

Primary and Secondary Triads

Triads built on the root, fourth or fifth degrees of the scale are known as _____ triads.

Triads built on the other degrees (the second, third, sixth & seventh) are known as **secondary triads**.

primary secondary secondary primary primary secondary secondary primary

The three primary triads also have other names:

The triad built on the first degree is known as the _____ triad.

The triad built on the fourth degree is known as the _____ triad.

The triad built on the fifth degree is known as the _____ triad.

Circle the secondary triads below from the key of B flat major:

Write the following triads:

tonic triad
F major

tonic triad
E minor

dominant triad
G major

dominant triad
E major

subdominant triad
D major

subdominant triad
C minor

dominant triad
D minor
(harmonic form)

dominant triad
G major


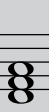
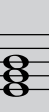
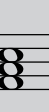
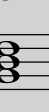
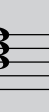
Write the three primary triads from each of the following keys, then name them with chord symbols above and Roman Numerals below:

A major

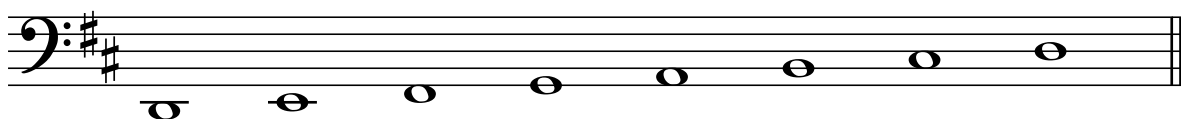
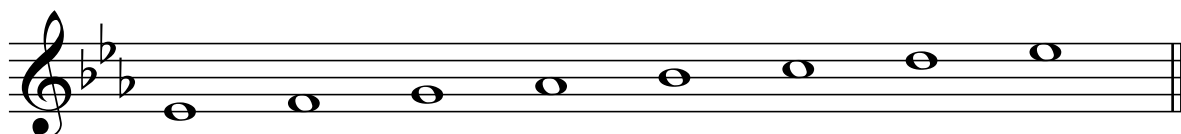
G minor (harmonic form)

Primary and Secondary Triads in Major Keys

In a major scale, if you build diatonic chords according to the key signature, the three primary triads (the root, fourth and fifth) are all **major**. The chords built on the second, third and sixth degrees are **minor**. The chord on the seventh degree is **diminished**.

C	Dm	Em	F	G	Am	B ^o	C
							
I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii ^o	I

Build diatonic triads on every degree of the two major scales below. Then name the chords with Roman Numerals below, and chord symbols above:

Label the following chords from the key of D major with chord symbols above and Roman Numerals below:

