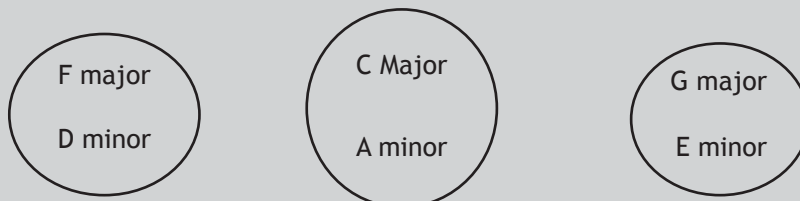


# Relative Major and Minor

Each major key has a relative minor key, which shares the same key signature.

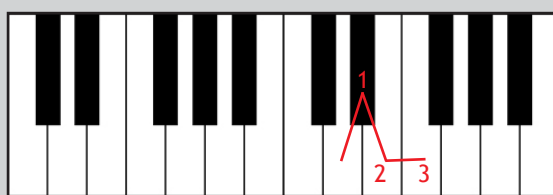


The easiest way to find the relative minor of a major key is to count down 3 half steps:



*In this example we have found that the relative minor of C major is A minor.*

Likewise to find the relative major of a minor key, you can simply count up 3 half steps:

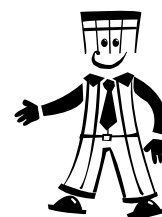


*In this example we have found that the relative major of D minor is F major.*

- What is the relative minor of G major? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the relative minor of B flat major? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the relative minor of A major? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the relative major of A minor? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the relative major of C minor? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the relative major of E minor? \_\_\_\_\_

Complete the following sentence:

Every major key has a \_\_\_\_\_  
which shares the same \_\_\_\_\_.



## Interesting Trivia

The music theory system we use has evolved over hundreds of years, and dates back to ancient Greece and Rome. The Roman writer and statesman Boethius is said to have assigned 15 letters to 2 octaves worth of tones in around 500 AD.