

12) B \sharp -major

Tonic C-major; relative (e-minor) to the dominant (G-major) of C-major; use this e-minor, which is also sub-dominant in b-minor; dominant (F \sharp -major) of b-minor; use this F \sharp -major, which is at the same time the tonic of F \sharp -major; dominant (C \sharp -major) (1st inversion) of F \sharp -major; use this chord of the sixth (e \sharp g \sharp c \sharp), which is also the chord of the Neapolitan sixth in B \sharp -major. (Cadence!)

[CI, CIII (=bIV), bV \sharp (=F \sharp I), F \sharp V (=B \sharp IV $6\sharp$) | B \sharp V 6 , B \sharp V \times , B \sharp I]