


LESSON PLAN 20  
 Wednesday, October 8, 2008

## Diatonic Triads in Major


1. Discuss Self-Test 3-4 and Analysis 3 as necessary and take attendance.
2. Introduce **Diatonic Triads in Major and Roman Numerals** (p. 62)

The Major Scale

Scale degree:  $\hat{1}$     $\hat{2}$     $\hat{3}$     $\hat{4}$     $\hat{5}$     $\hat{6}$     $\hat{7}$



DIATONIC TRIADS



C: I   ii   iii   IV   V   vi   vii<sup>o</sup>

- + Draw the diagram above on the board.
- + Students must memorize the triad types naturally occur on each scale degree by the next test.
- + A roman numeral represents a **root-position triad** built on the corresponding scale degree. For example, the root-position triad on  $\hat{5}$  is called V.
- + In his *Treatise of Harmony* (1722) Jean Phillippe Rameau put forth the theory that the *fundamental bass*, or **root**, of a tertian harmony may be perceived even when the chord is inverted.
- + Note that triads are formed by every-other-note combinations of the major scale.
- + Note that three of the four types of triads occur in major: M, m and d.
- + Note that the augmented triad does not occur.<sup>1</sup>
- + Review the 4 triad types, and introduce their representations in roman numeral symbols:

	Name	Symbol <sup>2</sup>	Roman Numeral Symbol
1.	Major	M	Uppercase
2.	Minor	m	Lowercase
3.	Diminished	d	Lowercase with <sup>o</sup>
4.	Augmented	A	Uppercase with <sup>+</sup>

- Review the names of the members of a triad, as necessary: *root, third, fifth*
- Review the three inversions of a triad, as necessary.

### HOMEWORK

1. Read *The Minor Scale; Diatonic Triads in Minor*, pp. 59-66.

*Have a great fall break!*

<sup>1</sup> The augmented triad may be found on in minor (to be discussed in Lesson 22).

<sup>2</sup> Heretofore, I will use the symbols: M, m, A, and d to represent triad qualities.