

EXAMPLES OF OPENING AND CLOSING CHORD PROGRESSIONS I-V, I-IV, I-IV-V

D      Em      Fm      G      A      B      C  
 I      ii      iii      IV      V      vi      vii°

An example of the opening chord progression I-V is found in Dvorak's New World Symphony in the key of D.

D      A

I      V

- The notes in bar one F#-A-F#-D fit with a chord of D major (I), and the notes in bar two E-A-E fit with a chord of A major (V).
- The melody contains notes that are **not** part of the underlying harmony chord. In bar 1, there is an E that isn't part of the chord of D major. In bar 2, there are two F#s that are not part of the chord of A major. These are **non-chord** notes.
- The notes that fall **on the beat** are **chord notes**. Notes falling on an **off-beat** can be either chord notes or non-chord notes.

The I-V opening progression of Beethoven Sonata, Op. 2, No 3 is shown below.

Allegro con brio

I      V

The progression is completed when the V7 chord resolves to the I.

V7      I

The opening progression **I-IV** is often completed by returning to the **I** as shown in Schumann, Album for the Young, Op. 68, 10.

Allegro

The **IV** chord often progresses to a **V** chord. The Bach Chorale In Allen Mein Taten illustrates the progression **I-IV-V**.

*f*

The **I-IV-V** chord progression is sometimes called the 'the little chord progression that could'.