Church Modes

Modes in the key of C major, in the order in which they occur:

1) Ionian	C major scale	
2) Dorian	D to D (lowered 3 and 7-add 2 flats to D major)	a major 2nd up from C
3) Phrygian	E to E (lowered 2, 3, 6, 7-add 4 flats E to major)	a major 3rd up from C
4) Lydian	F to F (raised 4-add 1 sharp to F major)	a perfect 4th up from C
5) Mixolydian	G to G (lowered 7-add 1 flat to G major)	a perfect 5th up from C
6) Aeolian	A to A (natural minor, lowered 3, 6, 7-add 3 flats to A major)	a major 6th up from C
7) Locrian	B to B (lowered 2, 3, 5, 6, 7-add 5 flats to B major)	a major 7th up from C

**A Rhyme to Remember: I D**on't **P**lay **L**ike **M**y **A**unt **L**ottie
The first letter of each word above represents the modes in their respective order. **Memorize this!!!**

The same results may be achieved by manipulating the major key signature in the following fashion.
Add 1 sharp to the major key signature of the root for **L**ydian, nothing for **I**onian, 1 flat for **M**ixolydian, 2 flats for **D**orian, 3 flats for **A**eolian (this is a great way to find parallel minors), 4 flats for **P**hrygian, and 5 flats for **L**ocrian. The acronym for this is **LIMDAPL** and it represents the order in which accidentals are added to the major key signature in order to achieve the desired mode. Try this on the examples below: 1) Find the major key signature of the root of the mode; 2) add the sharp or flats for the mode you desire. Note that you may wind up with double flats in the key signature and flats cancel sharps. So for the key of E Phrygian, you would first find the major key signature (4 sharps), then add 4 flats (as stated above cancelling out the sharps). The resulting key signature is the same as C major-you can check it on the examples below!

Instructions:
When asked to play a modal scale, such as a **C Dorian**, ask yourself, "C is the second note in which major key?" The answer is the key of B-flat. Now you need to use that key signature of two flats, B-flat and E-flat. Using LIMDAPL to construct the **C Dorian** scale you would add 2 flats to C major-the results are the same:
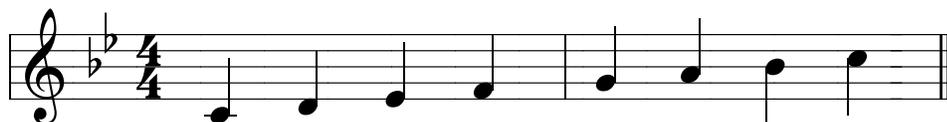
G Mixolydian- G is the 5th note of which major scale? The answer is C with a key signature of no sharps nor flats. Using LIMDAPL to construct the **G Mixolydian** scale you would add 1 flat to G major-the results are the same:

C# Phrygian- C# is the 3rd note of which major scale? The answer is A with a key signature of three sharps. Using LIMDAPL to construct the **C# Phrygian** scale you would add 4 flats (cancelling 4 sharps) to C# major-the results are the same:
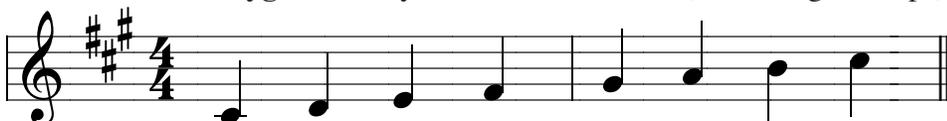
F# Locrian- F# is the 7th note of which major scale? The answer is G with a key signature of one sharp. Using LIMDAPL to construct the **F# Locrian** scale you would add 5 flats (cancelling 5 sharps) to F# major-the results are the same: