

# Roman Numerals



# A Short History

- Roman numerals originated in Ancient Rome. They are believed to have come from the ancient Etruscans.
- The symbol for “1” probably began as a simple tally mark made in wood or dirt as a way of counting and recording. It would be a very easy mark to make on a wax tablet, too.



# Roman Numerals consist of 7 Letters

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

They can be written as capital (XXII) or lower case (xxii) letters.

# How to Form the Numbers

Number	Equation	Roman Numerals
12	$10 + 2$	XII
7	$5 + 2$	VII
9	$10 - 1$	IX
40	$50 - 10$	XL

**Subtraction** = LEFT

**Addition** = RIGHT

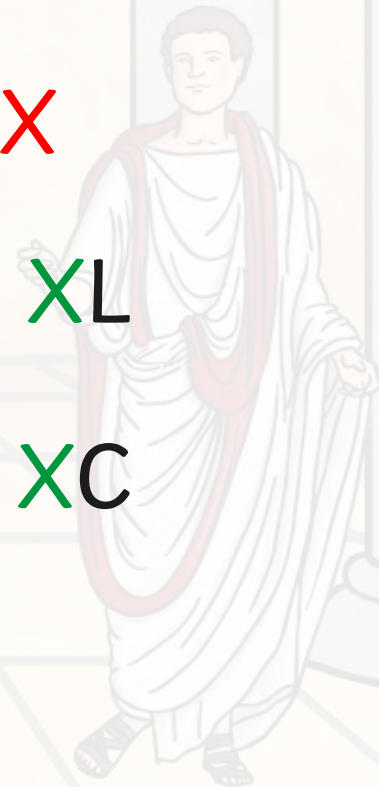
## Examples

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

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

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

$$90 = 100 - 10 = \text{XC}$$



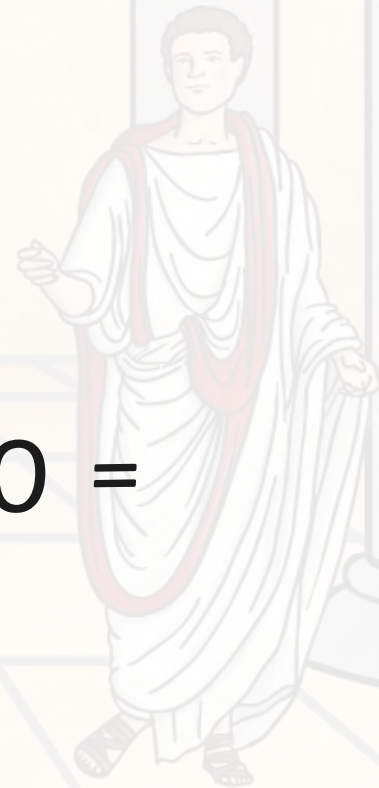
Now try these:

$$6 = 5 + 1 =$$

$$17 = 10 + 7 =$$

$$29 = 20 + 9 =$$

$$30 = 10 + 10 + 10 =$$



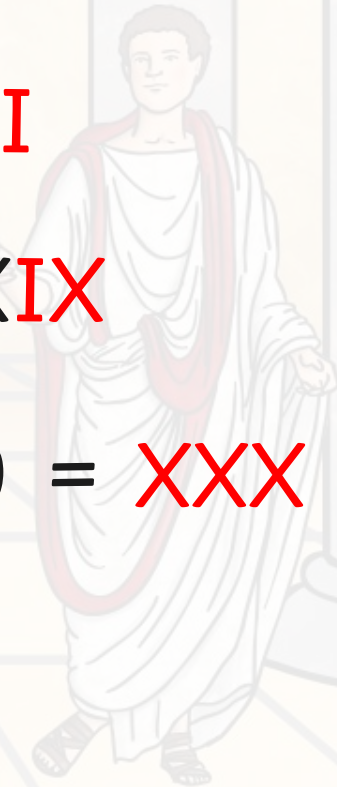
Now try these:

$$6 = 5 + 1 = VI$$

$$17 = 10 + 7 = XVII$$

$$29 = 20 + 9 = XXIX$$

$$30 = 10 + 10 + 10 = XXX$$



Now try these:

$15 =$

$35 =$

$21 =$

$46 =$

$26 =$

$49 =$

$33 =$

$50 =$



Now try these:

15 = XV

35 = XXXV

21 = XXI

46 = XLVI

26 = XXVI

49 = XLIX

33 = XXXIII

50 = L

Now try these:

70 = LXX

80 = LXXX

83 = LXXXIII

89 = LXXXIX

90 = XC

100 = C

Now try these:

$70 =$

$83 =$

$90 =$

$80 =$

$89 =$

$100 =$

# Your task: Convert the following numbers between Roman numerals and digits

5 =

VII =

20 =

XL =

50 =

C =

18 =

XXIV =

13 =

XI =

32 =

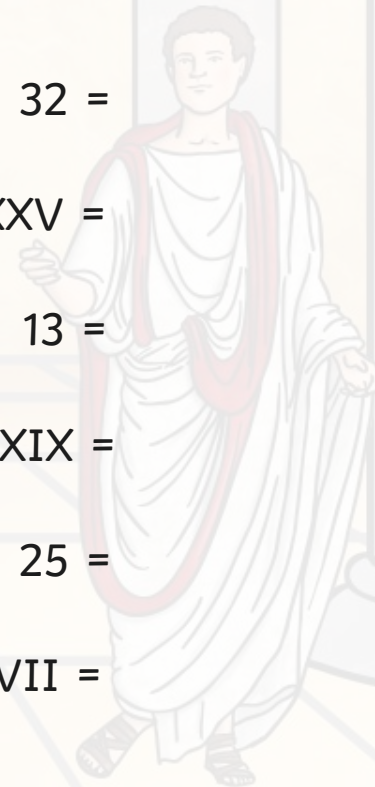
XXXV =

13 =

XIX =

25 =

XXXVII =



# Final Challenge!

Now try to convert today's day (\_ / \_ / \_) to Roman numerals.

Well done!



