

Max the Monkey's Roman Numeral Guide

Master the Magic of Roman Numerals with Max!

- The letter I represents the number 1. If you see II, it means $1 + 1$, which equals 2.
- The letter V represents the number 5. To make 6, the Romans wrote VI ($5 + 1$).
- The letter X represents the number 10. Two of these, XX, equals 20.
- When a smaller letter comes before a larger one, you subtract it. For example, IV is 4 ($5 - 1$).
- The letter L represents the number 50 and the letter C represents the number 100.

Did you know? Did you know? The Romans did not have a symbol for zero. They only used letters to represent numbers we use today!

Key vocabulary: Numeral · Symbol · Value · Addition · Roman