

ROMAN NUMERALS

People used numbers long before there was a need to write them. Over time, people started writing them in different forms

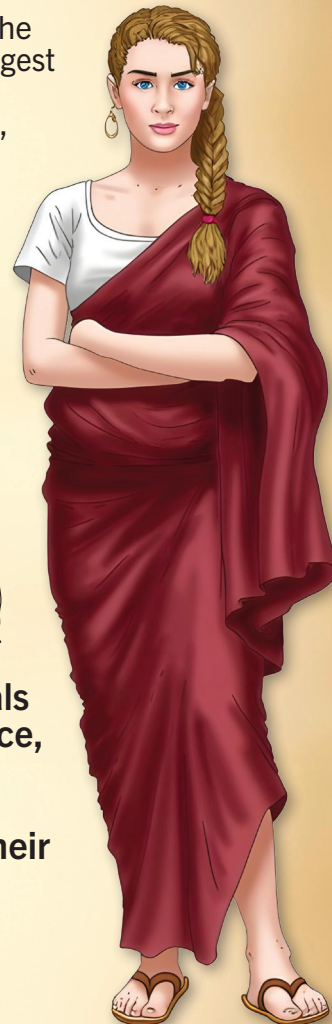
ROMAN NUMERALS are a numbering system developed by the Romans over two thousand years ago.

The Romans used a combinations of letters from the Latin alphabet to represent values. Some theories suggest that Roman numerals originated from hand signals.

The numerals I, II, and III resemble single fingers, while V represents an open hand with the thumb extended.

Roman numerals are still very much in use today and are commonly seen on clock faces, in book chapters, movie sequels, and to denote important events like the Olympic Games.

IV
VII



ROMAN NUMERALS							
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IX	X	L	C	D	M		
9	10	50	100	500	1000		

Monarchs and popes often have Roman numerals following their names to indicate their position in a sequence, such as Queen Elizabeth II or Pope John Paul II.

Roman numerals were the standard numbering system throughout Europe until the late Middle Ages, highlighting their long-standing influence

- Roman numerals have no symbol for zero.

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V		I	II		VI
III	II			V	I
I	V	V	V	I	II
V	I	II	I	V	I
IV	I			V	III
II		II	V		V



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