



Roman Numbers

Roman numbers looked very different to ours. In fact, they were made up using letters of the alphabet. Using the table below to help you, answer the questions that follow.

Units	Tens	Hundreds	Thousands
I = 1	X = 10	C = 100	M = 1000
II = 2	XX = 20	CC = 200	MM
III = 3	XXX = 30	CCC = 300	MMM
IV = 4 (1 less than 5)	XL = 40 (10 less than 50)	CD = 400 (100 less than 500)	MMMM
V = 5	L = 50	D = 500	MMMMM
VI = 6 (1 more than 5)	LX = 60 (10 after fifty)	DC = 600 (100 more than 500)	MMMMMM
VII = 7	LXX = 70	DCC = 700	MMMMMMM
VIII = 8	LXXX = 80	DCCC = 800	MMMMMMMM
IX = 9 (1 less than 10)	XC = 90 (10 less than 100)	CM = 900 (100 less than 1000)	MMMMMMMMM

Look at these Roman numbers and work out what they are in modern numerals.

VII		XVI		DCCCII	
XX		LIX		CCXXII	
III		DVIII		CDXL	
DCC		LI		MCC	
M		CXX		MMCIV	