Chords as Numbers (2) – 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 = I-ii-iii-iv-V-vi-vii

Now that we're comftorable with treating these chords as numbers we can start transposing. What we do is find out the roman numberals of numbers and move it to another key and write in those chords. For example, G – Em – Am – D to the Key of C. G – Em – Am – D is a I – vi – ii – V (1- 6m – 2m – 5) when we move those numbers to the key of C we get C – Am – Dm – G!

G – Bm – C – D to the key of C

Roman Numerals: **I – iii – IV – V (1 – 3m – 4 – 5)**

New Chord Progression: **C – Em – F – G**

B – F# - G#m – E to the key of D

Roman Numberals: **I – V – vi – IV (1 – 5 – 6m – 4)**

New Chord Progression: **D – A – Bm – G**

F – Am – C – Bb – to the Key of Ab

Roman Numerals: **I – iii – V – IV (1 – 3m – 5 – 4)**

New Chord Progression: **Ab – Cm – Eb – Db**

A – F#m – D – C#m to the key of Bb

Roman Numerals: **I – vi – IV – iii (1 – 6m – 4 – 3m)**

New Chord Progression: **Bb – Gm – Eb – Dm**

D – G – Bm – A to the Key of C

Roman Numerals: **I – IV – vi – V (1 – 4 – 6m – 5)**

New Chord Progression: **C – F – Am – G**

Ab – Bbm – Fm – Db to the Key of G

Roman Numerals: **I – ii – vi – IV (1 – 2m – 6m – 4)**

New Chord Progression: **G – Am – Em – C**