







- LO: To know the key numbers up to 12 in Roman numerals
- know that Roman numerals use simple addition and subtractions
- know background information on Roman numerals











You may have seen Roman numerals before, possibly on a clock face. The Roman numerals use a series of letters which represent numbers and rely on additions and subtractions to create other numbers, where we rely on place value of our 0-9 digits.

Roman numerals began about 2500 years ago.















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We will be looking at the numbers up to 12, which only use a combination of 3 letters. Which letters can you see? Can you see any patterns?

Roman Numeral	Number
I	1
II	2
III	3
IV	4
V	5
VI	6
VII	7
VIII	8
IX	٩
X	10
XI	11
XII	12











The main letters here are:	Roman Numera
	Ι
I, V and X	II
	III
	IV
	V
I represents 1	VI
(or counting in 1s)	VII
V represents 5	VIII
	IX
X represents 10	X
	XI
	XII



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Some numbers are written with more than one letter. You need to look carefully at the letters and the order they are written in.

Let's look at the number 7.

In Roman numerals 7 is written as 'VII'.

This is 5(V) plus 1(I) plus (I).

VII







You need to look carefully at the numbers and the order they are written in. When the number on the left is smaller than the number that follows it, the number on the left means 'less than'.

Let's look at the number 5.

In Roman numerals 5 is written as V.

The number 4 is written as 'IV'.

Since the 'I' is to the left of the V(5) it means '1 less than 5'.











I represents 1 (or counting in 1s)

V represents 5

X represents 10

How would you make the number 6 in Roman numerals?

How would you write the number 7?

How would you write the number 9?



















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THE END









