



**GOSPEL UNIVERSITY™**

**ONLINE GOSPEL MUSIC ACADEMY**

CREATE CRAZY GOSPEL CHORDS

**INTERVALS &  
THE NUMBER SYSTEM**

**\*\*REFERENCE SHEET\*\***

## Intervals

### Alright! Let's dig into the Lesson 2 Review!

As explained in Lesson 2, intervals are the building blocks of **ALL** Chords & Scales.

An interval is defined as: **The distance between TWO notes.**

In order to measure these distances we use a method called: **The Number System**

The Number System assigns a number to each note of the Major Scale, which has Seven (7) notes.

In the **Key of C** it would look as follows: **C(1) - D(2) - E(3) - F(4) - G(5) - A(6) - B(7) - C(8)**

**The Number System is a "musical slang" that allows us to substitute a note's name for it's corresponding number. Ex: In the C Major Scale, the note "E" can be called the (3), the note "A" can be called the (6), etc..**

Now that we understand **The Number System** and how it works, let's apply it to Intervals.

**Using the C Major Scale we will learn the names each intervals (The distances between TWO notes)**

## Intervals of the C Major Scale

C(1) - D(2) = 2nd      C(1) - G(5) = 5th  
C(1) - E(3) = 3rd      C(1) - A(6) = 6th  
C(1) - F(4) = 4th      C(1) - B(7) = 7th  
C(1) - C(8) = 8th or Octave

### EXTENDED INTERVALS

In Lesson 2 I showed you that there are more intervals. These intervals are created by extending **The Number System**.

We already covered numbers: **C(1) - D(2) - E(3) - F(4) - G(5) - A(6) - B(7)**, but if continue the numbers would extend to: **C(8) - D(9) - E(10) - F(11) - G(12) - A(13) - B(14) - C(15)**.

**\* Don't get confused by this, I will bring everything together as we move through the course together. For now just take in what I'm showing you! :)**

**So the extended interval names would be: Cont'd on the next page..**

## Extended Intervals of the C Major Scale

C(1) - D(9) = 9th      C(1) - G(12) = 12th  
C(1) - E(10) = 10th    C(1) - A(13) = 13th  
C(1) - F(11) = 11th    C(1) - B(14) = 14th  
C(1) - C(15) = 15th or Double Octave

Now that we learned those intervals, there are Three (3) special intervals you must know about:

The Half (H) Step interval  
The Whole (W) Step Interval &..  
The Minor (min) 3rd Interval

Now that we learned those intervals, there are Three (3) special intervals you must know about:

The Half (H) Step interval which is measured by moving one note to the immediate RIGHT or LEFT from the note you're currently playing. Ex: C to C#, or C to B.

The Whole (W) Step Interval = TWO 1/2 steps in either direction

The Minor (min) 3rd Interval = THREE 1/2 steps in either direction