



ROMAN NUMERALS

The Romans created a system for writing numbers. Their system was used in Europe through the Late Middle Ages.

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

THE RULES FOR WRITING ROMAN NUMBERS:

- When a symbol appears after a larger number it is added:
Example: VI = 6 (5+1=6) VII = 7 (5+2=7) VIII = 8 (5+3=8)
- When a symbol appears before a larger number it is subtracted:
Example: IV = 4 (5-1=4) IX = 9 (10-1=9) XL = 40 (50-10=40)
- You can't use the same symbol more than 3 times in a row.

READ THE ROMAN NUMERAL ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION.

- The number before 100?
- Valentine's day is on February ___?
- The number of days in September?
- The number of days in a year?

XCIX

XIV

XXX

CCCLXV

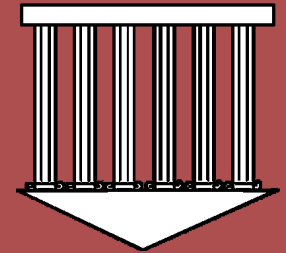
GREEK & ROMAN BINGO



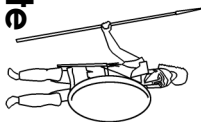
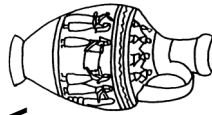
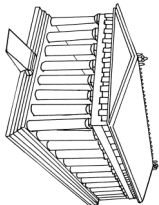


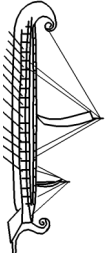

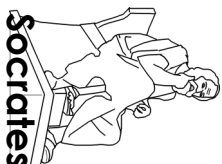

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ANOTHER WAY TO PLAY: Place each picture card on its matching picture on the BINGO card. Point to a picture, name it, and remove it to check your answer. Keep playing until you have removed all of the cards.


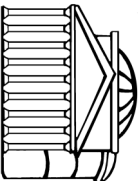
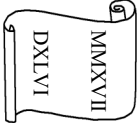



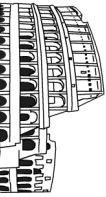

- Each player chooses a BINGO card.
- Shuffle the picture cards and place them in the folder pocket.
- Players take turns choosing a card from the pocket. If the picture matches one on your card, place it. If not, put it back in the pocket.
- The first player to cover all of the pictures on their card wins!



GREEK

hoplite 	vase 	Parthenon 
theater 	FREE SPACE 	ship 
Olympic games 	Socrates 	Aesop's fables 

ROMAN

soldier 	Pantheon 	numbers 
calendar 	FREE SPACE 	chariot 
Colosseum 	Augustus Caesar 	gladiator 