Citing Your Sources—Chicago/Turabian Style

http://www.qvcc.edu/library
Based on the 7th ed. Of A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations
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Quinebaug Valley · Community College · Library

What’s in this guide? Most history and political science research papers give credit to sources following the Chicago/Turabian style. This guide provides a brief overview of the basic formatting patterns used in this citation style and provides examples from types of sources most commonly used by college students. If you need to cite a source for which there is no example in this guide, ask a librarian for assistance or see the entry for that type of source in Kate Turabian’s A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations, available in the reference collection of the QVCC Library (REF LB2369 T8 2013). Note: if your instructor has any special style requirements that differ from the standard Chicago/Turabian style, be sure to follow your instructor’s expectations.

What is Chicago/Turabian Style? Chicago/Turabian citation style uses footnotes at the bottom of each page to give credit to sources within the body of the paper, and a bibliography to list all of the cited sources at the end of the paper. The way you cite a source in a footnote differs slightly from the format you use when listing the source in the bibliography.

- In footnotes, list author names in standard order (first name last name). Indent the first line of footnotes, including the footnote number, by ½ inch. Include at the end of each footnote the page number or page range where the cited information can be found. Notes should be single-spaced, with an extra blank line between notes.

- In bibliography citations, reverse the first author name (last name, first name) only; the names of any additional authors should not be reversed. Indent the second line and any subsequent lines (use a hanging indent to format quickly) by ½ inch. Page numbers or page ranges are only included in bibliography entries if the source is a smaller work within a larger one (e.g. a single chapter of a book or a single article within a journal). Bibliography citations should be single-spaced, with an extra space between entries on the bibliography page.

Each example below demonstrates how to cite a source in a Footnote (N) and in a Bibliography (B).

Citing Books

Citing a book by a single author:


Citing a book by two or three authors:


Citing Books, continued

Citing a book by more than three authors:


Citing a chapter or article in a book with an editor:


Citing an Ebrary ebook:


Citing an Ebsco ebook:


Citing a Gale Virtual Reference Library ebook:


Citing Magazine and Journal Articles

Magazine articles:

Citing a magazine article in print:


Citing a magazine article from MasterFile Premier or any Ebsco article database:


Citing a magazine article from Academic OneFile or any Gale article database:


Journal articles:

Citing a journal article in print:


Citing a journal article from MasterFile Premier or any Ebsco article database:


Citing a journal article from Academic OneFile or any Gale article database:


Citing Newspaper Articles

Newspaper articles are cited only in notes. Do not include newspaper citations in your bibliography.

Citing a newspaper article in print:


Citing a newspaper article from the Internet:


Citing a newspaper article from Newspaper Source:


Citing a newspaper article from one of the ProQuest Newspapers:


Citing Internet Sources

Citing an Internet article that has an author, date, article title, and website title:


Citing an Internet article with no named author. Use the article title in the footnote and the owner of the site in the bibliography:


Citing YouTube:


Citing Films on Demand:


Citing Other Sources

This handout provides a brief overview of the basic pattern used in Chicago/Turabian style citation. If you need to cite a source for which there is no example in this guide, the QVCC Library has copies of Kate Turabian’s A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations, available in the reference collection of the QVCC Library (REF LB2369 T8 2013) in both Danielson and Willimantic.

Contact any QVCC Librarian for help:
- Email Library@qvcc.edu
- Phone: 860-932=4007

Use the QVCC Library’s online citation resources:

Use a free, online citation generator as a guide – always check the results and edit as necessary for accurate formatting:
- Use the link, or just search for “KnightCite” using the Google search engine
The Mechanics of Using Footnotes and Bibliography

Footnotes

Historians and political scientists use footnotes because of the level of detail they allow for in source citation. A reader, such as your instructor, has the ability to glance at the bottom of the page to learn more about when a book was published or the URL of a website for quick reference. Microsoft Word makes it easy to insert footnotes into your paper.¹

Every time you cite a source for the first time, you use a full footnote.² If you are citing information from the same source that you used in the immediately previous footnote, you can use *Ibid.*, which means “in the same place.” Please see the footnotes at the bottom of this page as an example.³ When you cite a source for which you already provided a full footnote somewhere earlier in the paper, you may simply use the last name of the author(s) followed by the correct punctuation and the page number.⁴

Footnoting also allows you to add comments, when you have a point of information you want your reader to know, but the information would interrupt the flow of the your writing, you may place a comment or a “see” reference in a footnote.⁵

Formatting is important. Pay close attention to the following details:
- Each footnote begins with a reference number, ordered sequentially.
- Indent only the first line of each footnote by ½ inch.
- Single space within footnotes.
- Leave a blank line between footnotes.
- Closely follow guides and examples for formatting and punctuation. Most elements are separated by commas.

Bibliography

The bibliography is the last page (or pages) of your research paper. It offers your reader an alphabetized list of cited sources for easy reference. An example is provided on page 8 of this handout. Formatting is important. Pay close attention to the following details:

- Label the first page of the bibliography, Bibliography, at the top, center of the page.
- Leave two blank lines between the label and the first entry.
- Single space lines within entries.
- Use a hanging indent so that run-over lines within an entry are indented by ½ inch.
- Within any entry, list authors in the order their names appear in the source.
- Invert only the name of the first listed author for each entry (last name, first name).
- Leave one blank line between entries.
- Alphabetize the entire list of entries by the last name of each entry’s first author (or first significant word if no author)
- Closely follow guides and examples for formatting and punctuation. Most elements are separated by periods.

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3. Ibid., 7.

4. Barlow, 11.

5. The author makes interesting comparisons between different styles of citation, including MLA, APA, and Chicago/Turabian. For further reading, see, Green, 5-13.
Microsoft Word makes it easy for you to insert footnotes at the end of your sentences. When you finish a sentence containing information that you need to cite in a footnote, (1) make sure the cursor is blinking at the insertion point you want. Then, simply (2) click the References tab in the main menu. From there, (3) click the button to Insert Footnote. Microsoft Word will automatically renumber your footnotes as you use this tool. It will place a superscript number at the insertion point and a matching number in the footnotes area at the bottom of the page.¹ The cursor will jump to the footnote area so you can add the full citation or a brief placeholder to be completed later. Simply double-click the footnote mark or click back in the body of the paper to return to writing or editing your text.

¹. Here’s the corresponding footnote number, placed at the bottom of the page below a solid line divider.

Note: you will need to correct footnote formatting as follows:

- You may need to change the font or the font-size. Follow your instructor’s requirements.
- Indent only the first-line of each footnote by ½ inch.
- Add a single blank line between footnotes.
Bibliography


