

ROMAN NUMERALS CHART



1-100 REFERENCE CHART

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

QUICK VALUES

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

RULES

1. Repetition Rule

A symbol can be repeated up to three times in a row to add its value.

Example: III = 3
XXX = 30

2. Subtraction Rule

When a smaller value precedes a larger value, subtract the smaller from the larger.

This can only be done with one smaller symbol at a time.

3. General Rule

Read from left to right.
Add values unless a subtraction rule applies.

SUBTRACTION EXAMPLES

IV = 4
(5 - 1)

IX = 9
(10 - 1)

XL = 40
(50 - 10)

XC = 90
(100 - 10)

CD = 400
(500 - 100)

CM = 900
(1000 - 100)

NOTES
