

Bach Key Changes and Progressions

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Roman numeral with _ under it will indicate a major or dominant 7th chord that is actually the V₍₇₎ of a minor key up a 4th;

= no preparation

$\overline{\square}$ = subdominant preparation only.

1st Lute Suite

- 5) i VI ii \emptyset V i V i | i VII III V i v VI (ii) V (VI V) | i V i VI IV vii \circ I IV V V i V i iv V VI
 |--- of v ---| ----- of III -----| ----- of v -----|
- ii V i V^{b9} VI V i V i V i VI ii \emptyset V i V I |
 |-- of iv --| --- of i ---| -- of v --|
- 6) 4/4| i iv V iv | i V i VII | III iv V // i V i | i iv V iv | i V i V | I IV V // I :|| V I V | I V i iv | V i V |
 |----- of III -----| |-- of VI -| |----- of iv -----|
- | ii V | I V^{of VI} VI V^{of iv} | iv V^{of VII} VII V^{of v} | i iv V // i V | I IV | VII III | VI ii \emptyset | V I | iv VII III VI |
 |---- of III ---| |---- of v ----| of i.....|
- | ii V i iv | V iv i V | I or i |
- 7) 3/4| i // i V | i | iv | V | i | iv | iv | V | i V^{of iv} | iv V^{of v} | v V // i V | i | IV | VI |
 | V | I | V | I | I | IV | V | I | IV | V | I vi | ii V | I | iv | V | i |
 |--- of VI ---| |--- of VII ---| |----- of III -----| |----- of i -----|
- | V | i I | iv | V | I | iv | iv | I :|| V | i v | VI // V I | V | I V | I V₆ | vi ii | V I |
 |----- of v -----| |----- of III -----|
- | IV vii | III VI | II V | I | IV | I | IV ii V | V^{of VI} | VI | V^{of VII} | VII | V^{of i} | VI₆ (i) v₆ |
 // /
- | III iv₆ III₆ | iv bII₆ i₆ | V // i IV | VII III // VI bII | V i | iv₆ | i₆ ii \circ | i v₆ | VI III₆ |
 // /
- | iv VI III | V^{of iv} | iv V | descending parallel 6ths [....?....]
 Tonic Pedal
-

2nd Lute Suite

Easter Oratorio – 2nd movement

Bm Em6 | Em6 F#7⁶₅ B7₂ (E/9⁶₅) E#^o₆ F#..... Bm D/Em7 A7 D7 G7 C#^ø (Em)

F#7 Bm C#7₂ F#m₆ Bm v C# F#m Bm6 v C#

[?m] C# to F#m same pattern: F#m Bm6⁴₃ | Bm6⁴₃ C#7⁶₅ F#7₂ (B/9⁶₅) B#^o₆ C#.....

F#m Bm7 E7 A7 D7 G7 C#^o F#7 Bm Em7 A7 D7 G7 C#^ø7 F#7 Bm Em F#7

[G7 ?] B7⁴₃ Em Am7 or C D7 G C#^ø or C#^o7 Em⁶₄ F#7b9⁶₅ Bm Em v F#7 Bm |

Bm Em6⁴₃ | Em6⁴₃ F#7⁶₅ Bm (F#m₆) G7 C#^ø F#.....

Bach's Modulation – One method was to introduce melodically first the tones which destroy the old key feeling and create the new:

Example → to go from i to iv, introduce b2nd, b3, b7 | to v: #4, b6, b7
(degrees of scale)

Universal Facts or Progs:

- 1) Use chains of VI, v, VI or VI in minor
- 2) Suspensions between any chord
- 3) Precede, follow, or replace any triad with one a 3rd lower (more rarely, higher)
- 4) Bass Back-Cycling: like to go from F to Bb: F - C₆ - Dm - Am₆ - Bb
- 5) In Am: E7 lines, A7 lines, D D7₂ B⁶₄ Dm⁶₄ E7b9 A
- 6) In Dm: Dm F⁶₄ Dm⁶₅, Am₆ Em⁶₄ C7b9 Bb
- 7) In F#m circle of 4ths..... bass (from v) C# A F# G# down...
- 8) Hit Intervals, then add [?] (like 10ths)
- 9) In Am: E7 F7 A7⁴₃ Dm to cad [cadence ?] in Am.

120-74 BACH KEY CHANGES + PROGRESSIONS

Roman numeral with underdot will indicate a major or dominant 7th chord that is actually the IV of a minor key up a 4th; \square = no preparation \square = subdom. prep. only

① $i \rightarrow iv \rightarrow ii, i, ii, III, i, V, iv$ 1st LUTE SUITE
 \square = no preparation \square = subdom. prep. only

② $i \rightarrow ii, i, iv, VII, III, VI (iv), i \rightarrow VII, IV, III, (i) IV, (ii) V, (iii) VI, (iv) i \rightarrow V, i \rightarrow iv \rightarrow vi \rightarrow IV, IV, VII, III, VI, VII, IV, II$

③ $i \rightarrow ii, i, iv, VII, III, VI (iv), i \rightarrow VII, IV, III, (i) IV, (ii) V, (iii) VI, (iv) i \rightarrow V, i \rightarrow iv \rightarrow vi \rightarrow IV, IV, VII, III, VI, VII, IV, II$

④ $i \rightarrow ii, i, iv, VII, III, VI (iv), i \rightarrow VII, IV, III, (i) IV, (ii) V, (iii) VI, (iv) i \rightarrow V, i \rightarrow iv \rightarrow vi \rightarrow IV, IV, VII, III, VI, VII, IV, II$

⑤ $i \rightarrow ii, i, iv, VII, III, VI (iv), i \rightarrow VII, IV, III, (i) IV, (ii) V, (iii) VI, (iv) i \rightarrow V, i \rightarrow iv \rightarrow vi \rightarrow IV, IV, VII, III, VI, VII, IV, II$

⑥ $i \rightarrow ii, i, iv, VII, III, VI (iv), i \rightarrow VII, IV, III, (i) IV, (ii) V, (iii) VI, (iv) i \rightarrow V, i \rightarrow iv \rightarrow vi \rightarrow IV, IV, VII, III, VI, VII, IV, II$

⑦ $i \rightarrow ii, i, iv, VII, III, VI (iv), i \rightarrow VII, IV, III, (i) IV, (ii) V, (iii) VI, (iv) i \rightarrow V, i \rightarrow iv \rightarrow vi \rightarrow IV, IV, VII, III, VI, VII, IV, II$

EASTER ORATORIO - 2ND MOVEMENT - Bm Em Bbm F#7 5 Bbm E#9 F#... Bm Em A7 D7 G7 C#(Em) F#7 Bm C#2 F# Bbm C# F# Bbm C#
 C# to F# same pattern, F# Bbm C# Bbm C# F#2(Bbm) B#6 C#... F# Bbm E7 A7 D7 G7 C#(F#) Bm Em A7 D7 G7 C#(F#) Bm Em F#
 F# Bbm C# Bbm C# F#2(Bbm) B#6 C#... F# Bbm E7 A7 D7 G7 C#(F#) Bm Em A7 D7 G7 C#(F#) Bm Em F#
 Bm Em Am D7 G C# Bbm E#9 F#7 Bbm / Bm Em Bbm F#7 Bbm / Bm Em Bbm F#7 Bbm (F#) G7 C#(F#)

BACH'S MODULATION - ONE METHOD WAS TO INTRODUCE melodically 1st the tones which destroy the old key feeling + create the new: Example \rightarrow to go from i to iv introduce b and b7 DEGREES OF SCALE

DISTANT

Bm Em Bbm F#7 B#7 (Em) A Am Bbm B#7 E# Bbm

Bm F#7 Bbm E# Bbm F#7 B#7 Bbm

- ④ in Am: $E7 F# A7 G7$ Unusual Facts of Progressions
 One change of II, V, I ONLY in minor
 to each in Am
- ⑤ suspensions between any chord
 prececle, follower or replace any chord with one a 3rd lower (more rarely higher)
- ⑥ BASS BACK CYCLING - like to go from F to Bb: F G Dm Am Bb
- ⑦ in Am: E7 lines A lines, D D7 Bb
- ⑧ in Dm: Dm E7 A
- ⑨ in Dm: Dm F# G# Bm, Am E7 C#(G#)
- ⑩ in F#(A) C#(A) F#(G#) G#(C#)
- ⑪ in F#(A) C#(A) F#(G#) G#(C#)
- ⑫ HIT INTERVALS, THEN ADD (like 10ths)