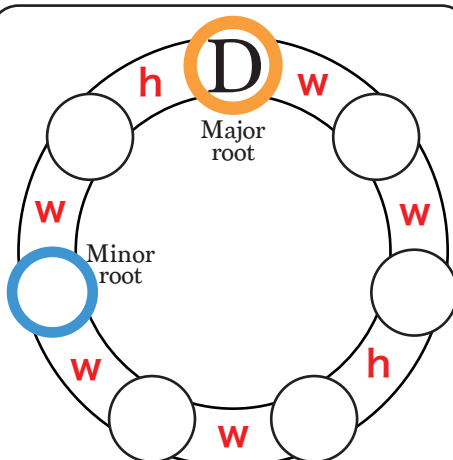
HOMEWORK



F Major is the relative major of ___ Minor

F Major Scale

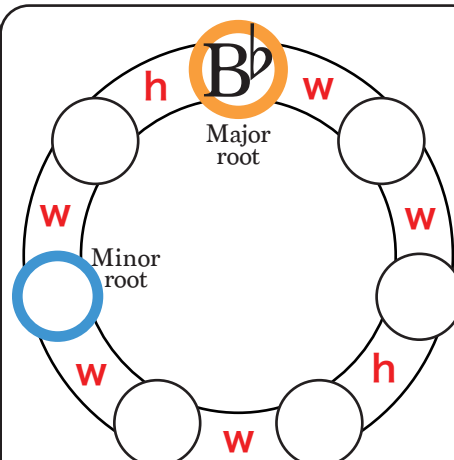
___ Minor Scale



D Major is the relative major of ___ Minor

D Major Scale

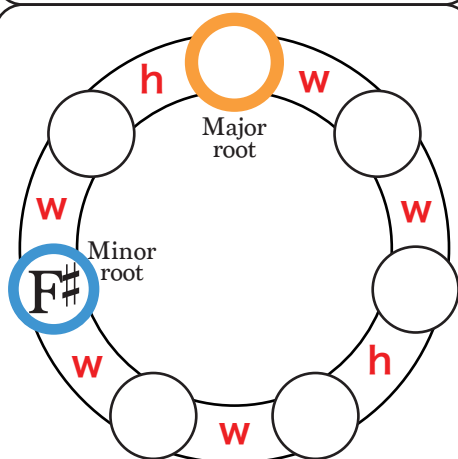
___ Minor Scale



B^b Major is the relative major of ___ Minor

B^b Major Scale

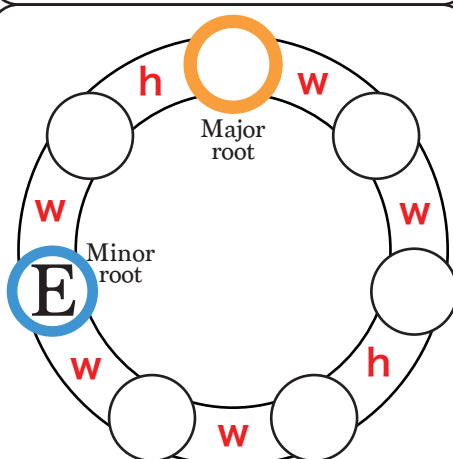
___ Minor Scale



F# Minor is the relative minor of ___ Major

F# Minor Scale

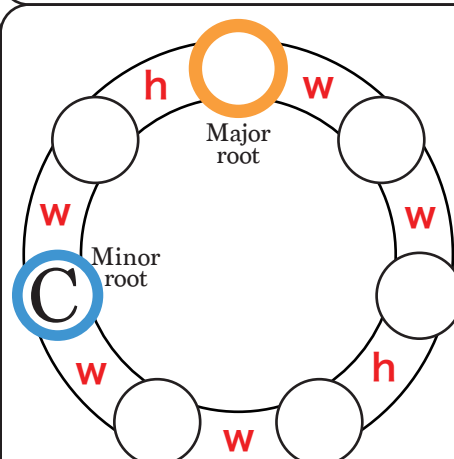
___ Major Scale



E Minor is the relative minor of ___ Major

E Minor Scale

___ Major Scale



C Minor is the relative minor of ___ Major

C Minor Scale

___ Major Scale

PRACTICE

Practice playing an A minor scale in various positions up and down the neck.

In the play-along video, each scale will be played twice followed by two measures to prepare for the next scale. The (X shape) in parenthesis show the CAGED shape that the scale fits over. You can ignore those for now and we'll revisit them later.

prepare for the next scale

0-2-3	0-2-3	0-2	2-0	3-2-0	3-2-0
1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +	1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +	1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +	1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +	1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +	1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

OPEN A Minor Scale (C shape)

0-2-3	0-2
2-0	3-2-0
1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +	1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

A Minor Scale (A shape)

2-3-5	2
5-3-2	5-3-2
1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +	1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

A Minor Scale (G shape)

5-7-8	5-7
7-5	8-7-5
1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +	1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

A Minor Scale (E shape)

7-9-10	8-10
10-8	10-9-7
1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +	1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +

A Minor Scale (D shape)

9-10-12	10
12-10-9	12-10-9
1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +	1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +