



Roman Numerals





Roman numerals have survived for thousands of years and are still used today.

Roman numerals can be found on clocks, watches, sundials, film dates, book chapters and numbering, as bullet points and as the titles of Kings, Queens or Popes.

Roman Numerals use 7 different letters to indicate numbers. Os (zeros) are not used. Bigger numbers are made by combining the letters in different ways.

The letters used are:

I	1
V	5
X	10
L	50
C	100
D	500
M	1000

If the larger number symbol is followed by a smaller number symbol you must add the two together. You also add if the two symbols are the same.

For example:

$$\mathbf{XI} = 10 + 1 = 11$$

$$\mathbf{VIII} = 5 + 3 = 8$$

$$\mathbf{XIX} = 10 + 9 = 19$$

What are these numbers?

MC

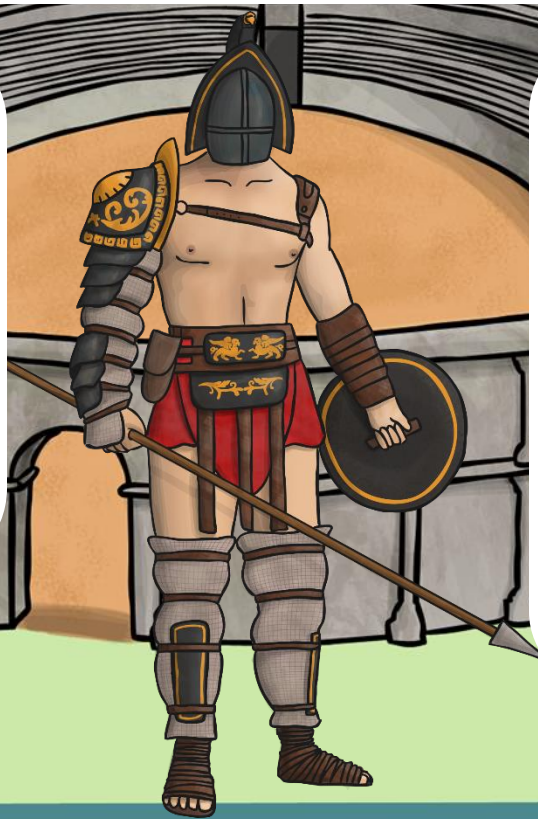
1100

DC

600

LV

55



If a smaller number symbol is followed by a larger number symbol you must subtract the small number from the large one.

For example:

$$9 = 10 - 1 = \mathbf{IX}$$

$$40 = 50 - 10 = \mathbf{XL}$$

$$\mathbf{CD} (500 - 100 = 400)$$

What are these numbers?

IV

4

XC

90

XL

40



Don't forget: Sometimes numbers are formed by addition but other numbers are formed by subtraction.



Can you make these numbers?

86

LXXXVI

49

XLIX

120

CXX

1900

MCM

2000

MM

Now you are a Roman numeral converter, try this task!



Write the following numbers:

Your age

Your birthday

Today's date

Christmas this year

New year's day next year