



Also, for extra credit:

Working in small quiet groups wrap your mind around these:

2. The year 1666 is also known for having all the Roman numerals, used only once, in order from biggest to smallest value. How would you write 1666 using Roman Numerals

Hint: First express the number: 1000 _____
Thousands

600 _____
Hundreds

60 _____
Tens

6 _____
Units or Ones

Answer: _____

3. How do you express the year 2007

Hint: Zero does not exist in Roman Numerals.

Answer: _____

4. What year were you born? _____

How do you express the year you were born in Roman Numerals?

Answer:

_____ . _____ . _____ . _____
Example - 1962 = M.CM.LX.II

Principles of Roman numerals

1. Write numerals left to right, with the largest numeral first.
2. The largest numeral possible is used at each stage.
3. No more than three instances of same adjacent numeral. Occasionally number 4 is written not as IV but as IIII to add symmetry and balance to a watch or clock face.
4. A smaller numeral such as I or X placed before a larger one has the effect of minus - thus IV is one less than five, or four. This is called the subtraction principle and only one numeral can be placed to the left. The small numeral must be a power of ten: I, X or C; (1, 10 or 100).

Roman Numerals Chart											
Units			Tens			Hundreds			Thousands		
I	One	1	X	Ten	10	C	One hundred	100	M	One thousand	1000
II	Two	2	XX	Twenty	20	CC	Two hundred	200	MM	Two thousand	2000
III	Three	3	XXX	Thirty	30	CCC	Three hundred	300	MMM	Three thousand	3000
IV	Four	4	XL	Forty	40	CD	Four hundred	400	MMMM	Four thousand	4000
V	Five	5	L	Fifty	50	D	Five hundred	500	MMMMM	Five Thousand	5000
VI	Six	6	LX	Sixty	60	DC	Six hundred	600	Etc		

Or <http://www.romannumerals.co.uk/roman-numerals/numerals-chart.html>

I	The easiest way to note down a number is to make that many marks - little I's. Thus I means 1, II means 2, III means 3 . However, four strokes seemed like too many...
V	So the Romans moved on to the symbol for 5 = V . Placing I in front of the V – or placing any smaller number in front of any larger number – indicates subtraction. So IV means 4. After V comes a series of additions - VI means 6, VII means 7, VIII means 8.
X	X means 10 . But wait – what about 9? Same deal. IX means to subtract I from X, leaving 9. Numbers in the teens, twenties and thirties follow the same form as the first set, only with X's indicating the number of tens. So XXXI is 31, and XXIV is 24.
L	L means 50 . Based on what you've learned, I bet you can figure out what 40 is. If you guessed XL, you're right = 10 subtracted from 50. And thus 60, 70, and 80 are LX, LXX and LXXX.
C	C stands for centum , the Latin word for 100 . A <i>centurion</i> led 100 men. We still use this in words like "century" and "cent." The subtraction rule means 90 is written as XC. Like the X's and L's, the C's are tacked on to the beginning of numbers to indicate how many hundreds there are: CCCLXIX is 369.
D	D stands for 500 . As you can probably guess by this time, CD means 400. So CDXLVIII is 448. (See why we switched systems?)
M	M is 1,000 . You see a lot of Ms because Roman numerals are used a lot to indicate dates. For instance, this page was written in the year of Nova Roma's founding, 1998 CE (Common Era)