Chicago Style

No matter where your information comes from, you always need to cite your sources. The 17th edition of The Chicago Manual of Style or the 9th edition of Kate Turabian's Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations both ask that information be cited in 2 different ways—in footnotes with a bibliography OR Author-Date and references.

See also:


Notes and Bibliography

There are three important rules to keep in mind when utilizing this form of Chicago style:

1. Each note corresponds with a bibliography entry. The bibliography lists all the sources used once.
2. The citation in the note is different from the citation in the bibliography.
3. Notes get shorter after the first use of the resource.

Examples of NOTES for the first use of the resource:

Book with One Author or Editor:

first name last name, title (pub location: pub company, pub date), page.

Book with Multiple Authors or Editors:

first name last name, first name last name, and first name last name, title (pub location: pub company, pub date), page.

Books with more than four or more authors/editors should use the first person's name followed by the phrase “et al.”

Chapter from a Book:

chapter author, "chapter title," in book title, editor name (pub location: pub company, pub date), page.

The above example applies to e-books downloaded from library catalogs or from booksellers like Amazon.

A chapter or section number may be substituted for a page number when no pagination is available. Include a DOI or stable URL for books consulted online where no download takes place.


In the absence of a DOI (always preferred) or stable URL, the database is simply named.


Because a newspaper may include several editions, and items may be moved or eliminated in these editions, page numbers are best omitted.


Well-known reference works need not include publisher information, but editions other than the first should be so named.


Government Document:

13. Joint Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack, Investigation of the

Citation of a Work Discussed in another Source:

14. “Grant of New Netherland, etc. to the Duke of York,” in Documents Relative to the
Colonial History of New York, ed. E. B. O'Callaghan, 2:295 (Albany: Weed, Parsons, 1853-1887),
William and Mary Quarterly, Third Series, 58, no. 2 (April 2001): 376.

Web Page:

15. “What Baha'is Believe,” The Baha'i Faith, Baha'i International Community, last modified

Movie Review:

16. Manohla Dargis, “She’s the Droid of His Dreams,” review of Ex Machina, directed by

TV Show:

17. The Brady Bunch, season 3, episode 10, “Her Sister’s Shadow,” directed by Russ May-

Shortened Citation

A shortened form of a citation is used when a source has already been footnoted once before. Typically
this citation need only contain the last name of the author, enough of the title to serve as a reminder, and
the page number.

First time cited:


Subsequent shortened citation:

8. James, Golden Bowl, 57.

The abbreviation Ibid. (ibidem means "in the same place") is used when the same source is repeated
immediately in the next footnote. If the pagination is the same, just employ the word Ibid.

5. Ibid.

If the pagination changes, add the page numbers:

5. Ibid., 64.
There are differences! Take note of names, punctuation, and location of publication dates.

**Book with One Author or Editor:**

last name, first name. title. pub location: pub company. pub date.  

**Book with Multiple Authors or Editors:**

last name, first name., first name last name, and first name last name. title. pub location: pub company. pub date.  

**Chapter from a Book:**


**Electronic Book**

last name, first name. title. pub location: pub company. pub date, format.  

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**Journal Article**

last name, first name. "article title," journal title vol.#, issue # (pub date): pages, doi.  

In the absence of a DOI (always preferred) or stable URL, the database is simply named.

**Online Reference Work/Encyclopedia, with Author:**

last name, first name. "entry title," in encyclopedia title, edition #., editor name. pages. Pub location: Publisher, pub date, URL.  

**Online Reference Work/Encyclopedia, without Author:**

encyclopedia title. ed. # "entry title," Pub Location: Publisher. URL.  
Book Review:


Social Media


Government Document


Citation of a Work Discussed in Another Source


Web Page


Movie Review


TV Show


A note on formatting

Though difficult to exemplify, formatting is important to correctly implement in Chicago style.

Here are a few rules to help:

1. The first line of a note is indented.
2. The second and any following lines of a citation in a bibliography are indented 3 spaces. This is called a hanging indent. The intent is that the author’s name is clearly visible.
3. Citations in bibliographies are in alphabetical order by author’s name.
**Chicago Style**

See also:


**Author-Date and References**

The Author-Date version of Chicago style is preferred by the social sciences because of its emphasis on dates. Each in-text citation corresponds with a citation on the reference page. Be sure to utilize an in-text citation whenever you are incorporating information from another source, including when summarizing and paraphrasing.

**In-text Citations**

As the name implies, we include the author and date of the resource within the text of our papers, which will refer readers to the citation on the reference page. When referring to a particular piece of information, like in the context of a direct quote, include a page number. If a page number is not available you may include other references, like a paragraph or line number. No punctuation separates the author and date; a comma appears before page information.

**Author/Director + Date (+ SOMETIMES page number)**

Examples:

Teachers may improve instruction by remembering that “collaboration is essential to the learning process” *(Smith and Jones 2010, 34)*.

*Smith and Jones* *(2010, 34)* point out that “collaboration is essential to the learning process.”

Blocks and wikis can be used to promote collaborate learning *(Smith and Jones 2010)*.

*Smith and Jones’* *(2010)* study asserts that blogs and wikis are essential collaborative learning tools.

Recent literature has examined collaboration practices following introduction to new technology *(Ritter 1991; Diu 2015)*.

*Feinstein et al. (2010)* examine the practices of teachers that incorporate student collaboration into their lesson plans.

If referring to two different sources in one citation, separate the sources with a semicolon.

If your source has three or more authors, just utilize as many as necessary to identify the source and include “et al.,” which stands for “and others.”
References

**Book with One Author or Editor:**

last name, first name. pub date. title. pub location: pub company.


**Book with Multiple Authors or Editors:**

last name, first name last name, and first name last name. pub date. title. pub location: pub company.


**Chapter from a Book:**


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**Journal Article**

last name, first name. pub date. "article title." in journal title, vol.#, issue #: pages. doi.


In the absence of a DOI (always preferred) or stable URL, the database is simply named.

**Online Reference Work/Encyclopedia, with Author:**

last name, first name. pub date. "entry title." in encyclopedia title, edition #., editor name, pages. pub location: publisher. URL


**Online Reference Work/Encyclopedia, without Author:**

"entry title." pub. date. in encyclopedia title. edition #. Pub Location: Publisher. URL

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2. The second and any following lines of a citation in a bibliography are indented. This is called a hanging indent. The intent is that the author’s name is clearly visible.
3. List references in alphabetical order.
4. The titles of standalone or “largest” work are italicized.