Division Chart: 10 × 10

Find the number you divide by down the side, go along to the total, then up.

÷	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

56 ÷ 8: find 8 down the side, go along its row to 56, then up to the top: 7. So 56 ÷ 8 = 7, because 8 × 7 = 56.

Division Chart: 12 × 12

Find the number you divide by down the side, go along to the total, then up.

÷	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

56 ÷ 8: find 8 down the side, go along its row to 56, then up to the top: 7. So 56 ÷ 8 = 7, because 8 × 7 = 56.
The bold lines mark off the 10 × 10 inside the 12 × 12.



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Division Facts Tables: ÷1 to ÷10

Each block is one divisor. Look up a fact, then say the multiplication that checks it.

÷ 1	÷ 2	÷ 3	÷ 4	÷ 5
1 ÷ 1 = 1	2 ÷ 2 = 1	3 ÷ 3 = 1	4 ÷ 4 = 1	5 ÷ 5 = 1
2 ÷ 1 = 2	4 ÷ 2 = 2	6 ÷ 3 = 2	8 ÷ 4 = 2	10 ÷ 5 = 2
3 ÷ 1 = 3	6 ÷ 2 = 3	9 ÷ 3 = 3	12 ÷ 4 = 3	15 ÷ 5 = 3
4 ÷ 1 = 4	8 ÷ 2 = 4	12 ÷ 3 = 4	16 ÷ 4 = 4	20 ÷ 5 = 4
5 ÷ 1 = 5	10 ÷ 2 = 5	15 ÷ 3 = 5	20 ÷ 4 = 5	25 ÷ 5 = 5
6 ÷ 1 = 6	12 ÷ 2 = 6	18 ÷ 3 = 6	24 ÷ 4 = 6	30 ÷ 5 = 6
7 ÷ 1 = 7	14 ÷ 2 = 7	21 ÷ 3 = 7	28 ÷ 4 = 7	35 ÷ 5 = 7
8 ÷ 1 = 8	16 ÷ 2 = 8	24 ÷ 3 = 8	32 ÷ 4 = 8	40 ÷ 5 = 8
9 ÷ 1 = 9	18 ÷ 2 = 9	27 ÷ 3 = 9	36 ÷ 4 = 9	45 ÷ 5 = 9
10 ÷ 1 = 10	20 ÷ 2 = 10	30 ÷ 3 = 10	40 ÷ 4 = 10	50 ÷ 5 = 10

÷ 6	÷ 7	÷ 8	÷ 9	÷ 10
6 ÷ 6 = 1	7 ÷ 7 = 1	8 ÷ 8 = 1	9 ÷ 9 = 1	10 ÷ 10 = 1
12 ÷ 6 = 2	14 ÷ 7 = 2	16 ÷ 8 = 2	18 ÷ 9 = 2	20 ÷ 10 = 2
18 ÷ 6 = 3	21 ÷ 7 = 3	24 ÷ 8 = 3	27 ÷ 9 = 3	30 ÷ 10 = 3
24 ÷ 6 = 4	28 ÷ 7 = 4	32 ÷ 8 = 4	36 ÷ 9 = 4	40 ÷ 10 = 4
30 ÷ 6 = 5	35 ÷ 7 = 5	40 ÷ 8 = 5	45 ÷ 9 = 5	50 ÷ 10 = 5
36 ÷ 6 = 6	42 ÷ 7 = 6	48 ÷ 8 = 6	54 ÷ 9 = 6	60 ÷ 10 = 6
42 ÷ 6 = 7	49 ÷ 7 = 7	56 ÷ 8 = 7	63 ÷ 9 = 7	70 ÷ 10 = 7
48 ÷ 6 = 8	56 ÷ 7 = 8	64 ÷ 8 = 8	72 ÷ 9 = 8	80 ÷ 10 = 8
54 ÷ 6 = 9	63 ÷ 7 = 9	72 ÷ 8 = 9	81 ÷ 9 = 9	90 ÷ 10 = 9
60 ÷ 6 = 10	70 ÷ 7 = 10	80 ÷ 8 = 10	90 ÷ 9 = 10	100 ÷ 10 = 10

Division Facts Tables: ÷11 and ÷12

Each block is one divisor. Look up a fact, then say the multiplication that checks it.

÷ 11	÷ 12
11 ÷ 11 = 1	12 ÷ 12 = 1
22 ÷ 11 = 2	24 ÷ 12 = 2
33 ÷ 11 = 3	36 ÷ 12 = 3
44 ÷ 11 = 4	48 ÷ 12 = 4
55 ÷ 11 = 5	60 ÷ 12 = 5
66 ÷ 11 = 6	72 ÷ 12 = 6
77 ÷ 11 = 7	84 ÷ 12 = 7
88 ÷ 11 = 8	96 ÷ 12 = 8
99 ÷ 11 = 9	108 ÷ 12 = 9
110 ÷ 11 = 10	120 ÷ 12 = 10
121 ÷ 11 = 11	132 ÷ 12 = 11
132 ÷ 11 = 12	144 ÷ 12 = 12

For Grown-Ups: How to Use These Charts

For third grade, to keep beside the division facts while they are learned.

Why use it

A division chart is a multiplication chart read backwards: every division fact is a multiplication with a missing number, and reading the chart both ways is the relationship third graders learn (Common Core 3.OA.B.6). The standards stop at 10 × 10, and many classrooms use 12 × 12, so the sheet has both, and the same facts as tables.

What it is good for

- Looking up a division fact, such as 56 ÷ 8, and checking it with the multiplication.
- The division facts tables, ÷1 to ÷12, for a child who finds a list easier than a grid.
- Seeing that a division chart and a multiplication chart are the same table.

How to use it

1. Find the number you divide by down the side.
2. Go along its row to the total, then up to the top of that column for the answer.
3. Say the multiplication that checks it: 8 × 7 = 56.
4. Cover a number in the top row with a finger and ask for the hidden answer.
5. Use the chart less as the facts become known.

> **Try saying:** “Find the 8 row. Where is 56? What is at the top of its column?”

Tip: A blank chart to fill in is the blank multiplication chart: it is the same grid.