## Roman Numerals

(This lesson is optional.)
In ancient Rome, people wrote numbers using letters such as $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{C}$, and M.

These Roman numerals are still in use today in a few places, such as on clock faces, or to mark the year of monuments or the copyright year of movies.

For example, MMXII, signifies the year 2012.


Here are what the various letters mean.
$\mathrm{I}=1$
$V=5$
$X=10$
$L=50$
$C=100$
$D=500$
$M=1,000$

| Using I, X, and C more than once just means you add their values: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { II } \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { III } \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} X X \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} X X X \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CC } \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| When a bigger symbol is followed | VI | XI | LX | XXVI | DCXV |
| by smaller ones, add the values. | 6 | 11 | 60 | 26 | 615 |

There are more rules, but let's practice these first.

1. Write the Roman numerals using normal numbers.

| a. | b. | c. | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| II | XV | XXXVIII | LXIII |
| VII | XXI | LIII | LXV |
| VIII | XXII | LVI | LXXX |
| XII | XXXV | LXI | LXXVII |
| e. | f. | g. | h. |
| CVII | CXVII | DCL | CCCXXII |
| CXX | CXXX | DCCXXX | DCCCLXVI |


| If a smaller unit comes before a bigger unit, you subtract the smaller from the bigger. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IV is 4 | IX is 9 | XL is 40 | XC is 90 |
| 1 before 5 | 1 before 10 | 10 before 50 | 10 before 100 |
| $5-1$ | $10-1$ | $50-10$ | $100-10$ |

You can combine IV, IX , XL and XC symbols with others, and add their values:

| XIV $=14$ | XXIX $=29$ | XLV $=45$ | XCIX $=99$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 and 4 | 20 and 9 | 40 and 5 | 90 and 9 |

Exceptions: For 49 don't use IL, but XLIX. For 99, don't use IC, but XCIX.
2. Write the Roman numerals using normal numbers.
a. IV
b. XXIV
c. XXIX
d. XL
e. XLI
f. XLIX
g. XLIV
h. XCIII
i. LXXIV
j. LIX
k. LXXXV

1. LXXXIX
m. LIV
n. CCIX
o. XCIV
2. When Roman numerals are used in the names of monarchs (kings and queens) and of popes, they are read as ordinal numbers. For example, Henry V is read as "Henry the fifth".

Read aloud the names of these kings and queens.

Louis XIV
Henry VIII
Joan III Philip IV
4. This clock has been tampered with! Correct the errors in it.

5. Fill in the cross-number puzzle with Roman numerals.

Across: Down:
a. 104
a. 159
b. 150
b. 300
c. 55
c. 74
d. 99
d. 35
e. 49
f. 93
g. 52

| a. |  |  |  | b. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | c. |  |
|  |  |  | d. |  |  |  |  |
| e. | g. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | f. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

6. Write using Roman numerals.

| a. 15 | b. 42 | c. 62 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | 43 | 83 |
| 17 | 44 | 75 |
| d. 91 | e. 126 | f. 547 |
| 69 | 114 | 678 |
| 99 | 293 | 798 |

## Puzzle Corner

Add and subtract using Roman numerals. Write your answer as a Roman numeral. This is where the Roman system is not very efficient! Our number system that is based on place value works much better for calculations.
a. $\mathrm{IV}+\mathrm{VI}$
b. $X X+L X$
c. $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{VI}$
d. XII + XVI
e. $X L+\operatorname{LIX}$
f. $\mathrm{XXXIX}+\mathrm{L}$
g. $L X-X X X$
h. $X C-X L$
i. LXXIV - IV
j. LXXX - XXVI

