



Chicago Style 17th Edition Citations

Chicago Manual Style (CMS) is one of numerous documentation guidelines used for scholarly papers. Chicago is most commonly used in history, social sciences, and the arts.

Footnotes and Endnotes

In CMS, writers use footnotes and endnotes to enable the reader to follow the paper's argument or logic without the interruption of sometimes cumbersome and distracting in-text citations. As opposed to MLA or APA, CMS does not use the author and date in parentheses for in-text citations. Instead, at the end of a quote or paraphrase, you need to use an "add footnote" function that adds citations in sequential order corresponding to the footnote or endnote. Footnotes and endnotes also contain commas, unlike bibliographies or references, which use periods.

Note: Footnotes and endnotes are framed basically the same. However, there are two differences between footnotes and endnotes: 1) Footnotes or endnotes have the author's first name, then last name; while the bibliography or references pages have the last name, then first name. 2) Footnotes are located at the bottom of each page; endnotes are found at the end of the manuscript/paper before the bibliography or references.

In-Text Quote

Footnotes will appear like the one below.

Though, as Applebaum argues, "it seems that the gap between the 'Russian' and 'Ukrainian' scholarly interpretations of the famine is not as great as has sometimes been presented."¹

Note: Make sure to use the insert footnote/endnote function to add footnotes or endnotes. Make sure they are in the same font as text but are 10pt.

¹ Anne Applebaum, *Red Famine: Stalin's War on Ukraine* (New York: Anchor Books, 2017), 422.

Bibliography/References

The alphabetical list of references is labeled “Bibliography” or “References”. There needs to be one blank line between “Bibliography” or “References” and the first entry. Entries should always be in alphabetical order by the first word in the title of the citation. The references within the bibliography/references are formatted with a hanging indent.

The following is a limited list of citations you may encounter with examples. For a more comprehensive list, use the 17th edition of the Chicago Manual of Style or *A Pocket Guide to Writing in History* by Mary Lynn Rampolla (copies are available in the Excel Multiliteracy Center). Unlike APA or MLA, Chicago does not double-space the entries, but there is a space between entries.

Book with One Author

Kerouac, Jack. *The Dharma Bums*. New York: Viking Press, 1958.

Online Periodicals (Journal, Magazine, And Newspaper Articles)

Keng, Shao-Hsun, Chun-Hung Lin, and Peter F. Orazem. “Expanding College Access in Taiwan, 1978–2014: Effects on Graduate Quality and Income Inequality.” *Journal of Human Capital* 11, no. 1 (Spring 2017): 1–34. <https://doi.org/10.1086/690235>.

Webpage

Heck, Richard Kimberly. “About the Philosophical Gourmet Report.” Last modified August 5, 2016. <http://rgheck.frege.org/philosophy/aboutpgr.php>.

News or Magazine Articles

Manjoo, Farhad. “Snap Makes a Bet on the Cultural Supremacy of the Camera.” *New York Times*, March 8, 2017. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/08/technology/snap-makes-a-bet-on-the-cultural-supremacy-of-the-camera.html>.

eBooks (Online and Digital Books)

Weston, Anthony. *A Rulebook for Arguments*, 4th ed. Indianapolis: Hackett, 2010. Kindle.

For online books, like Vital Source or Google Books, put the URL at the end of the citation.

Films and Video Recordings

Shanley, John Patrick, dir. *Joe Versus the Volcano*. 1990; Burbank, CA: Warner Home Video, 2002. DVD.

YouTube Videos

Bellaimey, John. “The Five Major World Religions.” *YouTube*. November 14, 2013. Video, 11:09. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m6dCxo7t_aE.

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