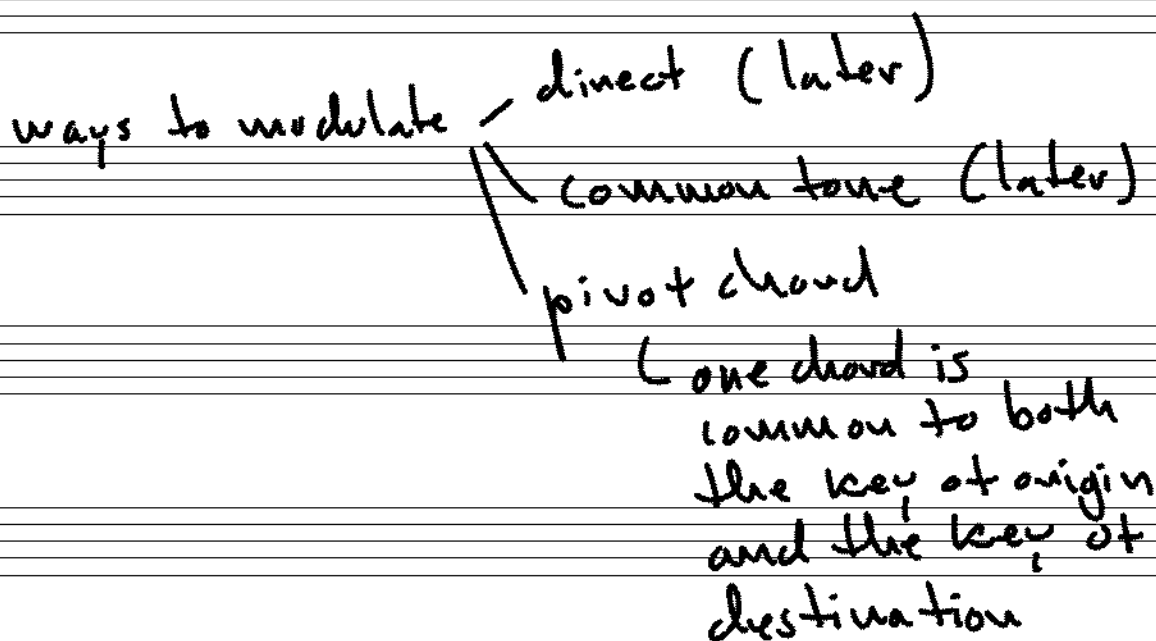
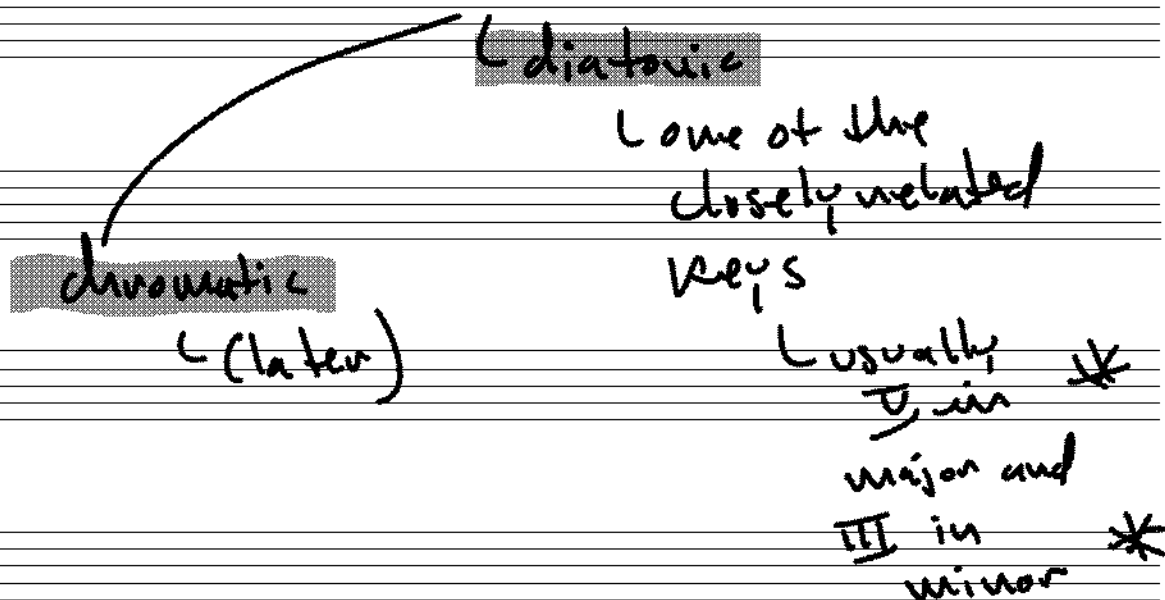


Modulation: moving to and establishing a new key



Handwritten musical notation and chord diagrams. The top part shows a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a series of notes with stems and beams, indicating a melodic line. Below the staff are two chord diagrams. The first diagram shows a C major triad (C-E-G) with a 6/5 interval indicated. The second diagram shows a C major triad with a 6/5 interval and a 4/3 interval indicated. The bottom part shows a sequence of chords: C: I, D: I, E: I, F: I, G: I, A: I, B: I, C: I. The G: I chord is highlighted with a box and a double underline.

rule of thumb: when you hear that you are modulating, you have already been modulating and don't know it yet. the chord right before the one that made you hear modulation is the pivot.

rule of thumb: the vast majority of pieces in our style modulate to V from major keys and III from minor keys.

So you'll very often see:

[C major: () pivot]
G major: | pivot cadence

or
[A minor: () pivot]
C major: | pivot cadence

What, you might ask are 2
the pivots between C & G,

* B

I ii iii iv V vi vii°

* $\text{B}^\sharp$

I ii iii IV v vi vii°

Let's circle potential pivots

$\left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \text{C: I} & \text{iii} & \text{V} & \text{vi} \\ \text{F: IV} & \text{vi} & \text{I} & \text{ii} \end{array} \right]$

therefore there are four potential pivots from a major key to its dominant

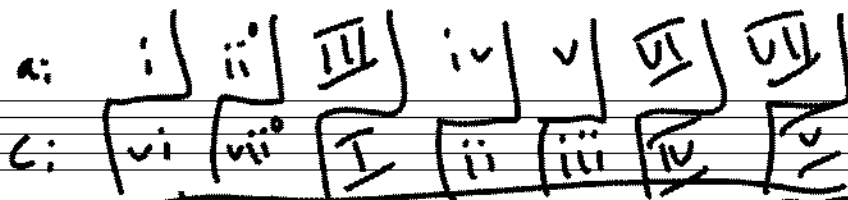
let's do this together for a minor key, modulating to III (its relative major:)

a: B

i ii° III iv v V VI VII vii°

f: B

I ii iii IV v vi vii°



a reduction of m. 19 of Schubert's
"Die Hebensonnen"



A minor:

v

v

C major:

iii

v⁴₃

I

A minor:

v

v

v⁴₃

III