

Max's Magnificent Roman Numerals

Master the Ancient Code: Decode the Numbers of the Empire with Max!

- The basic building blocks are I=1, V=5, X=10, L=50, and C=100. Always look for these symbols first when identifying a number.
- When a smaller symbol appears before a larger one, you subtract it. For example, IV is 5 minus 1, which equals 4.
- When a smaller symbol appears after a larger one, you add it. For example, VI is 5 plus 1, which equals 6.
- You can repeat symbols like I, X, and C up to three times in a row, such as III for 3 or XXX for 30.
- Symbols like V, L, and D (500) can never be repeated. You must use the next symbol to represent the higher value.

Did you know? Did you know? The Romans did not have a symbol for zero! Because they used their system primarily for counting objects and tracking dates, they didn't require a placeholder for 'nothing'.

Key vocabulary: Numeral · Symbol · Value · Subtractive · Additive · Empire · Place value