

Citing Sources Using Chicago Style

Include citations in all research papers. Citations show how your paper ties into other scholarly research and allows you to recognize other scholars for their contribution to the ideas in your paper. They give your paper a sense of legitimacy and originality because you are showing the reader your thought process.

There are two basic documentation systems within the Chicago Manual of Style:

- The **notes and bibliography system** utilizes foot or endnotes throughout your paper and a bibliography at the end to show your documentation. The Chicago Manual of Style Online states that “the notes and bibliography style is preferred by many in the humanities, including those in literature, history, and the arts.”¹
- The **author-date system** uses short in-text citations of the author’s last name and the date of publication. Longer versions of these citations provide more information to the reader on a references page at the back of the paper. This system “has long been used by those in the physical, natural, and social sciences” (University of Chicago 2010).

When it comes to citations and documentation, you should always follow your professor’s instructions. However, there are some instances that are typically formatted the same across the board. If you are unsure whether something should be cited or not, it is always best to over-cite than under-cite.

Citing Books

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| Basic Footnote: | Author’s Name, <i>Title of Work</i> (City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication), Page Numbers. |
| Example: | ¹ Guelzo, Allen C., <i>Gettysburg: The Last Invasion</i> (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 9-10. ² Guelzo, <i>Gettysburg</i> , 9-10 |
| Bibliography Entry Example: | Guelzo, Allen C. <i>Gettysburg: The Last Invasion</i> . New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013. |

Citing Journal Articles

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| Basic Footnote, Print Journal: | Author’s Name, “Title of Article,” <i>Title of Journal</i> Volume # (Year of Publication): Page Numbers. |
| Example: | ¹ Brown, Charles H., “First Things First,” <i>Library Journal</i> 67 (1942): 932. ² Brown, “First Things,” 932. |
| Bibliography Entry Example: | Brown, Charles H. “First Things First,” <i>Library Journal</i> 67 (1942): 931-933. |

¹ “Chicago-Style Quick Guide,” The University of Chicago, accessed June 19, 2013, http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html

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| Basic Footnote, Online Journal: | Author's Name, "Title of Article," <i>Title of Journal</i> Volume # (Year of Publication): Page Numbers, Date Accessed, doi: number (if available). |
| Example: | ¹ Zuckert, Catherine H, "The Political Thought of Nathaniel Hawthorne," <i>Polity</i> 13.2 (1980): 163, Accessed June 19, 2013, doi: 3234579. ² Zuckert, "Thoughts of Nathaniel Hawthorne," 163. |
| Bibliography Entry Example: | Zuckert, Catherine H. "The Political Thought of Nathaniel Hawthorne," <i>Polity</i> 13.2 (1980): 163-183. Accessed June 19, 2013. doi: 3234579. |

Citing a Website

A citation to website content can often be limited to a mention in the text or in a note ("As of June 19, 2013, Texas Woman's University listed on its website...."). If a more formal citation is desired, it may be styled as in the examples below. Because such content is subject to change, include an access date or, if available, a date that the site was last modified.²

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| Examples | ¹ "Data Use Policy," last modified December 11, 2012, https://www.facebook.com/about/privacy . ² "Data Use Policy." ¹ "Tips from Former Smokers," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, accessed June 19, 2013, http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/campaign/tips/ . ² "Tips from Former Smokers." |
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² "Chicago-Style Quick Guide," The University of Chicago, accessed June 19, 2013, http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html