



ROMAN NUMERALS

1 TO 100

COMPLETE CHART

ROMAN NUMERAL SYMBOLS

I	=	1
V	=	5
X	=	10
L	=	50
C	=	100
D	=	500
M	=	1000

NUMBER	ROMAN NUMERAL	NUMBER	ROMAN NUMERAL	NUMBER	ROMAN NUMERAL	NUMBER	ROMAN NUMERAL	NUMBER	ROMAN NUMERAL
1	I	21	XXI	41	XLI	61	LXI	81	LXXXI
2	II	22	XXII	42	XLII	62	LXII	82	LXXXII
3	III	23	XXIII	43	XLIII	63	LXIII	83	LXXXIII
4	IV	24	XXIV	44	XLIV	64	LXIV	84	LXXXIV
5	V	25	XXV	45	XLV	65	LXV	85	LXXXV
6	VI	26	XXVI	46	XLVI	66	LXVI	86	LXXXVI
7	VII	27	XXVII	47	XLVII	67	LXVII	87	LXXXVII
8	VIII	28	XXVIII	48	XLVIII	68	LXVIII	88	LXXXVIII
9	IX	29	XXIX	49	XLIX	69	LXIX	89	LXXXIX
10	X	30	XXX	50	L	70	LXX	90	XC
11	XI	31	XXXI	51	LI	71	LXXI	91	XCI
12	XII	32	XXXII	52	LII	72	LXXII	92	XCII
13	XIII	33	XXXIII	53	LIII	73	LXXIII	93	XCIII
14	XIV	34	XXXIV	54	LIV	74	LXXIV	94	XCIV
15	XV	35	XXXV	55	LV	75	LXXV	95	XCV
16	XVI	36	XXXVI	56	LVI	76	LXXVI	96	XCVI
17	XVII	37	XXXVII	57	LVII	77	LXXVII	97	XCVII
18	XVIII	38	XXXVIII	58	LVIII	78	LXXVIII	98	XCVIII
19	XIX	39	XXXIX	59	LIX	79	LXXIX	99	XCIX
20	XX	40	XL	60	LX	80	LXXX	100	C

KEY RULES

1. REPEATED UP TO THREE TIMES

- I, X, C, M can be repeated up to three times.
- Example: I = 1, III = 3, XX = 20

2. SMALLER AFTER LARGER = ADDITION

- When a smaller numeral is placed after a larger numeral, add the values.
- Example: VI = 6, XI = 11, XV = 15

3. SMALLER BEFORE LARGER = SUBTRACTION

- When a smaller numeral comes before a larger numeral, subtract the values.
- Example: IV = 4, IX = 9, XL = 40

4. V, L, D ARE NEVER REPEATED

- V (5), L (50) and D (500) are never repeated.
- Example: ✓ V ✗ VV

5. ONLY THESE SUBTRACTIVE PAIRS ARE ALLOWED

IV
= 4

IX
= 9

XL
= 40

XC
= 90

CD
= 400

CM
= 900





ROMAN NUMERALS

A TIMELESS NUMBER SYSTEM

Ancient System • Simple Rules • Eternal Relevance



WHAT ARE ROMAN NUMERALS?

Roman numerals are a number system developed in Ancient Rome using letters from the Latin alphabet. They are still used today in clocks, book chapters, movie sequels, monuments, and more!

ROMAN NUMERAL SYMBOLS



RULES FOR WRITING ROMAN NUMERALS

- REPEAT UP TO THREE TIMES**
I, X, C, and M can be repeated up to three times.
Example:
III = 3, XX = 20, CCC = 300
- SMALLER AFTER LARGER = ADDITION**
When a smaller numeral comes after a larger numeral, add the values.
Example:
VI = 6, XI = 11, XV = 15
- SMALLER BEFORE LARGER = SUBTRACTION**
When a smaller numeral comes before a larger numeral, subtract the values.
Example:
IV = 4, IX = 9, XL = 40
- V, L AND D ARE NEVER REPEATED**
Roman numerals V (5), L (50), and D (500) are never repeated.
Example:
✓ V ✗ VV
- ONLY THESE SUBTRACTIVE PAIRS ARE ALLOWED**
Only the following subtractive combinations are valid.
Pairs:
IV, IX, XL, XC, CD, CM

EXAMPLES



ROMAN NUMERALS 1 TO 100 CHART

1	I	11	XI	21	XXI	31	XXXI	41	XLI	51	LI	61	LXI	71	LXXI	81	LXXXI	91	XCI
2	II	12	XII	22	XXII	32	XXXII	42	XLII	52	LII	62	LXII	72	LXXII	82	LXXXII	92	XCII
3	III	13	XIII	23	XXIII	33	XXXIII	43	XLIII	53	LIII	63	LXIII	73	LXXIII	83	LXXXIII	93	XCIII
4	IV	14	XIV	24	XXIV	34	XXXIV	44	XLIV	54	LIV	64	LXIV	74	LXXIV	84	LXXXIV	94	XCIV
5	V	15	XV	25	XXV	35	XXXV	45	XLV	55	LV	65	LXV	75	LXXV	85	LXXXV	95	XCV
6	VI	16	XVI	26	XXVI	36	XXXVI	46	XLVI	56	LVI	66	LXVI	76	LXXVI	86	LXXXVI	96	XCVI
7	VII	17	XVII	27	XXVII	37	XXXVII	47	XLVII	57	LVII	67	LXVII	77	LXXVII	87	LXXXVII	97	XCVII
8	VIII	18	XVIII	28	XXVIII	38	XXXVIII	48	XLVIII	58	LVIII	68	LXVIII	78	LXXVIII	88	LXXXVIII	98	XCVIII
9	IX	19	XIX	29	XXIX	39	XXXIX	49	XLIX	59	LIX	69	LXIX	79	LXXIX	89	LXXXIX	99	XCIX
10	X	20	XX	30	XXX	40	XL	50	L	60	LX	70	LXX	80	LXXX	90	XC	100	C

HOW TO CONVERT



Roman to Arabic

Add values left to right. If a smaller numeral comes before a larger numeral, subtract it.

Example: XLII = 40 + 2 = 42



Arabic to Roman

Break the number into place values and combine the symbols.

Example: 58 = L + VIII = LVIII

WHERE ARE ROMAN NUMERALS USED?



On clock faces



In book chapters (Chapter IV)



In movie sequels (Rocky IV)



On monuments (MCMXCIX)



In events & awards (Super Bowl LVIII)

QUICK TIPS

- ✓ Read from left to right.
- ✓ Use subtraction only for allowed pairs.
- ✓ Practice 1–20 first, then higher numbers become easy!
- ✓ Understand place values: I(1), X(10), C(100), M(1000).



DID YOU KNOW?

The largest number that can be written with standard Roman numerals is 3999 (MMMCMXCIX).

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT!

Learn the rules, practice daily, master forever!



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CHART (1 TO 100)

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17	XVII	37	XXXVII	57	LVII	77	LXXVII	97	C
18	XVIII	38	XXXVIII	58	LVIII	78	LXXVIII		
19	XIX	39	XXXIX	59	LIX	79	LXXIX		
20	XX	40	XL	60	LX	80	LXXX		

ROMAN NUMERAL

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Example: IV = 4, IX = 9, XL = 40, XC = 90

4 V, L AND D ARE NEVER REPEATED

V (5), L (50) and D (500) are never repeated.
Example: ✓ V ✗ VV

5 ONLY THESE SUBTRACTIVE PAIRS ARE ALLOWED

Only the following combinations are valid.

IV = 4	IX = 9	XL = 40
XC = 90	CD = 400	CM = 900

EXAMPLES

IV = 4
5 - 1 = 4

IX = 9
10 - 1 = 9

XL = 40
50 - 10 = 40

XC = 90
100 - 10 = 90

CD = 400
500 - 100 = 400

CM = 900
1000 - 100 = 900