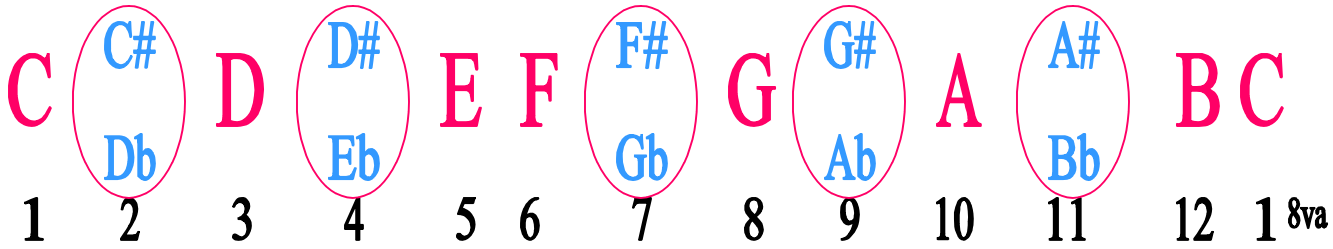
Transposing Keys, Key Position Four

All Twelve possible Keys have the same identical structure because the Octave can be divided into Twelve ½ steps. This makes twelve different pitch levels of the same Key structure possible.

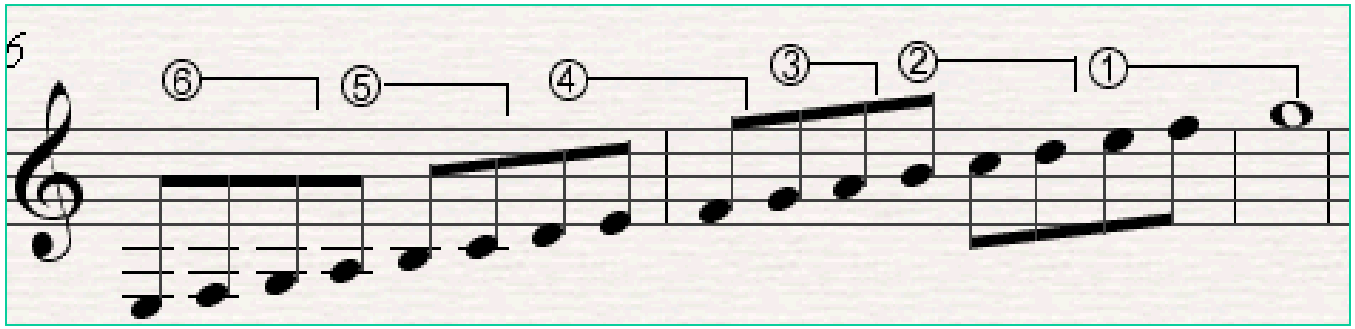


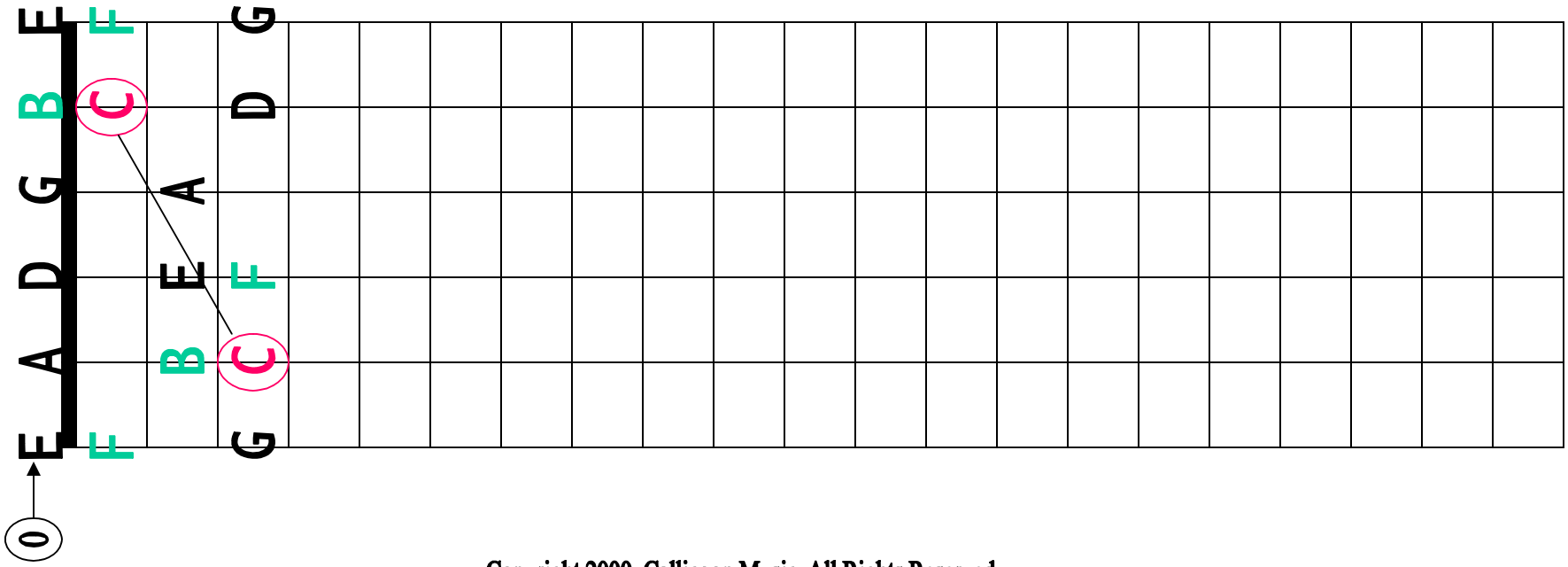
The original tones of the Key Structure (Red) had ½ steps between **E&F** and **B&C**, **(Red).** The other tones were separated by whole steps. Each whole step was divided into two ½ steps by adding another tone. The tone between C and D is called **C# or Db (Blue)**. All of the whole steps were divided in half this way.

This makes possible twelve transpositions of the same exact Key Structure. Every one has a different letter spelling. This gives each one an individual code name to tell them apart. However, they are all identical structurally regardless of how they're spelled.

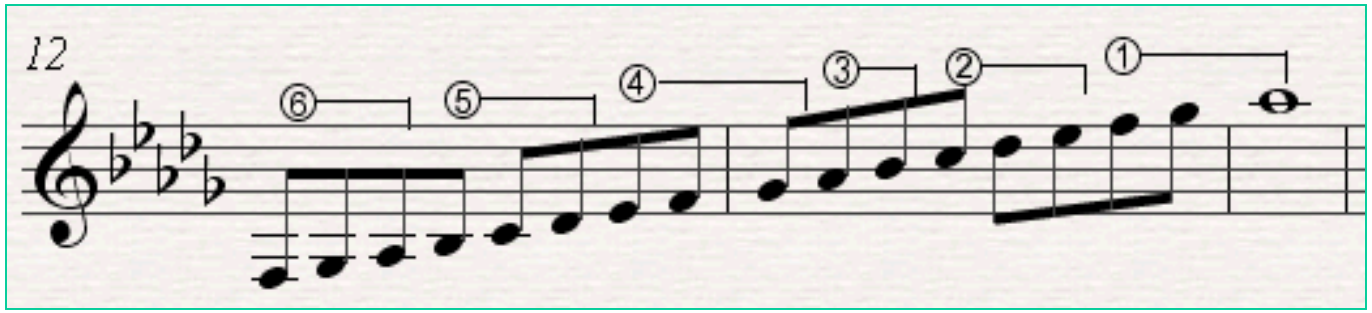
Notice That The Key Position retains its **same "structural shape"** as it moves up the fretboard, and its letter spelling changes. This means that all of the Modes, Arpeggios, and Chord Voicings, contained within it also retain their "same shapes", and are all fingered the same as well

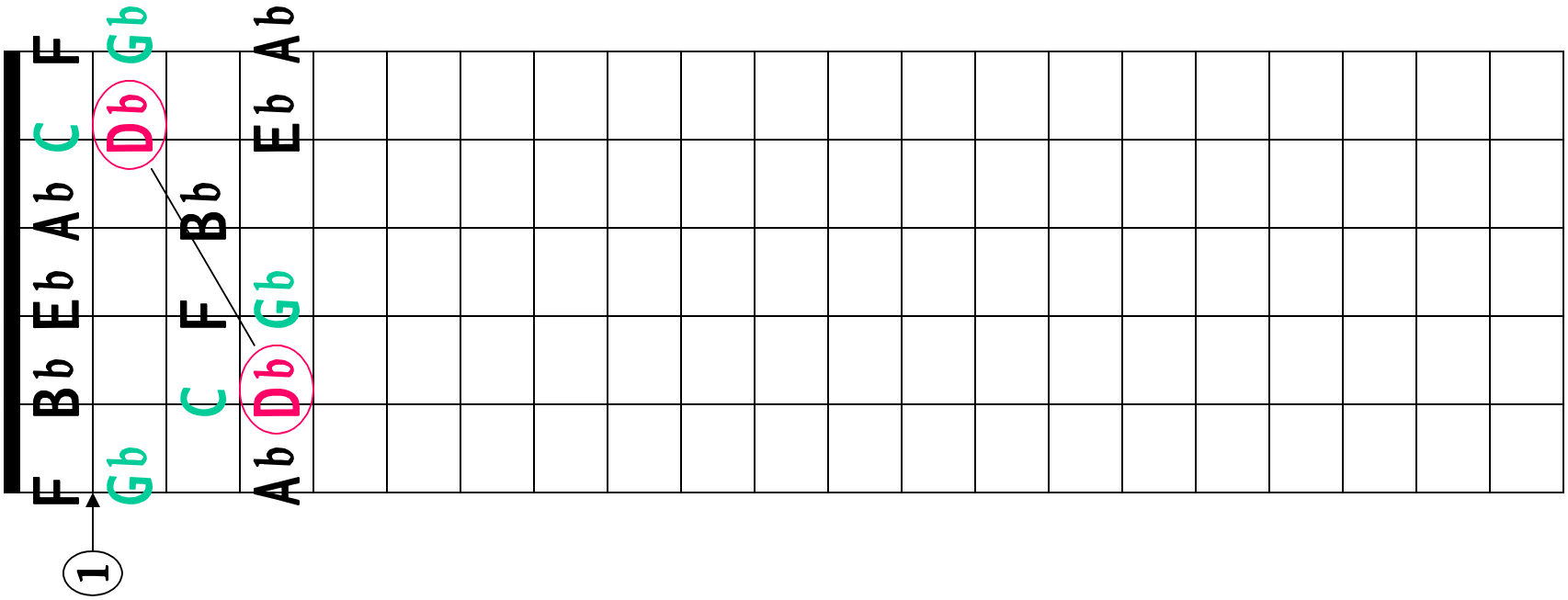
Key of C Key Position One



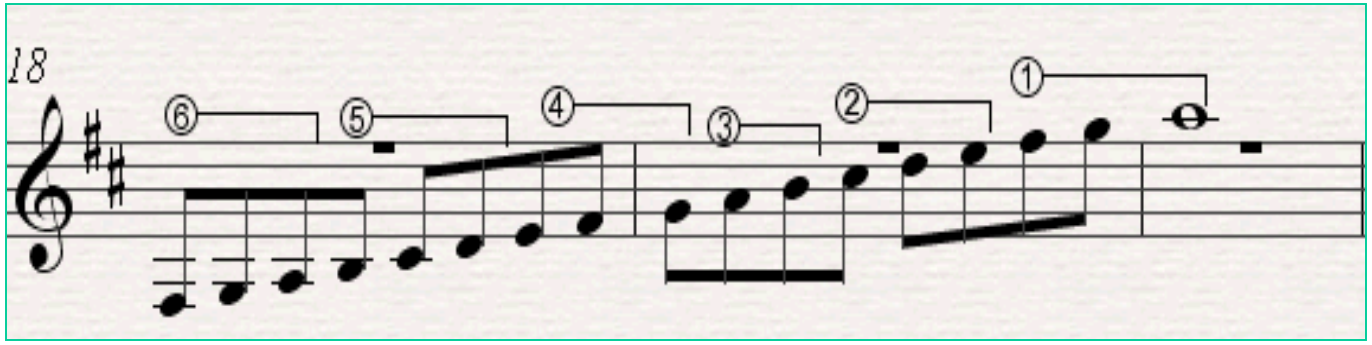


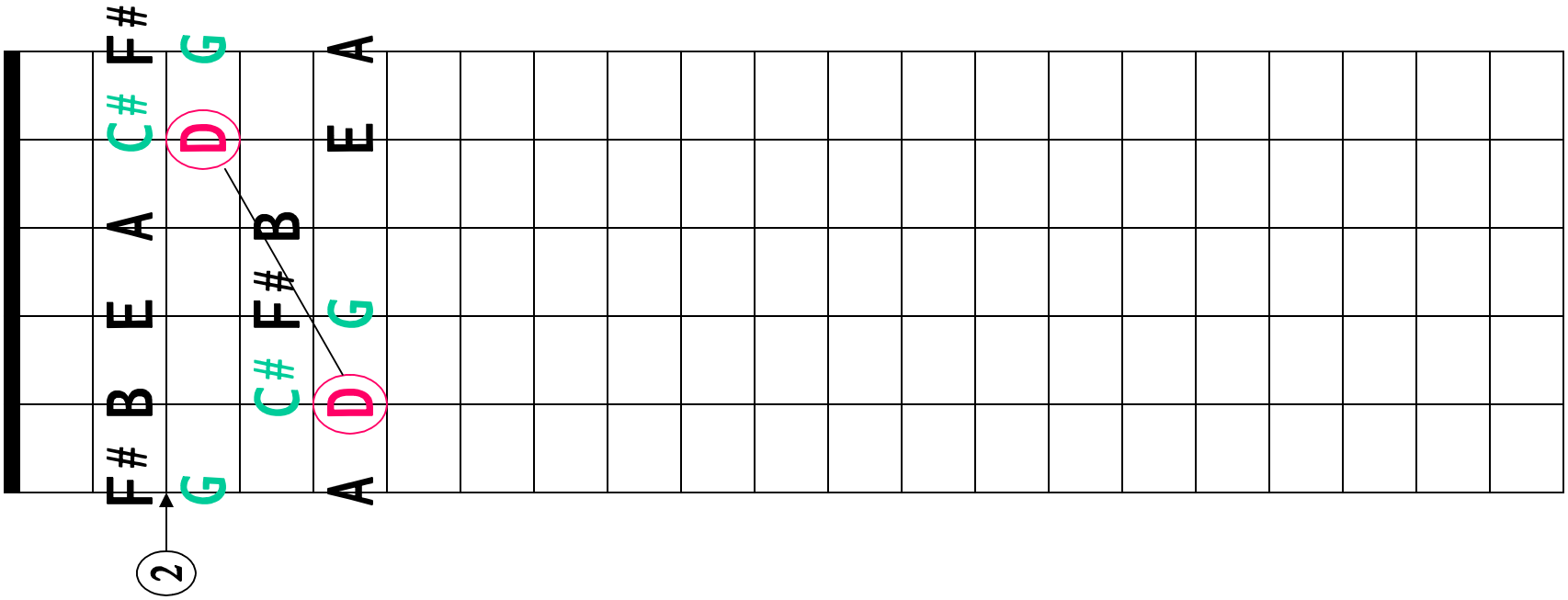
Key of D b Key Position One



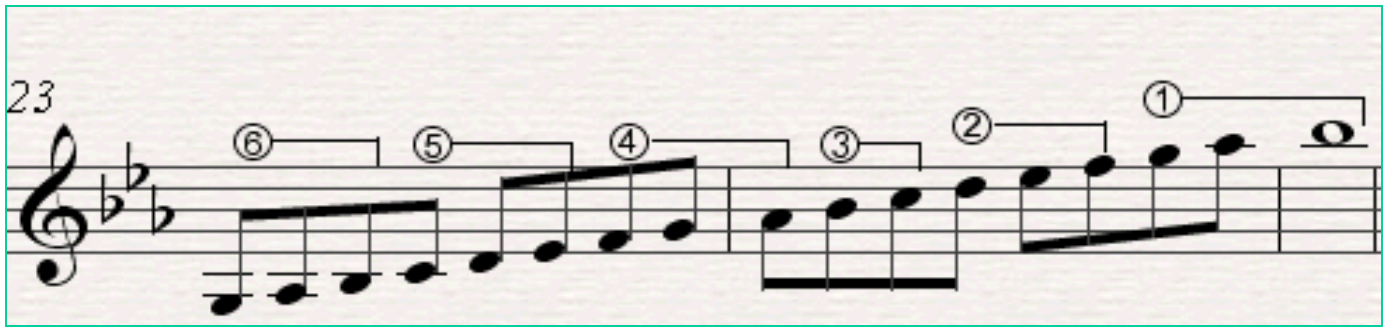


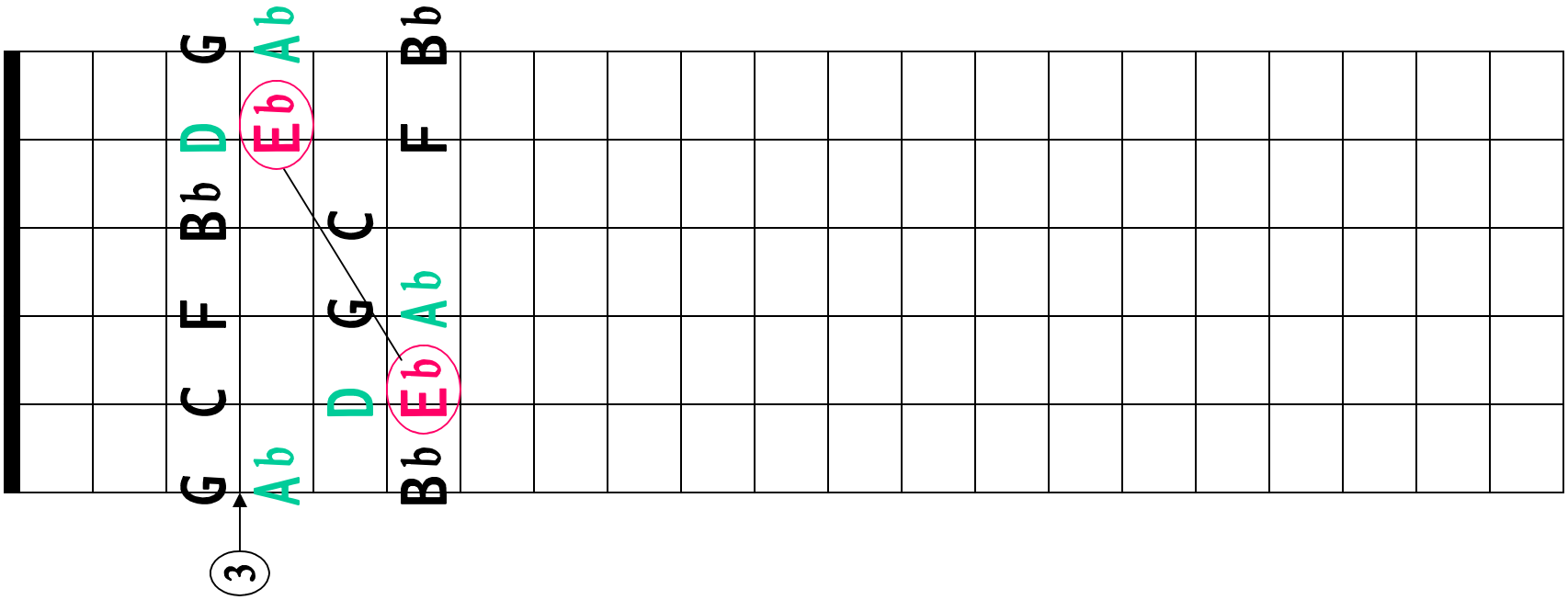
Key of D Key Position One



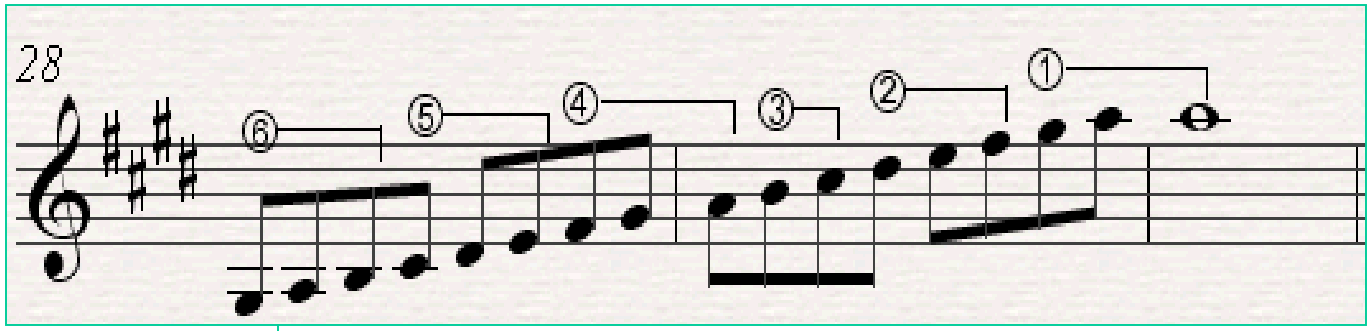


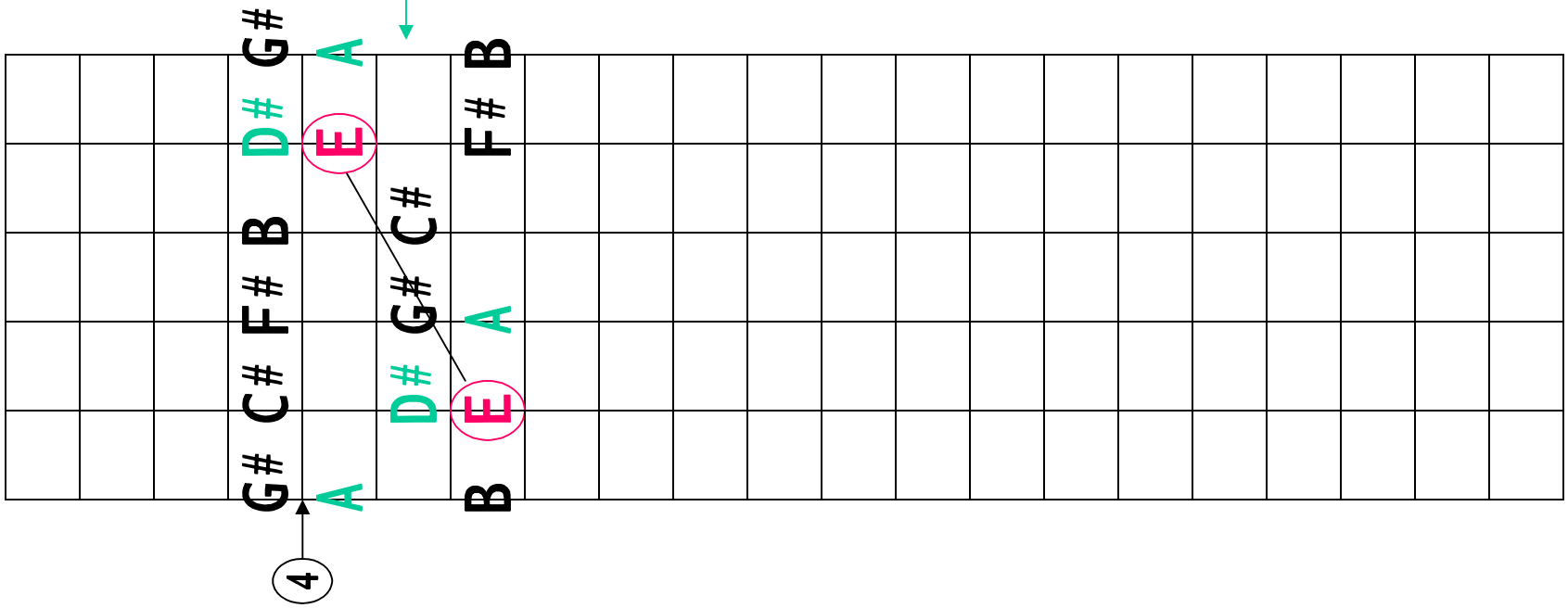
Key of E b Key Position One



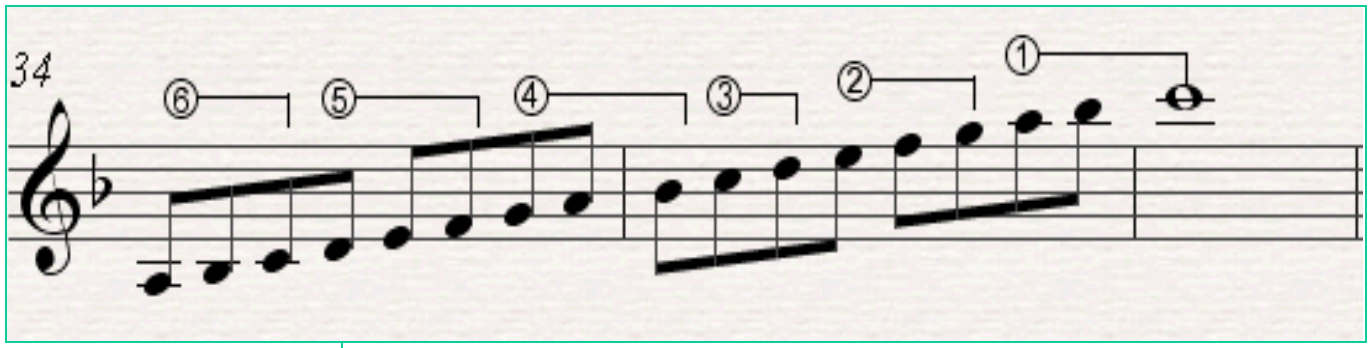


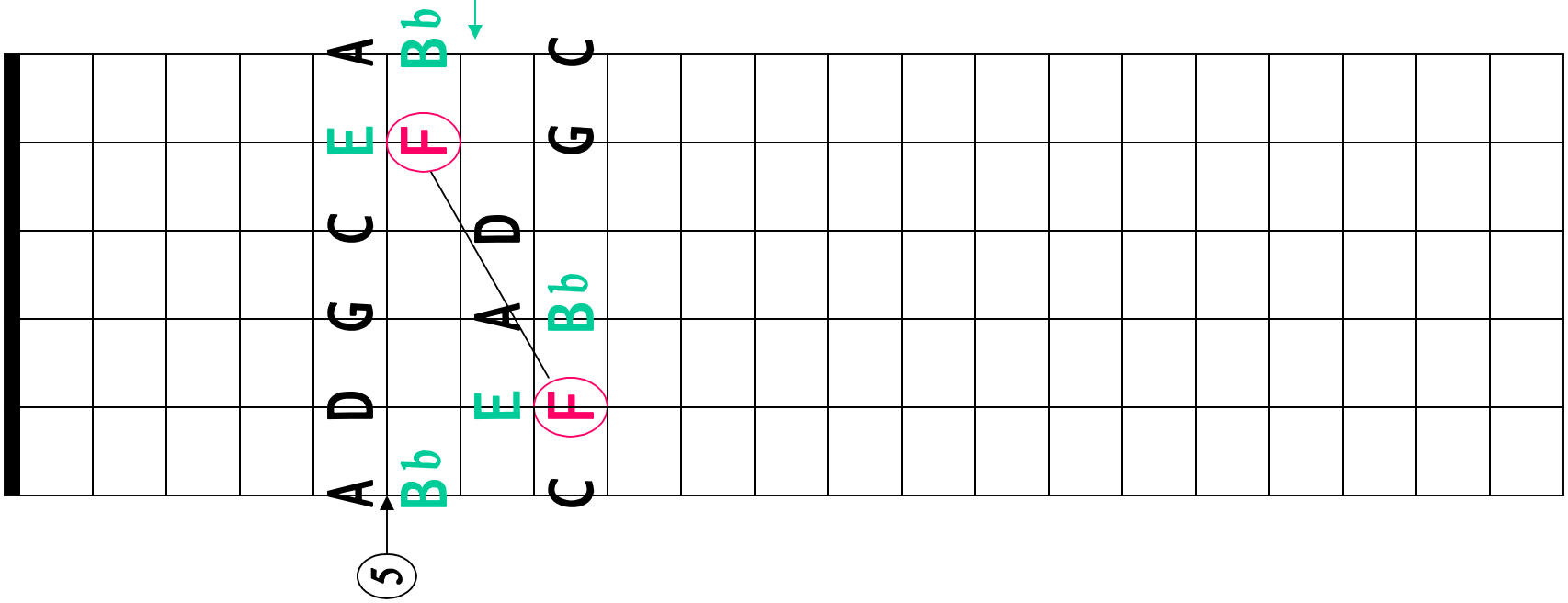
Key of E Key Position One



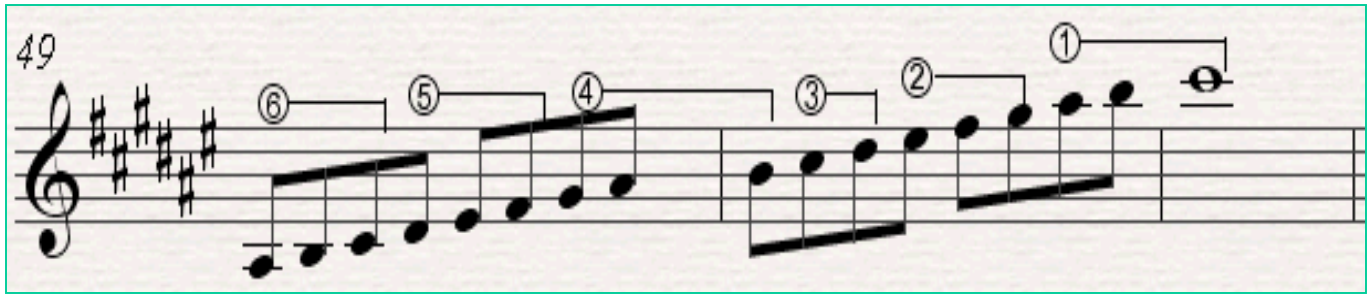


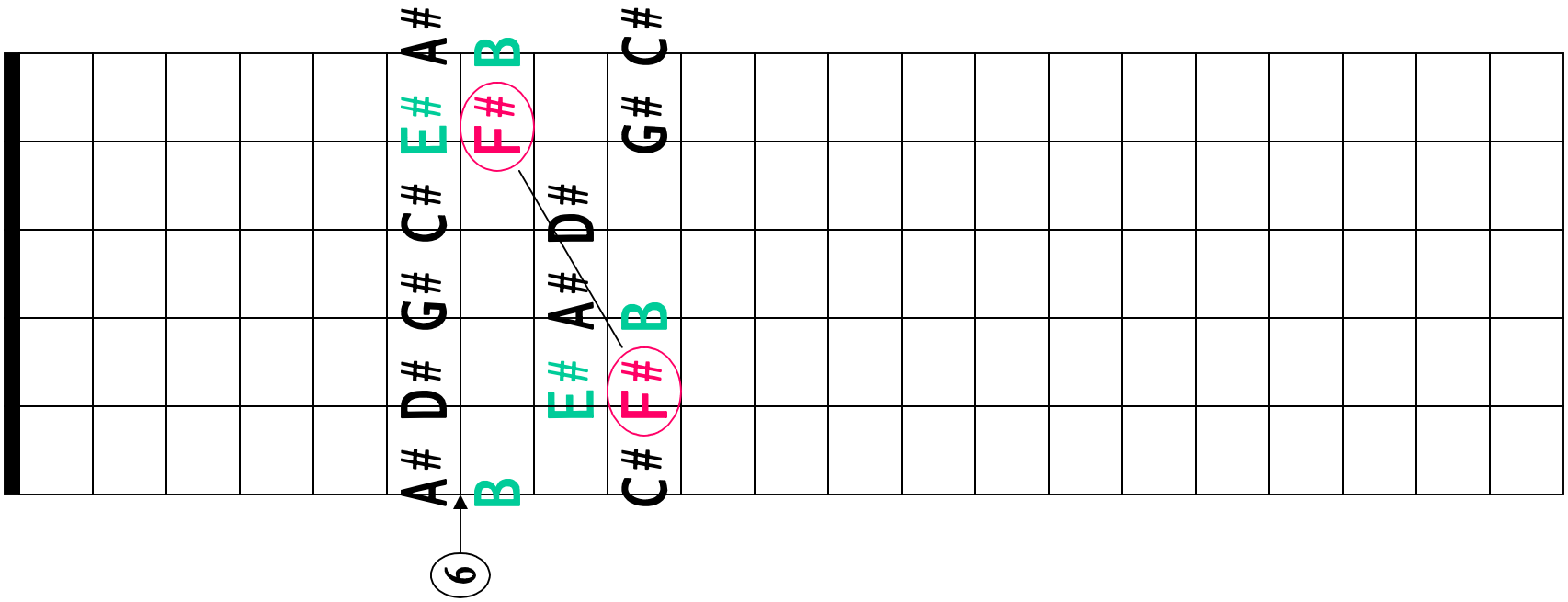
Key of F Key Position One



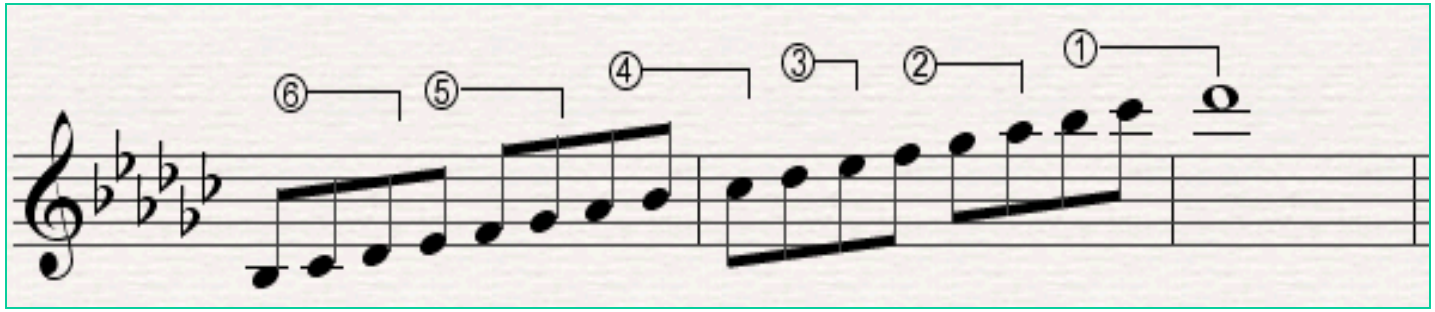


Key of F# Key Position One

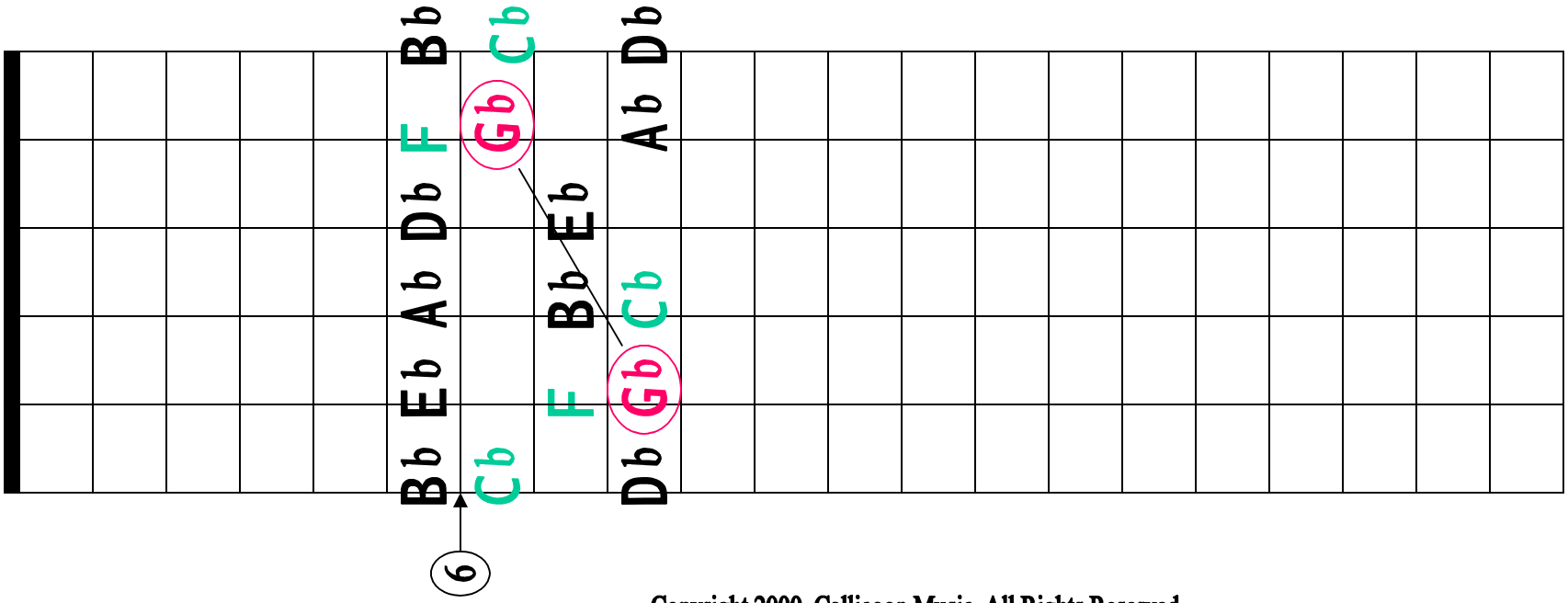




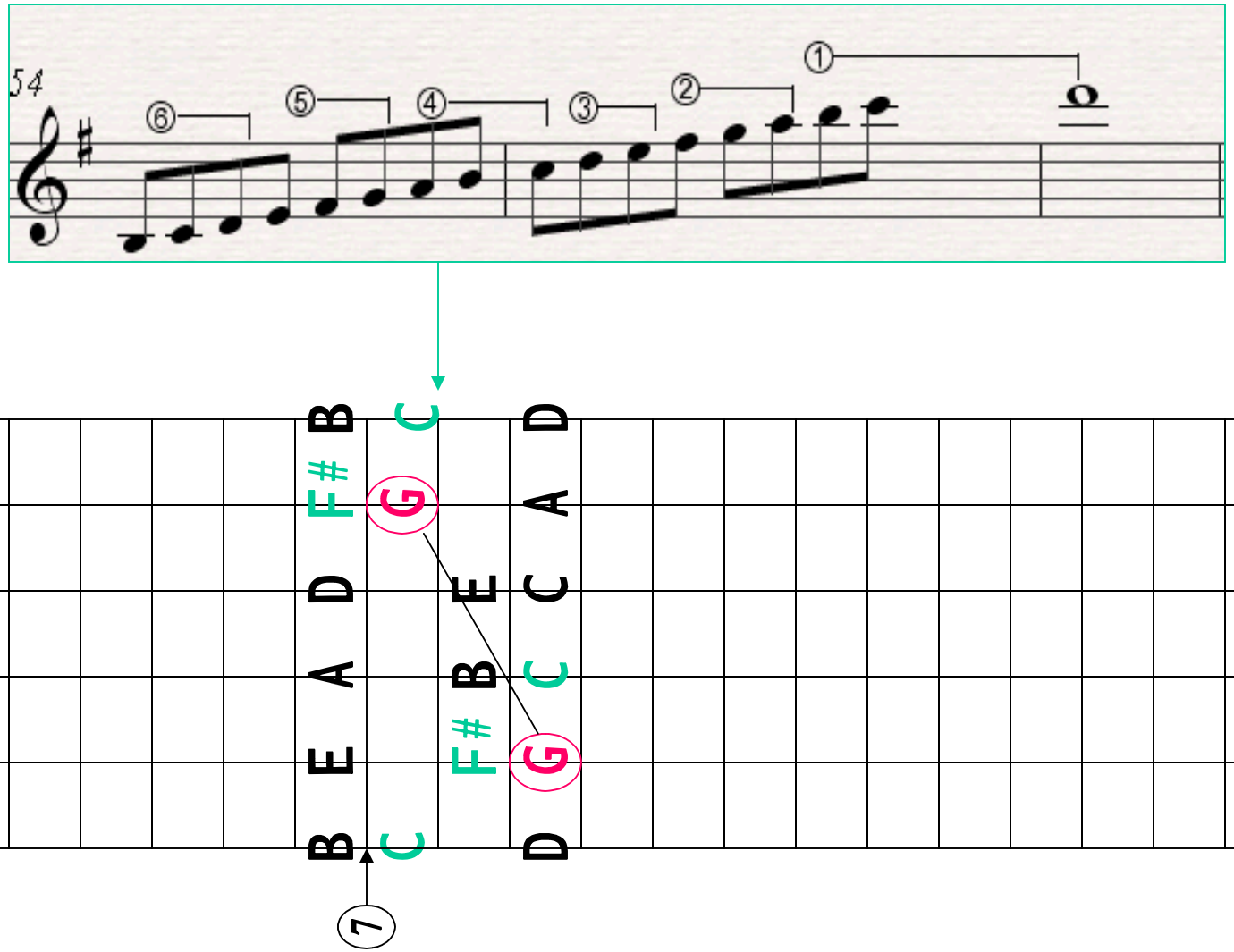
Key of Gb Key Position One



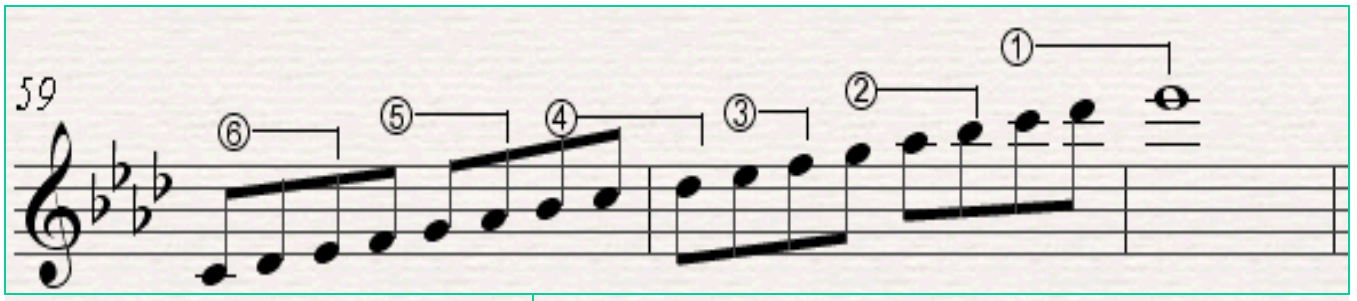
The Key of F# and the Key of Gb are two different spellings for the same key.

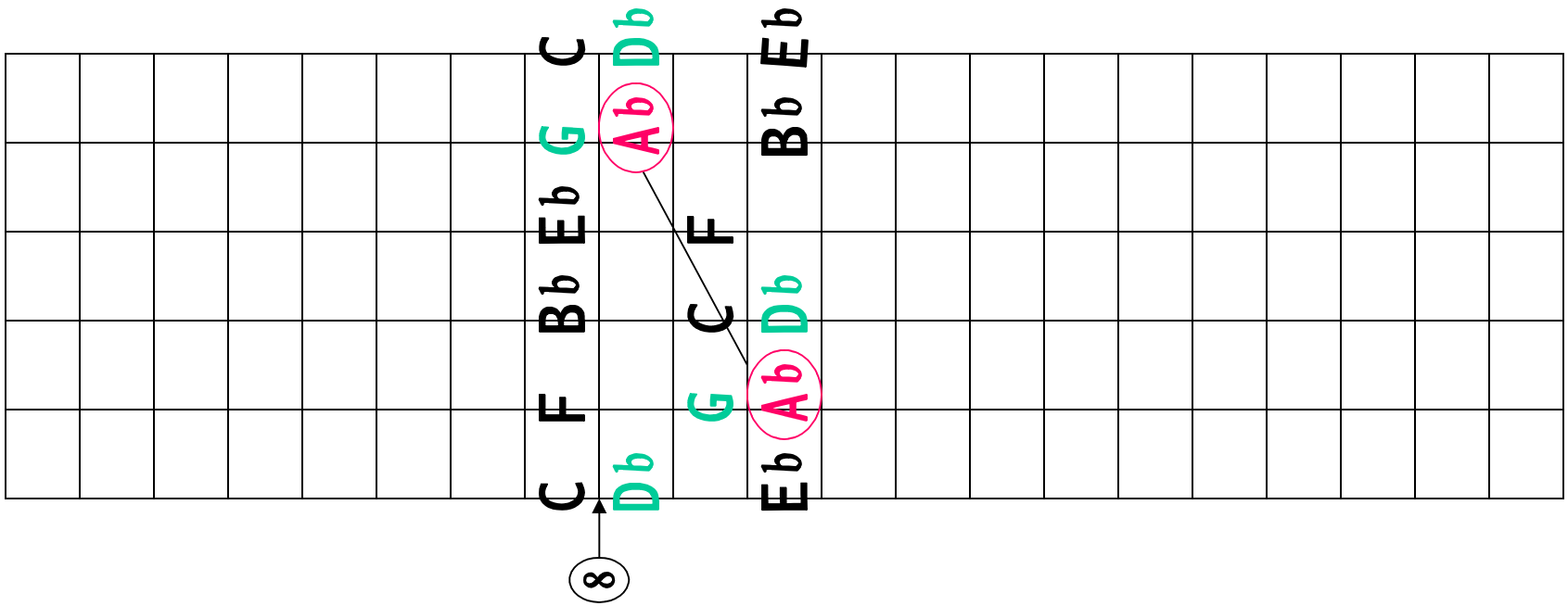


Key of G Key Position One

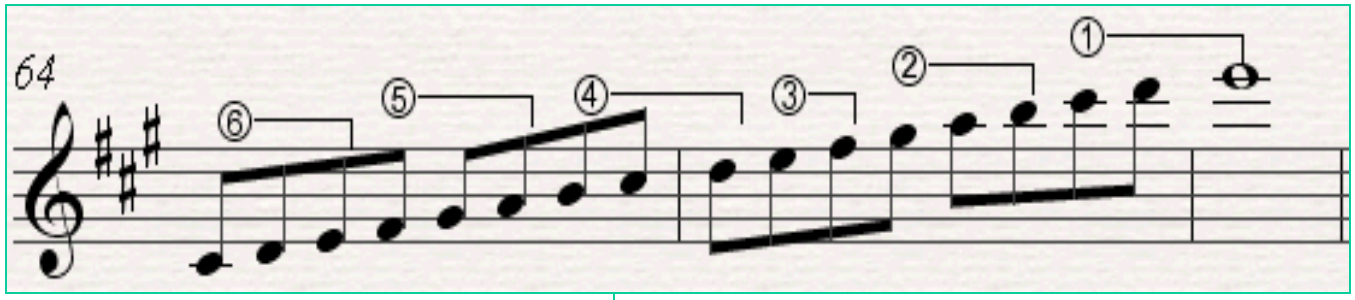


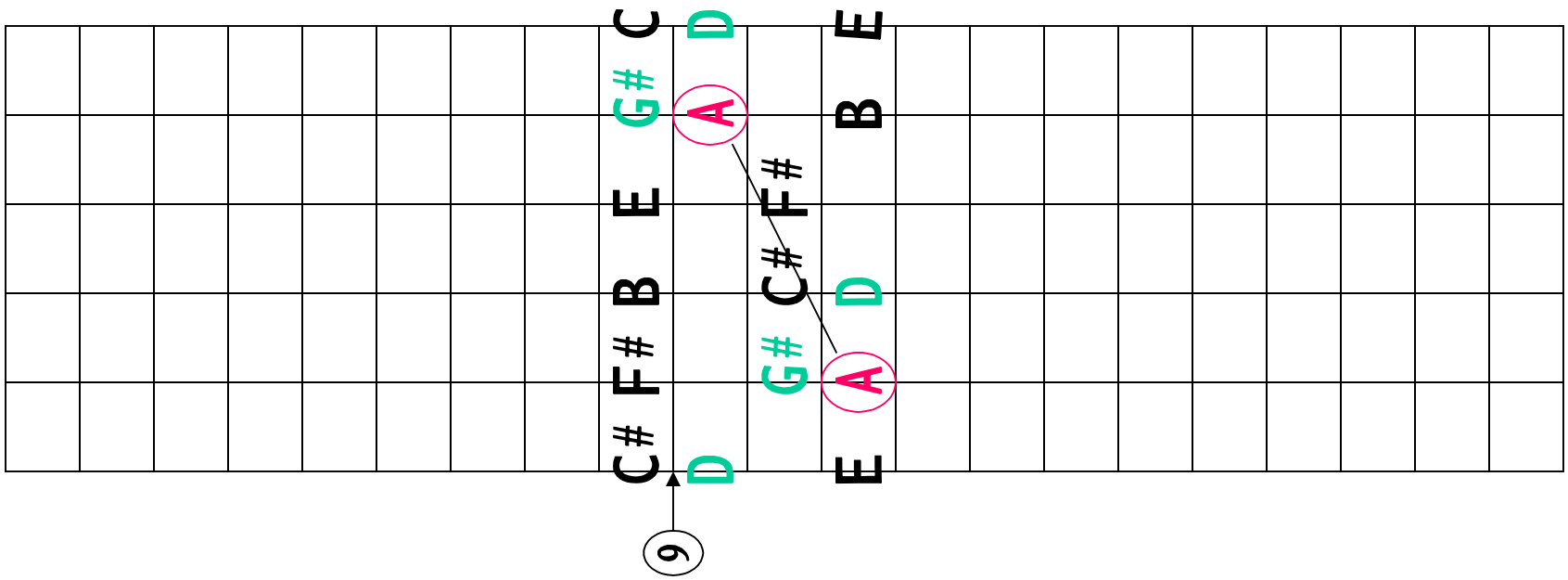
Key of Ab Key Position One



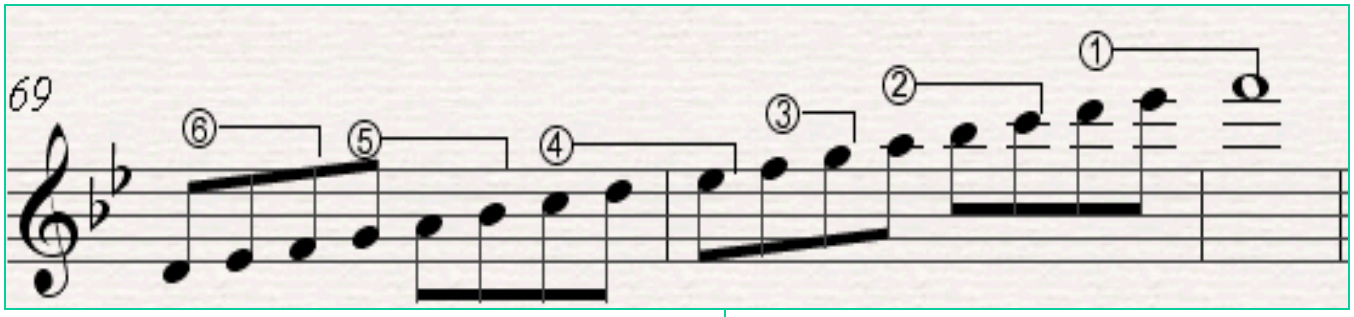


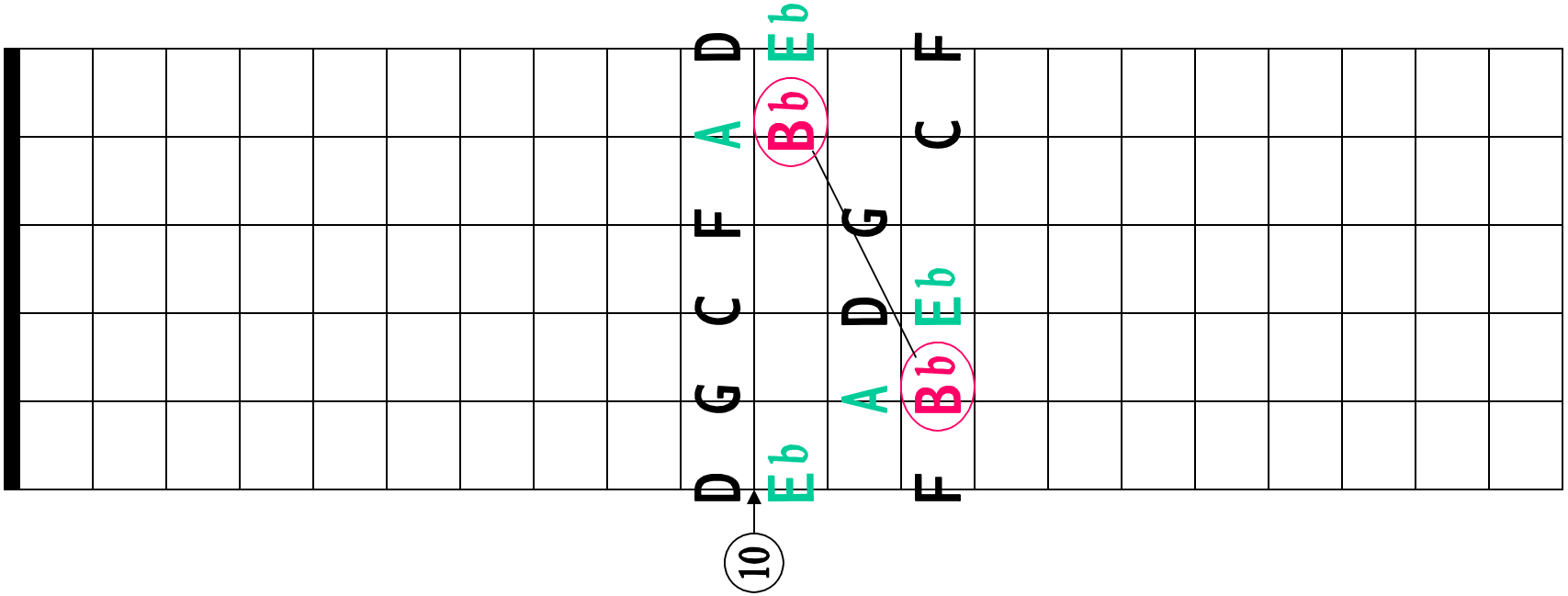
Key of A Key Position One



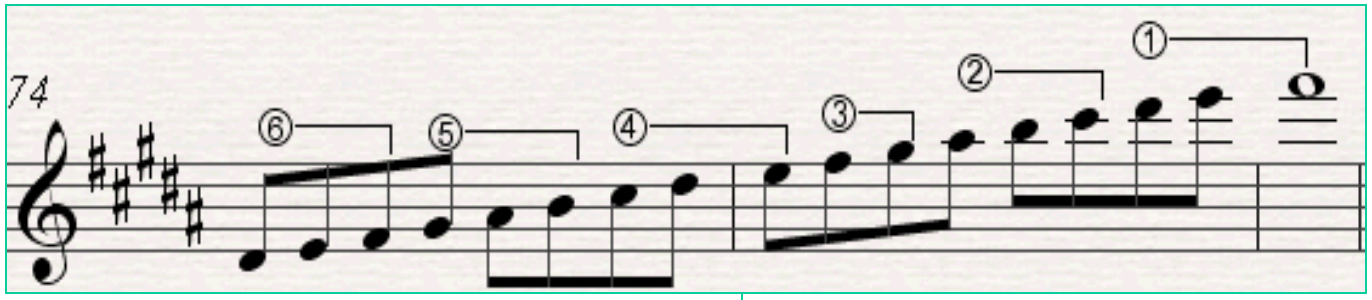


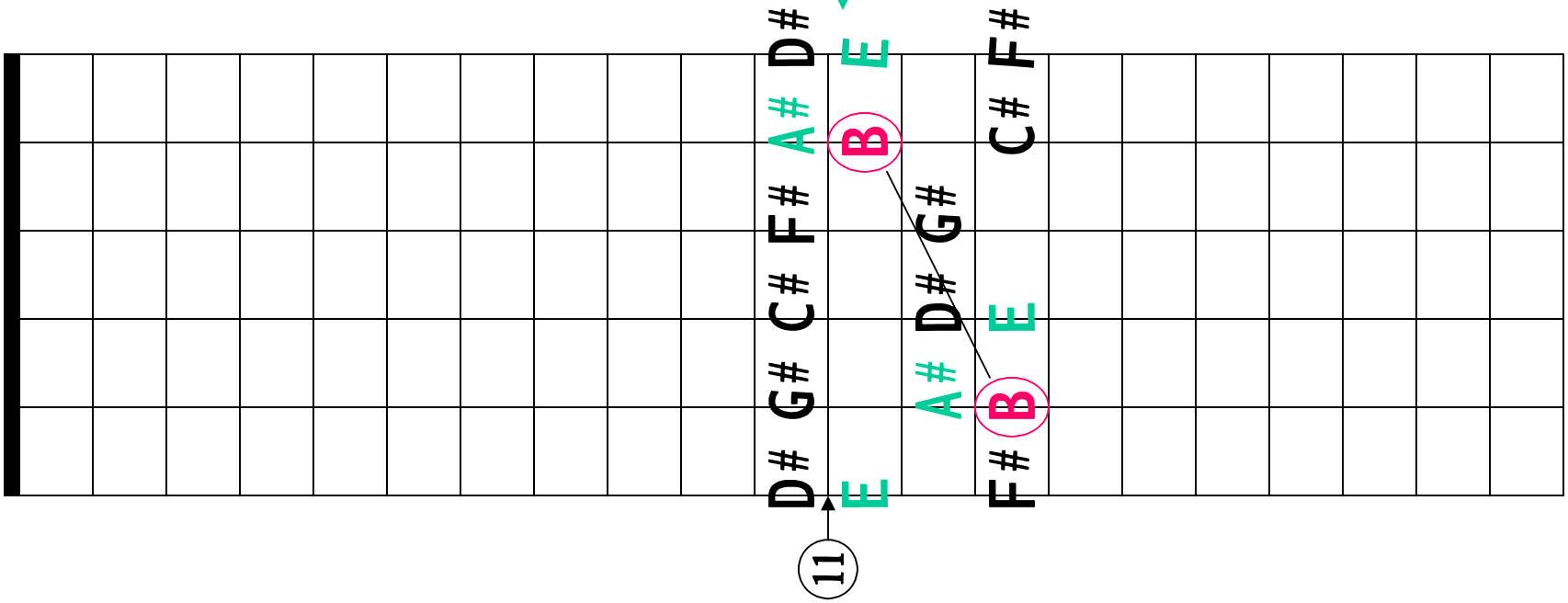
Key of Bb Key Position One





Key of B Key Position One





Key of C Key Position One