

THE CHICAGO BIBLIOGRAPHY CITATION STYLE

The Chicago Bibliography Citation Style helps researchers acknowledge sources they have used to gather facts and information for their research. Sources are generally divided into three groups:

Primary sources document original ideas, events, and empirical research. They include documents or physical objects created during the time under study: diaries, speeches, manuscripts, letters, interviews, news, film footage, autobiographies, official records; poetry, drama, novels, music, paintings, sculpture, drawings; pottery, furniture, clothing, buildings, coins....

Secondary sources analyze, review, or summarize information in primary resources or other secondary resources (writings interpreting primary sources: textbooks, magazine articles, histories, criticisms, commentaries, encyclopedias...).

Tertiary sources, such as encyclopedias synthesize information gathered from other resources.

Academic research requires the use of reputable **secondary sources** written by scholars, peer-reviewed, and published by credible publishers.

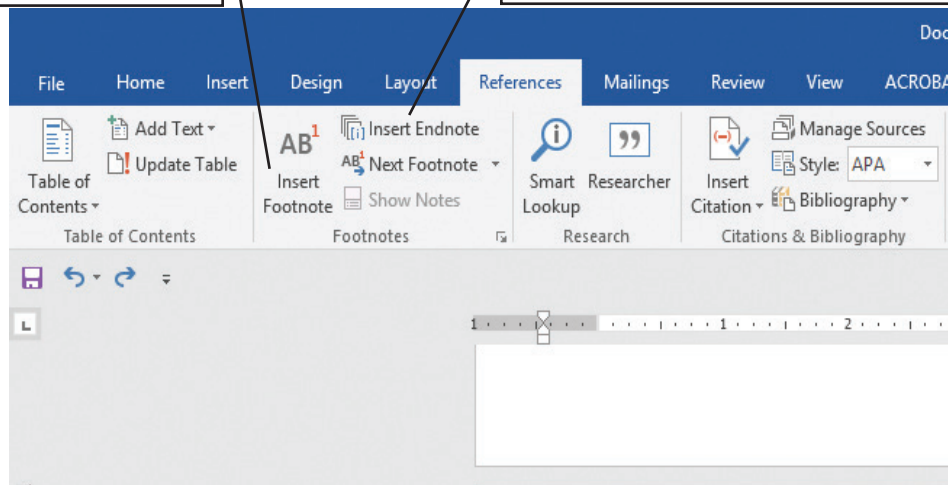
Such sources may be located through the CCNY Library: <http://library.cuny.cuny.edu/main/>; New York public Library: <http://www.nypl.org/>; or through the Google Scholar database: <http://scholar.google.com/> ...

An author cites to give credit to a researcher/s whose ideas they use; to protect themselves from a charge of plagiarism; and to assure readers about the accuracy of facts used. Every time one quotes an author or paraphrases someone's idea, they need to cite.

The Chicago Bibliography Style is often used in the humanities. This reference style consists of footnotes or endnotes, and a bibliography.

To insert a footnote using Microsoft Word, select the "Insert Footnote" option from the "References" tab.

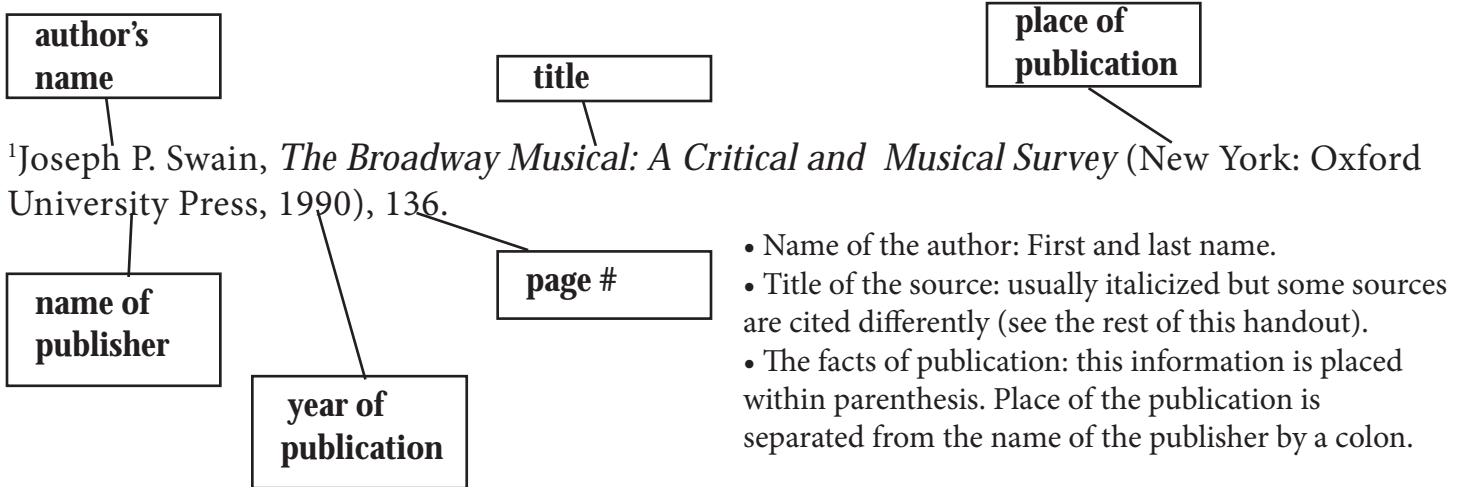
To insert an endnote, select the "Insert Endnote" option from the "References" tab.



Footnote/Endnote Entry (Book)

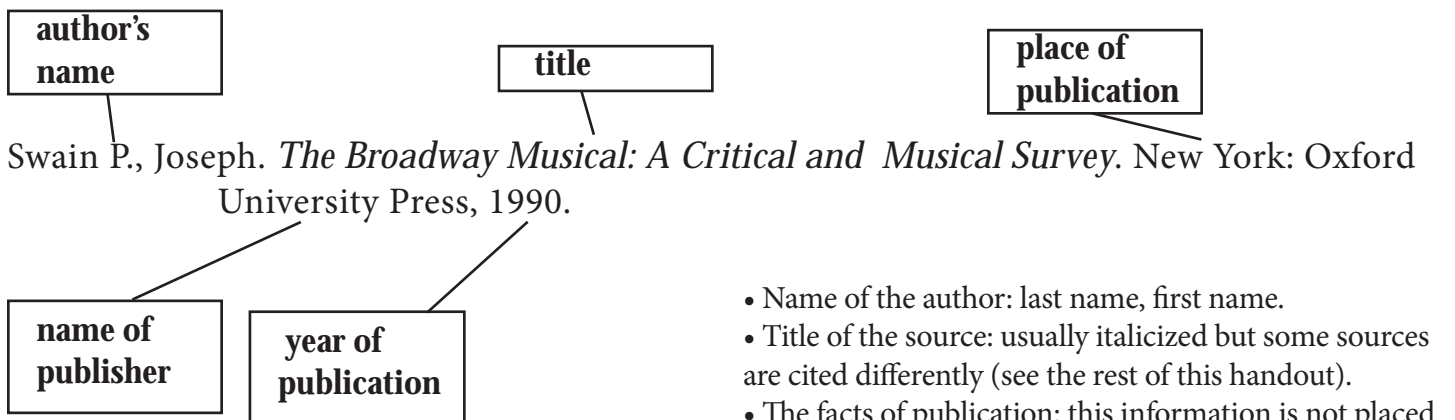
By using footnotes or endnotes, you signal that you have used a source by placing a superscript number at the end of the sentence in which you paraphrased someone's idea or quoted an author. Footnotes and endnotes provide information about the source you used.

They generally state the name of the author, title of the source, and the facts of publication. Be aware of the rules for correct citation. These rules cover not only what data you must include and their order, but also punctuation, capitalization, italicizing, etc.

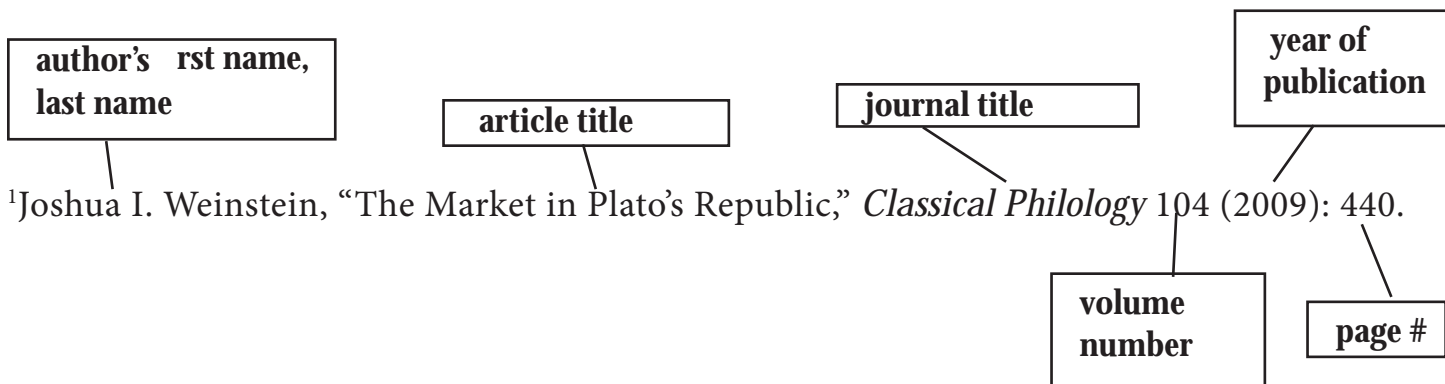


Bibliography Entry(Book)

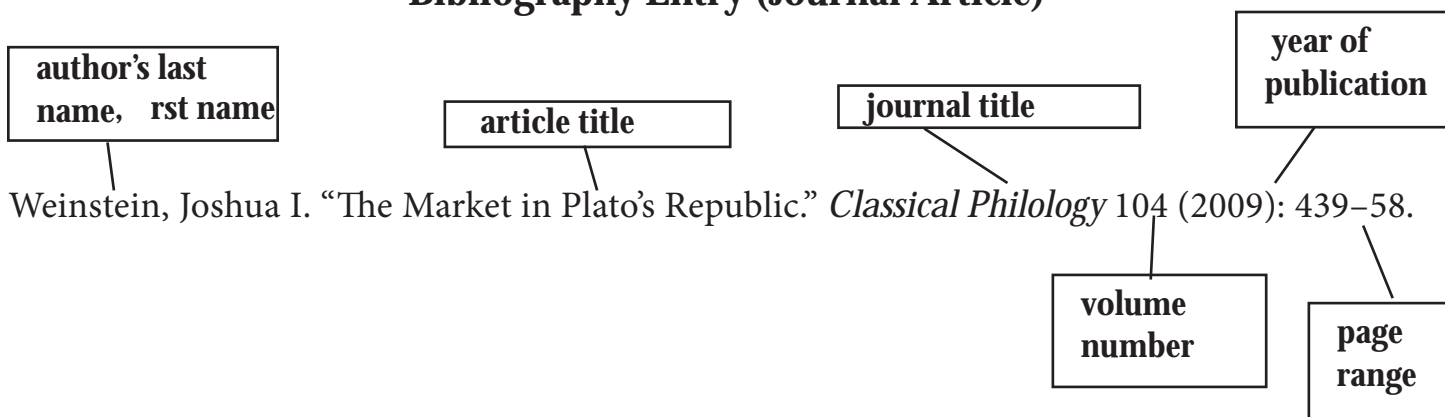
Bibliography is an alphabetized list of sources used in a paper. It is placed on the separate page titled 'Bibliography' at the very end of your paper. It normally includes every source you cited in footnotes/endnotes but in a slightly different form:



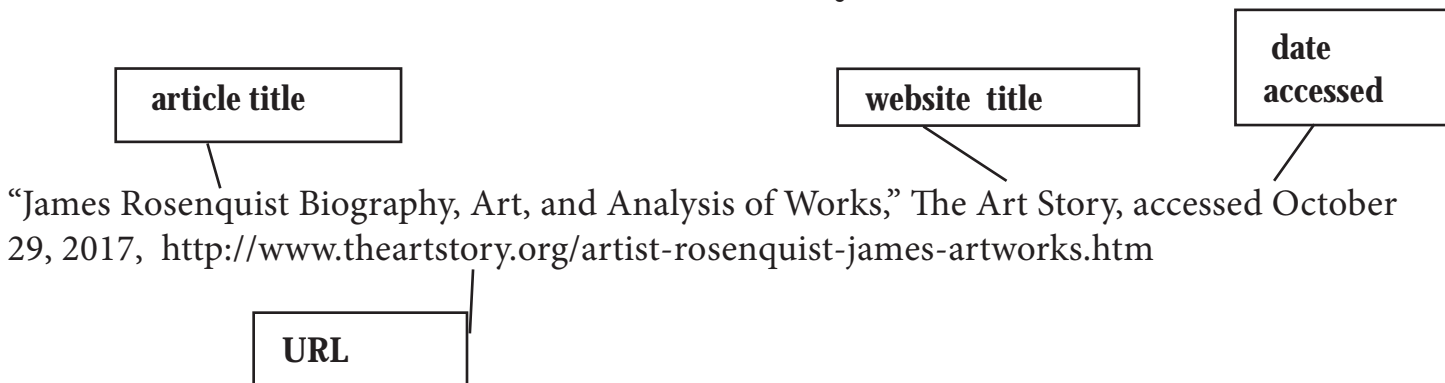
Footnote/Endnote Entry (Journal Article)



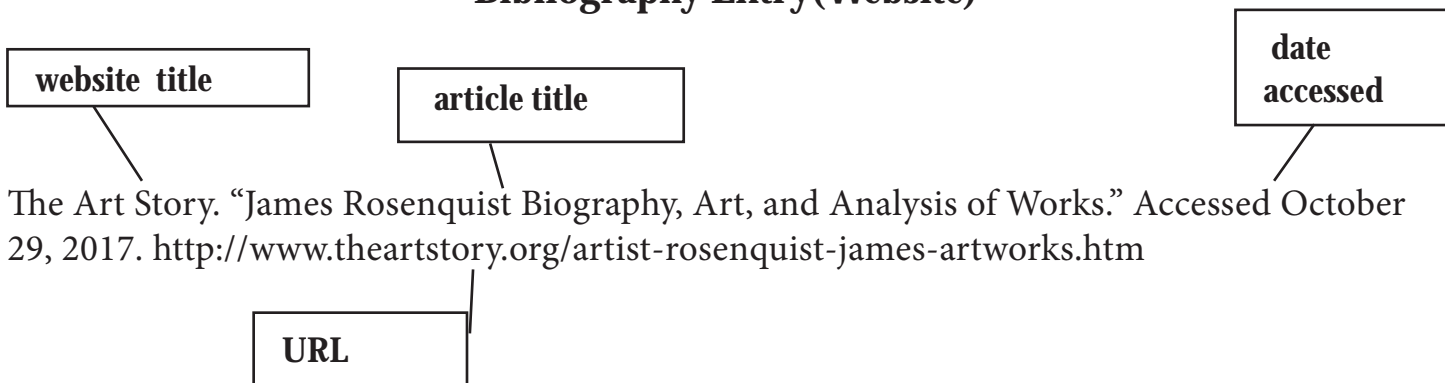
Bibliography Entry (Journal Article)



Footnote/Endnote Entry (Website)



Bibliography Entry(Website)



PRINT SOURCES

BOOKS: AUTHOR'S NAME

Footnote/endnote:

¹Philip Ball, *Bright Earth: Art and the Invention of Color* (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2001), 140.

Bibliography:

Ball, Philip. *Bright Earth: Art and the Invention of Color*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2001.

BOOKS: MULTIPLE AUTHORS

Footnote/endnote:

¹Kai Bird and Martin J. Sherwin, *American Prometheus: The Triumph and Tragedy of J. Robert Oppenheimer* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2005), 52.

Bibliography:

Bird, Kai and Martin J. Sherwin. *American Prometheus: The Triumph and Tragedy of J. Robert Oppenheimer*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2005.

BOOKS: EDITOR OR TRANSLATOR IN ADDITION TO AN AUTHOR

Footnote/endnote:

¹Yves Bonnefloy, *New and Selected Poems*, ed. John Naughton and Anthony Rudolf (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995), 35.

Bibliography:

Bonnefloy, Yves. *New and Selected Poems. Edited by John Naughton and Anthony Rudolf*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995.

JOURNAL ARTICLES

Footnote/endnote:

¹Nancy L. Green, "The Politics of Exit: Reversing the Immigration Paradigm," *Journal of Modern History* 77 (June2005): 275.

Bibliography:

Green, Nancy L. "The Politics of Exit: Reversing the Immigration Paradigm." *Journal of Modern History* 77 (June2005): 263-289.

CLASSICAL, MEDIEVAL AND EARLY ENGLISH LITERARY WORKS

(This group of works should usually be cited only in footnotes/endnotes).

Footnote/endnote: ¹Ovid *Amores* 1.7.27.

⁴Augustine *De civitate Dei* 20.2.

REFERENCE WORKS

Footnote/endnote:

¹Encyclopedia Britannica, 15th ed., s.v. "Salvation."

SOURCES IN THE VISUAL ARTS

PAINTINGS: Footnote/endnote: ¹Georgia O'Keefe, *The Cliff Chimneys*, 1938, Milwaukee Art Museum.

SCULPTURE: Footnote/endnote: ¹Michelangelo, *David*, 1501-4, Galleria dell'Accademia, Florence.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Footnote/endnote: ²Ansel Adams, "North Dome, Basket Dome, Mount Hoffman, Yosemite," ca. 1935, Smithsonian Art Museum, Washington, DC.

ONLINE AND MULTIMEDIA SOURCES

ONLINE BOOKS

Footnote/endnote:

¹ Philip B. Kurland and Ralph Lerner, eds., *e Founders' Constitution* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987), accessed February 28, 2010, <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>.

Bibliography:

Kurland, Philip B., and Ralph Lerner, eds. *e Founders' Constitution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987. Accessed February 28, 2010. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>.

ONLINE JOURNAL ARTICLES

Footnote/endnote:

¹ Lawrence A. Shapiro, "Multiple Realizations," *Journal of Philosophy* 97, no 12 (December 2000): 642, accessed June 27 2006, <http://links.jstor.org/sici>.

Bibliography:

Shapiro, Lawrence A. "Multiple Realizations." *Journal of Philosophy* 97, no 12 (December 2000): 642-654. Accessed June 27 2006 <http://links.jstor.org/sici>.

WEBSITES WITHOUT AUTHOR'S NAME

(Place the name of the owner of the website where you would normally put the name of the author).

Footnote/endnote:

¹ "McDonald's Happy Meal Toy Safety Facts," McDonald's Corporation, accessed July 19, 2008, <http://www.mcdonalds.com/corp/about/factsheets.html>.

Bibliography:

McDonald's Corporation. "McDonald's Happy Meal Toy Safety Facts." Accessed July 19, 2008.

ONLINE REFERENCE WORKS

Footnote/endnote:

² Encyclopedia Britannica Online, s.v. "Sibelius, Jean," accessed June 1, 2005, <http://www.britannica.com/ebc/article?tocld=9378608>.

*Reference works are usually not cited in Bibliography.

Short Forms for Footnotes/Endnotes

If you cite one source multiple times throughout your paper, you may use abbreviated footnotes/endnotes. You must give a complete citation the first time you cite a source. The two main forms for shortened footnotes/endnotes are:

1. **Author-only**
2. **Author-title**

If a source does not have an author (or editor), you can use a title-only form.

Examples:

⁶Philip Ball, *Bright Earth: Art and the Invention of Color* (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2001), 140.

¹⁰Ball, 204.

or

¹¹Ball, *Bright Earth*, 204.

¹Jan H. Kalicki and David L. Goldwyn, eds., *Energy and Security: Toward a New Foreign Policy Strategy* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005), 195-96.

⁴Kalicki and Goldwyn, 2004.

or

⁴Kalicki and Goldwyn, *Energy and Security*, 2004.

You may also use **Ibid.** (from Latin *ibidem* – “in the same place”) to shorten a citation to a source that appears in the immediately previous note.

⁶ Philip Ball, *Bright Earth: Art and the Invention of Color* (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2001), 140.

¹⁰Ball, 204.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 300.