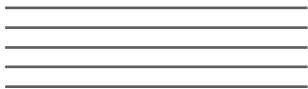
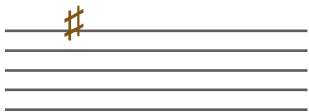


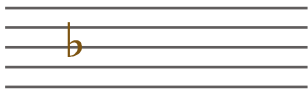
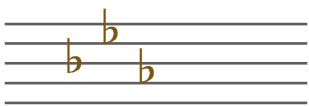
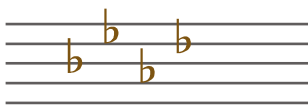
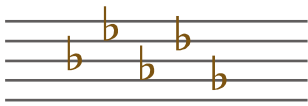
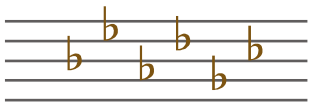
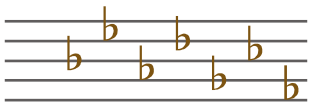
Key Signatures

All fifteen, drawn as you would write them in treble clef. The accidentals always go on in the same order and always in these places — learn the picture, not just the count.

Sharp keys · F C G D A E B

 C major NONE A minor	 G major 1 # E minor	 D major 2 # B minor	 A major 3 # F# minor
 E major 4 # C# minor	 B major 5 # G# minor	 F# major 6 # D# minor	 C# major 7 # A# minor

Flat keys · B E A D G C F

 F major 1 b D minor	 Bb major 2 b G minor	 Eb major 3 b C minor	 Ab major 4 b F minor
 Db major 5 b Bb minor	 Gb major 6 b Eb minor	 Cb major 7 b Ab minor	Naming the key Last sharp, up one semitone. Second-to-last flat <i>is</i> the key. F major you learn by heart.

Why the order never changes

Sharps go on F C G D A E B — *Father Charles Goes Down And Ends Battle*.

Flats go on the same list backwards, B E A D G C F — *Battle Ends And Down Goes Charles' Father*.

Each new key adds one accidental to the end. Nothing is ever removed or re-ordered.

Major or minor?

A signature cannot tell you on its own — every one serves a major key and its relative minor.

Look at the music: which note does it end on? That is usually the home note.

Watch for an accidental raising the same note again and again. That raised seventh is the giveaway for minor.