Minor Keys

Just like the major scale has a relative minor with the same collection of notes,
the major scale chord family has a relative minor chord family with the same chords.

The chords are basic **triads** - 3 note chords containing a root, 3rd, and 5th.
Some chords are **major** (1, 3, 5) and others are **minor** (1, b3, 5).
For example, the **A Minor Scale** has no sharps or flats, therefore
the chords in the A Minor chord family cannot contain any sharps or flats.
So the 4 chord (D) is **minor** since D Major is spelled D, F#, A.

A Minor Scale
A , B , C , D , E , F , G

Chord Family

I 1. **A**, C, E = Am
ii° 2. **B**, D, F = B°
III 3. **C**, E, G = C
IV 4. **D**, F, A = Dm
v 5. **E**, G, B = Em
VI 6. **F**, A, C = F
VII 7. **G**, B, D = G

This order of major and minor chords applies to all keys:

i , ii° , III , iv , v , VI, VII

1 - Minor
2 - Diminished
3 - Major
4 - Minor
5 - Minor
6 - Major
7 - Major

The most commonly used chords are the same collection as the relative major key.
We just now think of Am as our 1 chord (i).
C major - C, F, G, Am
A minor - Am, C, F, G
So, when Am is our 1 chord we have **Am (1)**, **C (b3)**, **F (b6)**, **G (b7)**
Note: It is implied that the 3, 6, and 7 are all flat (b) in the examples below.

Key of Am	**Key of Em**	**Key of Bm**	**Key of F#m**
Am, C, F, G	Em, G, C, D	Bm, D, G, A	F#m, A, D, E
1, 3, 6, 7	1, 3, 6, 7	1, 3, 6, 7	1, 3, 6, 7

Key of C#m	**Key of Dm**	**Key of Cm**	**Key of Gm**
C#m, E, A, B	Dm, F, Bb, C	Cm, Eb, A, Bb	Gm, Bb, Eb, F
1, 3, 6, 7	1, 3, 6, 7	1, 3, 6, 7	1, 3, 6, 7

Key of Fm	**Key of G#m**	**Key of Bbm**	**Key of D#m**
Fm, Ab, Db, Eb	G#, B, E, F#	Bbm, C, Gb, Ab	D#, F, B, C#
1, 3, 6, 7	1, 3, 6, 7	1, 3, 6, 7	1, 3, 6, 7