

In all keys, a Roman numeral is assigned to each chord to reflect its *degree* or relative place in the order of that key's chords.

Major Key 'Chords of the Key' Listing

Sharp Keys

Key	Key Signature	I	II ^m	III ^m	IV	V	VI ^m	VII [°]	VIII
C		C	D ^m	E ^m	F	G	A ^m	B [°]	C
G		G	A ^m	B ^m	C	D	E ^m	F# [°]	G
D		D	E ^m	F# ^m	G	A	B ^m	C# [°]	D
A		A	B ^m	C# ^m	D	E	F# ^m	G# [°]	A
E		E	F# ^m	G# ^m	A	B	C# ^m	D# [°]	E
B		B	C# ^m	D# ^m	E	F#	G# ^m	A# [°]	B
F#		F#	G# ^m	A# ^m	B	C#	D# ^m	E# [°]	F#
C#		C#	D# ^m	E# ^m	F#	G#	A# ^m	B# [°]	C#

Flat Keys

Key	Key Signature	I	II ^m	III ^m	IV	V	VI ^m	VII [°]	VIII
F		F	G ^m	A ^m	B ^b	C	D ^m	E [°]	F
B ^b		B ^b	C ^m	D ^m	E ^b	F	G ^m	A [°]	B ^b
E ^b		E ^b	F ^m	G ^m	A ^b	B ^b	C ^m	D [°]	E ^b
A ^b		A ^b	B ^b ^m	C ^m	D ^b	E ^b	F ^m	G [°]	A ^b
D ^b		D ^b	E ^b ^m	F ^m	G ^b	A ^b	B ^b ^m	C [°]	D ^b
G ^b		G ^b	A ^b ^m	B ^b ^m	C ^b	D ^b	E ^b ^m	F [°]	G ^b
C ^b		C ^b	D ^b ^m	E ^b ^m	F ^b	G ^b	A ^b ^m	B ^b [°]	C ^b

You'll notice that the keys B and C^b sound the same as do the keys F# and G^b as well as the keys D^b and C#. When notes or chords are written differently but sound identical to each other they are called *enharmonic*.