

Roman Numerals 1-50

Roman numerals originated in ancient Rome. They are represented by combinations of letters from the Latin alphabet. Romans didn't have a symbol for zero. Their system was based on seven symbols:

I – 1, V – 5, X – 10, L – 50, C – 100, D – 500, M – 1000.

Write Roman numerals.

5 - _____ 10 - _____ 4 - _____ 6 - _____

11 - _____ 9 - _____ 7 - _____ 12 - _____

20 - _____ 25 - _____ 14 - _____ 23 - _____

31 - _____ 40 - _____ 49 - _____ 36 - _____

15 - _____ 50 - _____ 44 - _____ 39 - _____

48 - _____ 30 - _____ 24 - _____ 37 - _____

28 - _____ 27 - _____ 41 - _____ 28 - _____

19 - _____ 38 - _____ 34 - _____ 46 - _____

47 - _____ 35 - _____ 26 - _____ 33 - _____

29 - _____ 13 - _____ 42 - _____ 48 - _____

22 - _____ 32 - _____ 19 - _____ 17 - _____