

**KEY CARD - CHART OF CHORD PROGRESSIONS**  
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MAJOR KEY	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
A	A	Bm	C#m	D	E	F#m	G#dim
B	B	C#m	D#m	E	F#	G#m	A#dim
C	C	Dm	Em	F	G	Am	Bdim
D	D	Em	F#m	G	A	Bm	C#dim
E	E	F#m	G#m	A	B	C#m	D#dim
F	F	Gm	Am	A#	C	Dm	Edim
G	G	Am	Bm	C	D	Em	F#dim
MINOR KEY	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Am	Am	Bdim	C	Dm	Em	F	G
Bm	Bm	C#dim	D	Em	F#m	G	A
Cm	Cm	Ddim	D#	Fm	Gm	G#	A#
Dm	Dm	Edim	F	Gm	Am	A#	C
Em	Em	F#dim	G	Am	Bm	C	D
Fm	Fm	Gdim	G#	A#m	Cm	C#	D#
Gm	Gm	Adim	A#	Cm	Dm	D#	F

## First things first: what is a Ukulele key card?

What are these ukulele keys you are talking about?! Well, a key is basically a group of chords that sound "good" together. This is where the Key Card — which you can find at the bottom of this page — comes in handy.

To find matching chords to create your song, you can simply choose a key from the card and use any of the chords on that line (horizontally). Then you need to create a strumming pattern and, last but not least, add the lyrics.

You can also start with the lyrics and find a matching key for them, of course. Note: use 6th, 7th or 9th versions of the chords to change the feel of your song.

## Theoretically: how do you write songs using a ukulele key card?

If you take a close look at the key card, you will see that the I-IV-V chord progressions are highlighted on the card. These are the most common chord progressions in all the music that exists. This I-IV-V progression is called "figured bass" (or thoroughbass) by classical composers.

The "I-IV-V progression", which is widely used in blues, rock, etc., basically states that the first chord you should play is the I chord, followed by the IV chord and finally the V chord. This combination of chords is bound to sound good together. An example is "Liquor Store Blues" by Bruno Mars, which is written in the E key since it has the chords C#m-G#m-A-B.

At the top you will find the "scale degrees". Western scales have seven different degrees that are designated by the Roman numbers I to VII. A few examples of ukulele keys:

- Key of C -> Scale: C D E F G A B C
- A# -> Scale: A# C D D# F G A A#
- A -> Scale: A B C# D F F# G# A

Examples of the I-IV-V progression:

- Key of C -> C-F-G
- A# -> A#-D#-F
- A -> A-D-E

If you take a look at the major key, you can see it is divided into three "groups". The triads for I-IV-V are all major chords. The triads for II-III-VI are all minor chords, and the triad for VII is a diminished chord. So, if you know the scales well, you can always find the IV and V. Simply play the major chord with that note as the root. Key of G -> Major scale: G A B C D E F# G -> I-IV-V = G-C-D