

# A Quick Guide to Chicago Style

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The most commonly used form of Chicago style is the ‘Humanities style’ which includes notes and a bibliography. This handout outlines the basic formatting requirements for each component.

## ***The in-text citation***

Citations (numbers in superscript) must always follow a direct or indirect quote. The detailed bibliographic information is then put in a footnote.

### **Example: Direct quote**

#### Text

Women have traditionally and historically been condemned for being “carnal, fleshy, and earthy.”<sup>1</sup>

#### Footnote

1. Carol Christ, “Why Women Need the Goddess,” Ariadne Institute, <http://www.goddessariadne.org/whywomenneedthegoddess.htm>.

### **Example: Paraphrase**

#### Text

Among the many prejudices and misconceptions surrounding new religious movements is the idea that all new religious movements are associated with belief in some form of the divine or the supernatural.<sup>2</sup>

#### Footnote

2. Lorne Dawson, *Comprehending Cults* (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2006), 20-21.

## ***Detailed Footnotes***

The first time you cite a source, you should use its complete bibliographic information.

### **Example: Book with one author**

3. Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring* (New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1962), 137.

### **Example: Article on JSTOR**

4. Brittany Barron, “Ice cream as the solution to all problems: An empirical study,” *Journal of Applied Nutrition* 32, no.1 (2006): 103, <http://www.jstor.org/>.

### **Example: Section from an anthology/edited book**

5. Joshua Brown, “The Graphic Fight: New York Political Cartoonists and the Spanish Civil War,” in *Facing Fascism: New York and the Spanish Civil War*, eds. Peter N. Carroll and James D. Fernandez (New York: NYU Press, 2007), 148.

## Short Form Footnotes

If a source is used more than once in your paper (and therefore, footnoted again), it can be sourced in short form. The short form usually consists of the author's last name and the page number that corresponds to the relevant information. Note that if the title of the work is the title of the collection (as in *Silent Spring*), the title is italicized. If the work is an article that is part of a larger collection, the title is put in quotations. Relevant page numbers are added as well:

3. Carson, *Silent Spring*, 123.
4. Barron, "Ice cream as a solution," 105.
5. Brown, "The Graphic Fight," 150.

## The Bibliography

At the end of your paper, you will have to provide a complete list of the sources you have used. The list should be in alphabetical order by the last name of the first author. Entries should have two spaces between each other, but the source itself should be single spaced. Second or third lines within the citation of the source should be indented.

Barron, Brittany. "Ice cream as the solution to all problems: An empirical study." *Journal of Applied Nutrition* 32, no. 1 (2006): 103-114. <http://www.jstor.org/>.

Brown, Joshua. "The Graphic Fight: New York Political Cartoonists and the Spanish Civil War." In *Facing Fascism: New York and the Spanish Civil War*. Edited by Peter N. Carroll and James D. Fernandez, 148-157. New York: NYU Press, 2007.

Carson, Rachel. *Silent Spring*. New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1962.

## More information:

For more on Chicago style, check out these websites or consult your academic librarian.

<http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/home.html>

[http://www.douglas.bc.ca/\\_shared/assets/chicago39248.pdf](http://www.douglas.bc.ca/_shared/assets/chicago39248.pdf)

[http://www.lib.sfu.ca/researchhelp/writing/citing\\_guides/chicago.htm](http://www.lib.sfu.ca/researchhelp/writing/citing_guides/chicago.htm)