**Characteristics of Traditional Harmony:**

- **Tonality.** A tonal center embodied in the tonic triad.
- **Tonality is established by the progression** $V-I$ **and the resolution of the leading tone to the tonic pitch. Harmonic progressions point towards the tonic.**
- **Functional harmony.** Chords are polarized around a tonal center.
- **Voice-Leading Procedures:** 7th resolves up; 4th scale degree resolves down to the third.
- **Melodic emphasis on scale degrees 1,3,5; Melodic Skips between 1 and 5.**
- **Works begin and end in the same key.**
- **Diatonicism.** The more chromatic chords are used the less stable the tonality becomes.
- **Strong cadences. PAC**

In the 20th-century, composers thought of new ways to establish a tonic:

- **reiteration**
- **return**
- **pedal point and ostinato bass create stability.**
- **accent**
- **formal placement**
- **register - draw the listener's attention to a pitch class or focal pitch.**

**Factors that weaken tonality**

- **Avoidance of the tonic.**
- **Suppression of the dominant harmony.**
- **Continuous modulation.**
- **Chromaticism.**
- **Weak cadences.**

**Atonal music is marked by a weakening or a suppression of the factors that produce tonality.**