



GOSPEL UNIVERSITY™

ONLINE GOSPEL MUSIC ACADEMY

CREATE CRAZY GOSPEL CHORDS

MUSIC NOTES & NAMES

****REFERENCE SHEET****

Music Notes

Alright! Let's dig into the Lesson 1 Review!

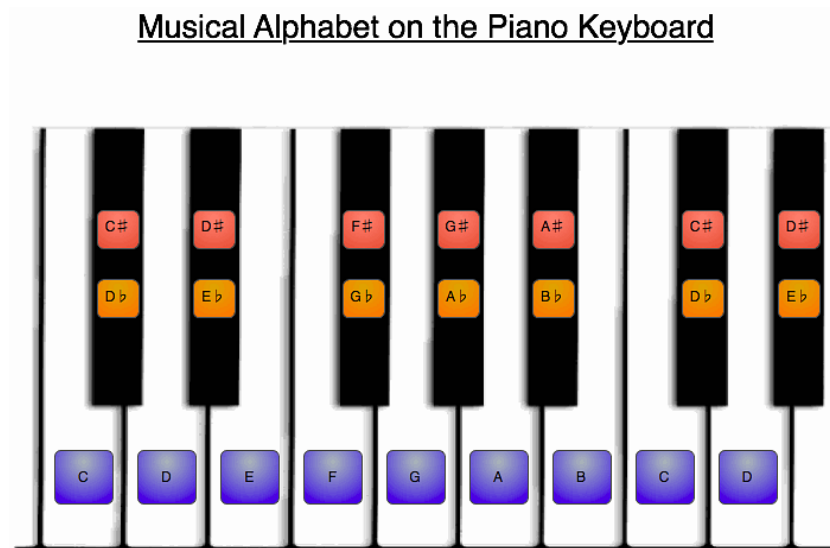
There are 7 Basic, or Natural notes in the music language,
These 'Basic Notes' use the 1st 7 letters of the English Alphabet:

A - B - C - D - E - F - G

The note names keep repeating themselves like this:

A - B - C - D - E - F - G - A - B - C - D - E - F - G...and so on

On a keyboard, they would be the White colored keys. *See diagram below:*



***Pay close attention to where each note name (A - B - C..etc.) is, in reference to the Black Keys.**

This pattern will continue along the entire keyboard.

As mentioned in Lesson 1, one the first Scales most musicians learn is the **C Major Scale**, this scale uses all of the 'Basic Notes' mentioned above, but in a slightly different order. *See Below:*

C - D - E - F - G - A - B - C

We'll talk more about Major Scales in a bit.

Now let's move on to the other notes in the Music Language.

Sharps & Flats

In Lesson 1 we talked about Sharps (#) & Flats (b). Here are the definitions again:

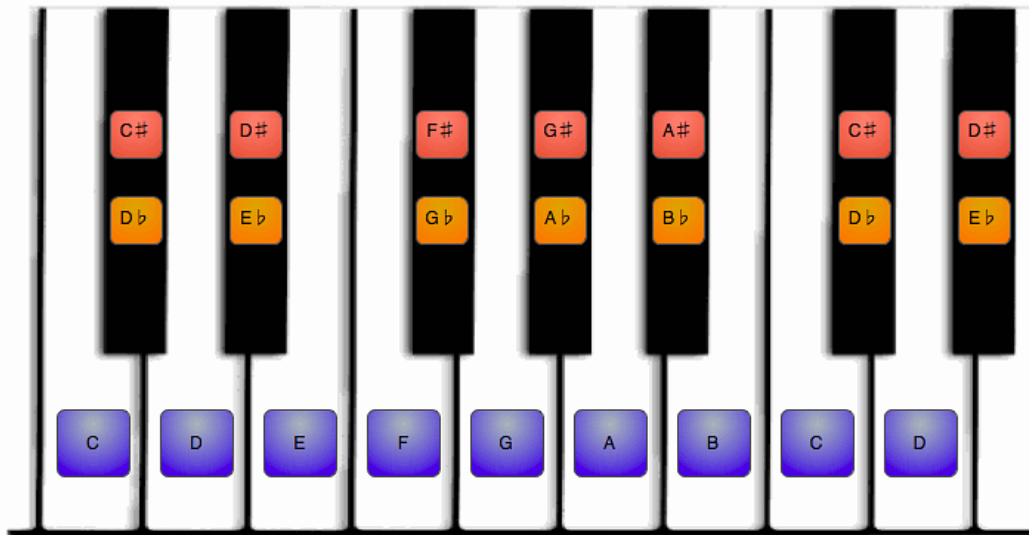
Sharp (#): To raise the note you are playing to the note directly ABOVE it.

Flat (b): To lower the note you are playing to the note directly BELOW it.

Sharps (#) and Flats (b) USE the Basic/Natural note names as their foundation. (Ex: C# or Eb) etc..

Let's look at the diagram again, and focus on the black keys

Musical Alphabet on the Piano Keyboard



On each black key, there are TWO note names! How?

Because each black key is the Sharp (#) of one note & the Flat (b) of another note.

*** Refer to the definitions we used to define Sharps (#) & Flats (b), and study the diagram to get familiar with the 'Note Names' of the black keys.**

So now you know all of the notes in the Musical Alphabet!

Remember to refer to this Worksheet if you forget something, we're here to help.

Now let's continue our journey in the next lesson.