

The musical alphabet uses the first seven letters of the alphabet we are all very familiar with to show pitch. (Pitch means the highness or lowness of a note, or sound) The position of the note on the staff tells the name and pitch of that note. (A, B, C, D, E, F, G)

Musical notes are written **on a line** or **in the space** between two lines.

Note (pitch) names follow the alphabet from one line to the next space, to the next line, to the next space, etc. Since only the first seven letters of the alphabet are used, they have to be repeated. In ascending (going up) order, the note "A" follows "G." (A,B,C,D,E,F,G,A,B,C)
Likewise, in descending (coming down) order, the note "G" follows "A." (G,F,E,D,C,B,A,G,F,E)

The names of the five lines and four spaces are numbered, and are always spoken of from the bottom to the top. The bottom line is always the first line and the top line is always the fifth line. The bottom space is always the first space and the top space is always the fourth space.