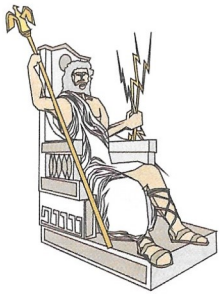


Roman Numerals

The Romans Used **Numerals** Instead of **Digits**



The Romans used **letters** called **numerals** instead of the **digits 0-9**. You need to know **these** numerals:

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

For **other** numbers, they put **numerals in a row**. Here are the **rules** you need to read them:



Numerals that are **the same** are **added together**.

II = 2 XX = 20 CCC = 300

Small numerals **after** big ones are **added on** to the big one.

XI = 11 CII = 102 CCCXX = 320

Small numerals **before** big ones are **subtracted** from the big one.

(These six are the only subtractions allowed.)

IV = 4 XL = 40 CD = 400
IX = 9 XC = 90 CM = 900

Do any **subtracting** **before** doing any **adding**.

CXC = 190 **XXIX = 29** **CXCV = 195**
 $\begin{array}{l} 100 \\ \hline 100 - 10 = 90 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} 10 + 10 = 20 \\ \hline 10 - 1 = 9 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} 100 \\ \hline 100 - 10 = 90 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$

You Can Write **Years In Roman Numerals**

2000 is written **MM**
so years in the 2000s will begin MM

MMXIV = 2014

1900 is written **MCM**
so years in the 1900s will begin MCM

MCMLXXIX = 1979

1800 is written **MDCCC**
so years in the 1800s will begin MDCCC

MDCCCXLV = 1845

"I can read Roman numerals up to M,
and recognise years written in Roman numerals."

