Citations: Chicago Manual of Style

What do I Need to Cite?

Any source of intellectual property that serves to inform, inspire, or contribute to your own product needs to be acknowledged. Whose expressions, ideas, research, conclusions, or creative content is it? When it isn't yours, you need to cite your source. This includes:

-All quotations (wording taken directly from another source)

-All paraphrased ideas

-Facts that are not common knowledge—if you can find it on multiple easily found internet sources (or on Wikipedia), it is probably common knowledge

-All pictures, graphics, poems, or other pieces of art that you did not create yourself

Internet Sources:

Many internet sources are not reliable or credible for academic research. If you cannot fulfill most of the criteria needed for a citation for an internet source (especially things such as author and date), the source is probably not credible. Try to find the site where the source (picture, article etc.) would have originated (publication website, museum, etc.).

What is Chicago Style?

Chicago style citations are made in either **footnotes**, which appear at the end of each page, or **endnotes**, which appear at the end of the document. Footnotes are generally preferred, but ask the professor what he favors. A footnote is noted by a number that is superscripted in the text, following the punctuation.

Notes differ from their corresponding bibliographic entry. After a source is cited once (*primary* note), the subsequent notes are also different (*secondary* notes). Quotations are treated in the same manner as any other citation style, and the same things need to be cited.

If you get to a print journal article through JSTOR, or other similar databases, cite it as a print article.

Book

Bib: Lucan. *Pharsalia*. Translated by Jane Wilson Joyce. Ithaca, NY: Cornel UP, 1993.

Primary: Lucan, *Pharsalia,* trans. Jane Wilson Joyce (Ithaca NY: Cornell UP, 1993), 45-48.

Secondary: Lucan, *Pharsalia*, 45-48.

Journal Article

Bib: Brubaker, Bill. "New Health Center Targets County's Uninsured Patients." *Washington Post* (2007): 24-26.

Primary: Bill Brubaker, "New Health Center Targets County's Uninsured Patients," *Washington Post* (2007): 24-26.

Secondary: Brubaker, "New Health Center Targets County's Uninsured Patients," pp. 24-26.

Image

Bib: da Vinci, Leonardo. *Mona Lisa*. 1503-1505. Louvre, Paris. May 21 2008 <www.louvre.fr/>.

Primary: Leonardo da Vinci, , *Mona Lisa*, 1505-1503. May 21 2008 <www.louvre.fr/>.

Secondary: da Vinci, *Mona Lisa.*

Internet Article from Online Database

Bib: Gottschall, Jonathan. "Hidden Histories." *The Boston Globe* (2008):4-5.http://www.
  boston.com/bostonglobe/ideas/articles/2008/09/28/hidden_histories (accessed Jan 5, 2009).

Primary: Jonathan Gottschall, "Hidden Histories," *The Boston Globe* (2008),4-5, www.boston.com/ bostonglobe,
  (accessed Jan 5, 2009), 4-5.

Secondary: Gottschall, "Hidden Histories," 4.

Following is a sample of text with footnotes:

Margaret Randolph Higgonet organizes a unique collection of essays on the effect of the World Wars on suffrage movements across the globe.[1] She expounds the "Double Helix" argument which suggests that wartime reforms were only short-term and were merely "interruptions of 'normal' gender relations. The nation called upon women to change their roles only for the duration." [2] Two Scholars of the French movement, Steve C. Hause and Anne R. Kenney, present an overview of the periodicals, organizations, and legislation which allowed this movement to succeed. [3] They argue that Frenchwomen's suffrage and social policies were valued equally to these women. Paul Smith contends that Frenchwomen were at a major disadvantage due to the Civil Codes and other legislative decrees.[4]

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[1] Higonnet, *Behind the Lines: Gender and the Two World Wars*, (Yale University Press, 1987), 31.
[2] Ibid, 85.
[3] Hause, *Women's Suffrage and Social Politics in the French Third Republic*, 176.
[4] Smith, *The British Women's Suffrage Campaign*,67.

***Please note the placement of the in-text note numbering, the primary note in note #1, the use of "Ibid" in #2, and the secondary notes in note #3 and #4.