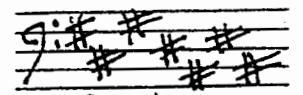
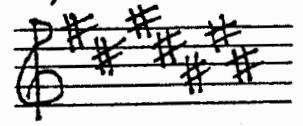
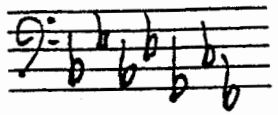
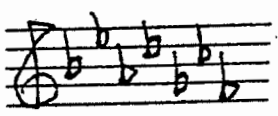
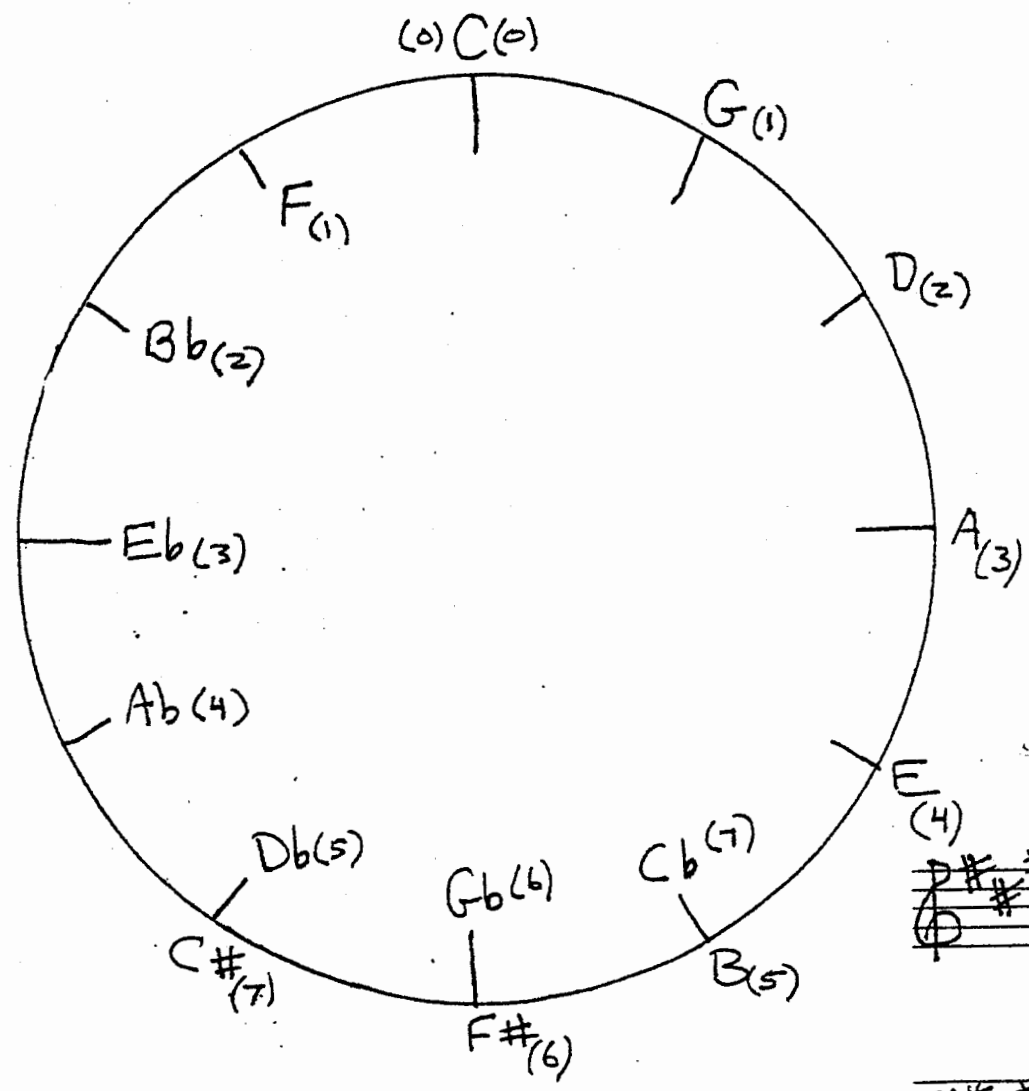


CIRCLE OF FIFTHS

b

#



Order of Flats
in key Signature:

BEADGCF
 B A E D G C F
 do a one two three four five six

Order of Sharps
in key Signature:

FCGDAEB
 F C G D A E B
 one two three four five six seven
 do a one two three four five six seven

Solmization:

For educational purposes of teaching sight singing, Guido d'Arezzo is credited with the invention of solmization. He used first syllables of every verse of the St. John Hymn and assigned them as singing syllables for each of the tones within the hexachord of the diatonic scale:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Ut queant laxis | So that your servants |
| 2. Resonare fibris | May freely sing [resonate] |
| 3. Mira gestorum | The miracles |
| 4. Famuli tuorum | Of your deeds: |
| 5. Solve poluti | Remove all stains |
| 6. Labii reatum, | From their unclean lips, |
| 7. Sancte Ioannes! | Saint John! |

According to one interpretation, the initials of the words contained in the seventh line of the hymn, "Sancte Ioannes," were later used for the seventh syllable of solmization, si or ti, thus including the missing seventh tone of diatonic scale. Also, later, the first syllable ut was replaced with do. The name 'solmization' comes from these syllables, sol-mi, and today it has the following syllables:

do, re, mi, fa, so(l), la, si/ti, (do).

Ut re mi fa sol la chant

Ut que-ant lax - is re-so-na-re fib-ris, mi - ra ge-sto - rum fa-mi-li tu-o - rum,

sol - ve pol - lu - ti, la - bi - i re - a - tum, Sanc - te Jo - an - nes