

Minor Chords

Cm Dm Em Fm Gm Am Bm
 8 Cm Dm Em Fm Gm Am Bm
 15 Cm Dm Em Fm Gm Am Bm
 22 C#m Dbm D#m Ebm F#m Gbm G#m Abm A#m Bbm
 32 C#m Dbm D#m Ebm F#m Gbm G#m Abm A#m Bbm
 42 C#m Dbm D#m Ebm F#m Gbm G#m Abm A#m Bbm

There are 12 minor key chords

Minor keys are minor because of the distance from the bottom note to the middle note. A major chord has 4 half-steps (also referred to as a Major 3rd interval) between the bottom and middle note. (A half step is from one key to the next with no keys inbetween, regardless of whether they are black or white). Minor chords only have 3 half-steps (also referred to as a minor 3rd) between the bottom & 2nd note of a chord. Minor chord symbols are indicated in three different ways:

m, min, '-' (a dash). Three minor keys are made up of white notes: Dm Em Am

Three have a white key on the outside and a black in the middle: Cm Fm Gm

Three have black keys on the outside and a white in the middle: Dbm F#m Abm

The other 3 minor scales are unique: Ebm (all black notes), Bbm (black, black, white) and Bm (white, white, black)

Remember enharmonics - notes that sound the same and are played the same but have different letter names :

C# = D \flat D# = E \flat E# = F F# = G \flat G# = A \flat A# = B \flat B# = C and C \flat = B F \flat = E

This means that, for example, C#m chord is the same as a Dbm chord.