## We didn't use numbers like you when

 counting and doing maths. We used capital letters, which made it much harder!The Romans used these capital letters:


T
1


5


10


50


100


500

M
1000

These letters were put together to form all the numbers, like this:
$\mathrm{I}=1$
II $=2$
III $=3$
IV $=4$
$V=5$
$\mathrm{VI}=6$
$\mathrm{VII}=7$
VIII $=8$
IX = 9

There are two rules you need to know:

1. put a letter after a larger one means you add it.
2. put a letter before a larger one means you take it away.

So XI is $10+1=11$ and $\mathrm{IX}_{\text {is }} 10-1=9$

$$
\mathrm{CX} \text { is } 100+10=110 \text { and } \mathrm{XC} \text { is } 100-10=90
$$

Work out what numbers these Roman numerals represent:

1. $\mathrm{VIII}=\square$
2. $\mathrm{IV}=\square$
3. $\mathrm{XII}=\square$
4. $\mathrm{XV}=\square$
5. $\mathrm{LX}=\square$
6. $\mathrm{XL}=\square$
7. $\mathrm{XIV}=\square$
8. $\mathrm{XVII}=\square$

Write these numbers in Roman numerals:
9. $13=\square$
10. $22=\square$
$11.30=\square$
12. $49=$

$13.25=\square$
14. $101=\square$
$15.99=\square$
$16.90=\square$

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## Reading and Writing Roman Numerals

Maths worksheets from mathsblog.co.uk


The Romans used these capital letters:
I
1
V
5
X
10
L
50
$C$
100
D
500
M
1000

Try writing the numbers from 10 to 20 using Roman numerals.
10

11

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20


Try writing these Roman numerals as numbers.
XXXI $\square$


Now try these harder
Roman numerals.

2. CCIII $\square$
3. CCCXLV

4. CD


## Reading and Writing Roman Numerals

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## Answers

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1. 8
2. 4
3. 12
4. 15
5. 40
6. 60
7. 14
8. 17
१. XIII
9. XXII
10. $X X X$
11. IL
12. XXV
13. CI
14. IC
15. XC

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10. X
11. XI
12. XII
13. XIII
14. XIV
15. XV
16. XVI
17. XVII
18. XVIII
19. XIX
20. XX

