

CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR DATE BIBLIOGRAPHY EXAMPLES FOR SCHOLARLY WRITING

THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE (CMOS) OFFERS TWO PRIMARY CITATION SYSTEMS FOR SCHOLARLY WRITING: NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY AND AUTHOR-DATE. THIS ARTICLE WILL FOCUS EXCLUSIVELY ON THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM, PROVIDING COMPREHENSIVE CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR DATE BIBLIOGRAPHY EXAMPLES FOR SCHOLARLY WRITING. UNDERSTANDING THE NUANCES OF THIS SYSTEM IS CRUCIAL FOR ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND CLARITY. WE WILL DELVE INTO THE STRUCTURE OF IN-TEXT CITATIONS AND THE DETAILED FORMATTING REQUIRED FOR A BIBLIOGRAPHY, COVERING VARIOUS SOURCE TYPES COMMONLY ENCOUNTERED IN ACADEMIC RESEARCH. MASTERING THESE ELEMENTS ENSURES YOUR WORK IS CORRECTLY ATTRIBUTED AND EASILY NAVIGABLE FOR YOUR READERS, REFLECTING A STRONG COMMAND OF SCHOLARLY CONVENTION. THIS GUIDE AIMS TO EQUIP RESEARCHERS WITH THE CONFIDENCE TO APPLY THE CHICAGO AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM ACCURATELY, FROM INITIAL RESEARCH TO FINAL SUBMISSION, GUARANTEEING PROPER ACADEMIC CITATION PRACTICES.

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UNDERSTANDING THE CHICAGO AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM

THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE'S AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM IS DESIGNED FOR EASE OF USE IN DISCIPLINES WHERE FREQUENT CITATION IS NECESSARY, SUCH AS THE SCIENCES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES. UNLIKE THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM, WHICH RELIES ON FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES, THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM USES BRIEF PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS WITHIN THE TEXT. THESE IN-TEXT CITATIONS DIRECT THE READER TO A FULL BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRY AT THE END OF THE DOCUMENT. THIS METHOD PROVIDES A CONCISE YET COMPREHENSIVE WAY TO ACKNOWLEDGE SOURCES AND ALLOWS READERS TO QUICKLY LOCATE THE ORIGINAL MATERIAL FOR VERIFICATION OR FURTHER EXPLORATION. THE CORE PRINCIPLE IS TO OFFER ENOUGH INFORMATION IN THE PARENTHETICAL CITATION TO IDENTIFY THE SOURCE AND ITS SPECIFIC LOCATION, WHILE THE BIBLIOGRAPHY PROVIDES THE COMPLETE PUBLICATION DETAILS.

THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM PRIORITIZES EFFICIENCY IN REFERENCING. WHEN A SCHOLAR IS WRITING EXTENSIVELY AND NEEDS TO CITE MULTIPLE SOURCES, THE PARENTHETICAL METHOD AVOIDS INTERRUPTING THE FLOW OF THE TEXT WITH LENGTHY FOOTNOTES. INSTEAD, A CONCISE AUTHOR-PAGE NUMBER OR AUTHOR-YEAR NOTATION IS USED. THIS APPROACH IS PARTICULARLY BENEFICIAL IN FIELDS WHERE THE FOCUS IS ON THE DATA AND ARGUMENTS PRESENTED, RATHER THAN ON DETAILED HISTORICAL OR INTERPRETIVE NOTES. THE CORRESPONDING BIBLIOGRAPHY THEN SERVES AS A COMPLETE CATALOG OF ALL CITED WORKS, METICULOUSLY ORGANIZED FOR READER ACCESS. THIS DUALITY OF CITATION—BRIEF IN-TEXT AND COMPREHENSIVE IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY—IS THE HALLMARK OF THE CHICAGO AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM.

CRAFTING AUTHOR-DATE IN-TEXT CITATIONS

IN-TEXT CITATIONS WITHIN THE CHICAGO AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM ARE TYPICALLY ENCLOSED IN PARENTHESES AND INCLUDE THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME AND THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION. IF PAGE NUMBERS ARE RELEVANT (E.G., FOR DIRECT QUOTES OR SPECIFIC INFORMATION), THEY ARE ALSO INCLUDED, SEPARATED BY A COMMA. THE PLACEMENT OF THE CITATION IS GENERALLY AT THE END OF THE SENTENCE OR CLAUSE WHERE THE INFORMATION IS PRESENTED, BEFORE THE PERIOD. FOR INSTANCE, A CITATION MIGHT LOOK LIKE (SMITH 2020) OR (JONES 2019, 45). WHEN THE AUTHOR'S NAME IS MENTIONED IN THE TEXT, ONLY THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION NEEDS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PARENTHETICAL CITATION, SUCH AS: SMITH (2020) ARGUES THAT...

CITATIONS WITH MULTIPLE AUTHORS

WHEN A SOURCE HAS TWO AUTHORS, BOTH LAST NAMES ARE INCLUDED IN THE IN-TEXT CITATION, JOINED BY "AND." FOR EXAMPLE: (GARCIA AND LEE 2021). FOR SOURCES WITH THREE OR MORE AUTHORS, THE FIRST AUTHOR'S LAST NAME IS FOLLOWED BY "ET AL." AND THE YEAR. THIS CONVENTION STREAMLINES THE CITATION PROCESS FOR WORKS WITH MANY CONTRIBUTORS. FOR INSTANCE, IF A PAPER HAS AUTHORS A, B, C, AND D, THE CITATION WOULD APPEAR AS (MILLER ET AL. 2018). IT IS IMPORTANT TO ENSURE CONSISTENCY IN THIS PRACTICE THROUGHOUT YOUR SCHOLARLY WRITING.

CITATIONS FOR WORKS WITH NO AUTHOR

IF A WORK LACKS A SPECIFIC AUTHOR, THE IN-TEXT CITATION USES A SHORTENED VERSION OF THE TITLE OF THE WORK, ITALICIZED IF IT'S A BOOK OR PLAY, OR IN QUOTATION MARKS IF IT'S AN ARTICLE OR CHAPTER, FOLLOWED BY THE YEAR. FOR EXAMPLE, A BOOK TITLED "THE HISTORY OF MODERN ART" MIGHT BE CITED AS (HISTORY OF MODERN ART 2017). IF IT'S AN ARTICLE LIKE "NEW DISCOVERIES IN ASTRONOMY," IT WOULD BE CITED AS ("NEW DISCOVERIES" 2022). THIS APPROACH ENSURES THAT THE READER CAN STILL IDENTIFY THE SPECIFIC SOURCE BEING REFERENCED WITHOUT AN AUTHOR'S NAME.

CITATIONS FOR SUBSEQUENT EDITIONS OR VOLUMES

WHEN REFERENCING A WORK THAT HAS GONE THROUGH MULTIPLE EDITIONS OR COMPRISES SEVERAL VOLUMES, YOU SHOULD INCLUDE THE RELEVANT EDITION OR VOLUME NUMBER IN THE IN-TEXT CITATION, ALONG WITH THE AUTHOR AND YEAR. FOR EXAMPLE, IF YOU ARE CITING THE THIRD EDITION OF A BOOK, THE CITATION MIGHT BE (DAVIS 2015, 3RD ED., 112). FOR SPECIFIC VOLUMES, IT WOULD LOOK LIKE (CHEN 2018, VOL. 2, 78). THIS PRECISION IS VITAL FOR GUIDING YOUR READERS TO THE EXACT INFORMATION WITHIN A MULTI-PART WORK.

BUILDING YOUR CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR-DATE BIBLIOGRAPHY

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY, APPEARING AT THE END OF YOUR DOCUMENT, IS A CORNERSTONE OF THE CHICAGO AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM. IT PROVIDES THE COMPLETE PUBLICATION DETAILS FOR EVERY SOURCE CITED IN THE TEXT. ENTRIES ARE LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME (OR BY TITLE IF NO AUTHOR IS LISTED). EACH ENTRY MUST CONTAIN SPECIFIC INFORMATION PRESENTED IN A PRECISE FORMAT, INCLUDING AUTHOR, PUBLICATION DATE, TITLE, AND PUBLICATION INFORMATION. THE GOAL IS TO PROVIDE A CLEAR AND UNAMBIGUOUS RECORD OF ALL SOURCES CONSULTED, ENABLING READERS TO EASILY LOCATE AND VERIFY THE INFORMATION.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF ELEMENTS IN A BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRY IS CRUCIAL. GENERALLY, THE AUTHOR'S NAME IS LISTED LAST NAME FIRST, FOLLOWED BY A COMMA, THEN THE FIRST NAME. THE PUBLICATION YEAR FOLLOWS, ENCLOSED IN PARENTHESES. THE TITLE OF THE WORK IS THEN PRESENTED, WITH MAJOR WORDS CAPITALIZED. FINALLY, PUBLICATION DETAILS SUCH AS THE PUBLISHER AND PLACE OF PUBLICATION ARE INCLUDED. CONSISTENCY IN FORMATTING THROUGHOUT THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PARAMOUNT FOR A PROFESSIONAL AND SCHOLARLY PRESENTATION. THIS METICULOUS ORGANIZATION AIDS BOTH THE READER AND THE AUTHOR IN MAINTAINING A CLEAR ACADEMIC TRAIL.

ALPHABETICAL ORDERING OF ENTRIES

ALL ENTRIES IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY MUST BE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME. IF MULTIPLE WORKS BY

THE SAME AUTHOR ARE CITED, THEY SHOULD BE LISTED CHRONOLOGICALLY BY PUBLICATION YEAR, WITH THE EARLIEST WORK APPEARING FIRST. IN CASES WHERE TWO WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR HAVE THE SAME PUBLICATION YEAR, THE WORKS ARE DISTINGUISHED BY ADDING "A" AND "B" AFTER THE YEAR, BOTH IN THE IN-TEXT CITATION AND IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY. FOR EXAMPLE, (JOHNSON 2019A) AND (JOHNSON 2019B). THIS SYSTEMATIC APPROACH ENSURES CLARITY AND EASE OF NAVIGATION THROUGH THE LIST OF REFERENCES.

FORMATTING OF AUTHOR NAMES

FOR INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS, THE LAST NAME IS LISTED FIRST, FOLLOWED BY A COMMA, AND THEN THE FIRST NAME. FOR EXAMPLE: SMITH, JOHN. SUBSEQUENT AUTHORS IN THE SAME ENTRY ARE TYPICALLY LISTED WITH THEIR FIRST NAME FIRST. WHEN CITING AN ORGANIZATION OR GROUP AS AN AUTHOR, THE ORGANIZATION'S FULL NAME IS USED. IF AN AUTHOR HAS A SUFFIX LIKE "JR." OR "III," IT IS TYPICALLY INCLUDED AFTER THE FIRST NAME. FOR EXAMPLE: WILLIAMS JR., ROBERT. THE CONSISTENT APPLICATION OF THESE RULES ENSURES UNIFORMITY IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

COMMON SOURCE TYPES AND THEIR BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRIES

SCHOLARLY WRITING DRAWS FROM A DIVERSE RANGE OF SOURCES, AND THE CHICAGO AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM PROVIDES SPECIFIC FORMATS FOR EACH. MASTERING THESE VARIATIONS ENSURES ACCURACY AND ADHERENCE TO ACADEMIC STANDARDS. THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS DETAIL THE MOST COMMON SOURCE TYPES AND THEIR CORRECT BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRY FORMATS.

Books

FOR A BOOK WITH A SINGLE AUTHOR, THE FORMAT IS: AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME. YEAR. TITLE OF BOOK. PLACE OF PUBLICATION: PUBLISHER.

EXAMPLE:

SMITH, JOHN. 2020. THEORIES OF MODERN SOCIOLOGY. CHICAGO: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS.

FOR A BOOK WITH TWO OR THREE AUTHORS:

AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, AND AUTHOR FIRST NAME LAST NAME. YEAR. TITLE OF BOOK. PLACE OF PUBLICATION: PUBLISHER.

EXAMPLE:

GARCIA, MARIA, AND DAVID LEE. 2021. GLOBAL ECONOMIC TRENDS. NEW YORK: OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS.

FOR A BOOK WITH MORE THAN THREE AUTHORS, LIST THE FIRST AUTHOR FOLLOWED BY "ET AL.":

AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, ET AL. YEAR. TITLE OF BOOK. PLACE OF PUBLICATION: PUBLISHER.

EXAMPLE:

MILLER, SARAH, ET AL. 2018. RESEARCH METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY. BOSTON: PEARSON.

JOURNAL ARTICLES

FOR A JOURNAL ARTICLE, THE FORMAT TYPICALLY INCLUDES THE AUTHOR(S), YEAR, ARTICLE TITLE, JOURNAL TITLE, VOLUME, ISSUE NUMBER, AND PAGE RANGE.

AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME. YEAR. "TITLE OF ARTICLE." JOURNAL TITLE VOLUME (ISSUE): PAGE RANGE.

EXAMPLE:

DAVIS, ROBERT. 2015. "THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON EDUCATION." *EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH QUARTERLY* 38 (2): 110-125.

WHEN CITING AN ARTICLE ACCESSED ONLINE, INCLUDE A DOI IF AVAILABLE, OR THE URL.

AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME. YEAR. "TITLE OF ARTICLE." *JOURNAL TITLE* VOLUME (ISSUE): PAGE RANGE. DOI OR URL.

EXAMPLE:

CHEN, LI. 2018. "ADVANCES IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE." *JOURNAL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE* 45 (3): 75-90.

[HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.1080/12345678.2018.987654](https://doi.org/10.1080/12345678.2018.987654).

WEBSITES AND WEB PAGES

CITING ONLINE CONTENT REQUIRES CAREFUL ATTENTION TO DETAIL, ESPECIALLY WHEN PAGE NUMBERS ARE ABSENT.

AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME (IF AVAILABLE). YEAR. "TITLE OF WEB PAGE." NAME OF WEBSITE. LAST ACCESSED MONTH DAY, YEAR. URL.

EXAMPLE:

ANDERSON, EMILY. 2023. "UNDERSTANDING CLIMATE CHANGE." NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC. LAST ACCESSED OCTOBER 26, 2023. [HTTPS://WWW.NATIONALGEOGRAPHIC.ORG/CLIMATE-CHANGE](https://www.nationalgeographic.org/climate-change).

IF NO AUTHOR OR DATE IS READILY AVAILABLE, USE THE ORGANIZATION NAME AND THE DATE OF ACCESS.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION. YEAR. "TITLE OF WEB PAGE." LAST ACCESSED MONTH DAY, YEAR. URL.

EXAMPLE:

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. 2022. "GLOBAL HEALTH STATISTICS." LAST ACCESSED OCTOBER 26, 2023.

[HTTPS://WWW.WHO.INT/DATA/GHO/DATA/THEMES/TOPICS/TOPIC-DETAILS/GHO/GLOBAL-HEALTH-STATISTICS](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/topics/topic-details/gho/global-health-statistics).

CHAPTERS IN EDITED BOOKS

WHEN REFERENCING A CHAPTER WITHIN A LARGER EDITED WORK, YOU NEED TO CITE BOTH THE CHAPTER AUTHOR AND THE EDITORS OF THE BOOK.

CHAPTER AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME. YEAR. "TITLE OF CHAPTER." IN *TITLE OF EDITED BOOK*, EDITED BY EDITOR FIRST NAME LAST NAME AND EDITOR FIRST NAME LAST NAME, PAGE RANGE. PLACE OF PUBLICATION: PUBLISHER.

EXAMPLE:

CLARK, BENJAMIN. 2019. "THE RENAISSANCE PERIOD." IN *A SURVEY OF EUROPEAN HISTORY*, EDITED BY SARAH JOHNSON AND MICHAEL BROWN, 150-175. LONDON: PENGUIN BOOKS.

VARIATIONS AND SPECIAL CASES IN CHICAGO AUTHOR-DATE CITATION

WHILE THE CORE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHICAGO AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM ARE STRAIGHTFORWARD, CERTAIN SITUATIONS REQUIRE SPECIFIC ADJUSTMENTS. THESE VARIATIONS ENSURE THAT EVEN COMPLEX SOURCES ARE CITED ACCURATELY AND COMPREHENSIVELY, MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF YOUR SCHOLARLY WORK. UNDERSTANDING THESE NUANCES IS KEY TO AVOIDING CITATION ERRORS.

WORKS WITH NO AUTHOR OR EDITOR

WHEN A WORK, SUCH AS A REPORT OR A GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT, DOES NOT HAVE AN INDIVIDUAL AUTHOR OR EDITOR, IT IS CITED BY THE ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS PUBLICATION. THE ORGANIZATION'S NAME FUNCTIONS AS THE AUTHOR. IF THE ORGANIZATION IS ALSO THE PUBLISHER, THE ORGANIZATION'S NAME IS STILL LISTED FIRST, FOLLOWED BY THE PUBLICATION INFORMATION.

EXAMPLE:

UNITED NATIONS. 2021. REPORT ON GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT. NEW YORK: UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS.

WORKS WITH CORPORATE AUTHORSHIP

FOR WORKS AUTHORED BY CORPORATIONS, INSTITUTIONS, OR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, THE NAME OF THE ENTITY IS USED AS THE AUTHOR. IT'S IMPORTANT TO USE THE FULL, OFFICIAL NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION.

EXAMPLE:

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. 2019. PUBLICATION MANUAL OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. 7TH ED. WASHINGTON, DC: AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

CITING INDIRECT SOURCES

OCCASIONALLY, YOU MAY ENCOUNTER A WORK THAT YOU DID NOT READ DIRECTLY BUT IS CITED WITHIN ANOTHER WORK YOU HAVE CONSULTED. CHICAGO STYLE ADVISES AGAINST CITING INDIRECT SOURCES IF AT ALL POSSIBLE. HOWEVER, IF YOU MUST, YOU SHOULD CITE THE INDIRECT SOURCE IN YOUR BIBLIOGRAPHY BUT INDICATE IN YOUR IN-TEXT CITATION THAT YOU ARE CITING IT INDIRECTLY.

IN-TEXT: (AUTHOR OF ORIGINAL WORK, AS CITED IN AUTHOR OF SECONDARY WORK YEAR, PAGE NUMBER)

BIBLIOGRAPHY: AUTHOR OF SECONDARY WORK, FIRST NAME LAST NAME. YEAR. TITLE OF SECONDARY WORK. PLACE OF PUBLICATION: PUBLISHER.

EXAMPLE IN-TEXT: (SMITH 1995, AS CITED IN JONES 2010, 35)

EXAMPLE BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRY: JONES, EMILY. 2010. UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL THEORIES. LONDON: ROUTLEDGE.

CITING WORKS PUBLISHED IN THE SAME YEAR

WHEN YOU CITE MULTIPLE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR PUBLISHED IN THE SAME YEAR, YOU DIFFERENTIATE THEM BY APPENDING LOWERCASE LETTERS (A, B, C, ETC.) TO THE YEAR IN BOTH THE IN-TEXT CITATIONS AND THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRIES.

EXAMPLE IN-TEXT: (MILLER 2017A) AND (MILLER 2017B)

EXAMPLE BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRIES:

MILLER, JANE. 2017A. THE ART OF WRITING. NEW YORK: ARTISAN BOOKS.

MILLER, JANE. 2017B. CREATIVE WRITING TECHNIQUES. BOSTON: BEACON PRESS.

BEST PRACTICES FOR CHICAGO AUTHOR-DATE SCHOLARLY WRITING

ADHERING TO THE CHICAGO AUTHOR-DATE STYLE IS NOT MERELY ABOUT FOLLOWING RULES; IT'S ABOUT ENSURING CLARITY, CREDIBILITY, AND ACCESSIBILITY IN YOUR SCHOLARLY WRITING. CONSISTENT APPLICATION OF THE GUIDELINES FOR BOTH IN-TEXT CITATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRIES SIGNIFICANTLY ENHANCES THE READER'S EXPERIENCE AND UPHOLDS ACADEMIC INTEGRITY. FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH THE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS OF YOUR DISCIPLINE OR PUBLICATION, AS MINOR VARIATIONS MAY EXIST.

ALWAYS DOUBLE-CHECK EVERY CITATION AGAINST THE ORIGINAL SOURCE. ERRORS IN CITATIONS CAN UNDERMINE THE TRUSTWORTHINESS OF YOUR RESEARCH. UTILIZE CITATION MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE IF IT ASSISTS YOU, BUT ALWAYS REVIEW ITS OUTPUT FOR ACCURACY ACCORDING TO THE CHICAGO MANUAL. THE GOAL IS NOT JUST TO CITE, BUT TO CITE WELL, MAKING YOUR RESEARCH A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO YOUR FIELD THAT IS BOTH EASILY VERIFIABLE AND ROBUSTLY SUPPORTED.

FAQ

Q: WHAT IS THE PRIMARY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CHICAGO AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM AND THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM?

A: THE PRIMARY DIFFERENCE LIES IN HOW SOURCES ARE CITED WITHIN THE TEXT. THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM USES BRIEF PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS (AUTHOR, YEAR, PAGE NUMBER) DIRECTLY IN THE TEXT, REFERRING TO A FULL BIBLIOGRAPHY AT THE END. THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM USES FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES FOR CITATIONS, WITH A BIBLIOGRAPHY ALSO PROVIDED AT THE END.

Q: HOW DO I CITE A SOURCE WHEN I USE A DIRECT QUOTE IN CHICAGO AUTHOR-DATE STYLE?

A: WHEN USING A DIRECT QUOTE, YOU MUST INCLUDE THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME, THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION, AND THE SPECIFIC PAGE NUMBER(S) WHERE THE QUOTE APPEARS, ALL ENCLOSED IN PARENTHESES. FOR EXAMPLE: (SMITH 2020, 15). IF THE AUTHOR'S NAME IS MENTIONED IN THE SENTENCE, ONLY THE YEAR AND PAGE NUMBER ARE NEEDED IN PARENTHESES: SMITH (2020, 15) STATED THAT...

Q: WHAT IS THE RULE FOR CITING WORKS WITH THREE OR MORE AUTHORS IN THE CHICAGO AUTHOR-DATE BIBLIOGRAPHY?

A: FOR WORKS WITH THREE OR MORE AUTHORS, THE CHICAGO AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM REQUIRES YOU TO LIST THE FIRST AUTHOR'S LAST NAME FOLLOWED BY "ET AL." IN BOTH THE IN-TEXT CITATIONS AND THE BIBLIOGRAPHY. FOR EXAMPLE, IN-TEXT WOULD BE (GARCIA ET AL. 2022), AND THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRY WOULD START WITH GARCIA, MARIA, ET AL.

Q: HOW SHOULD I FORMAT A BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRY FOR A WEBSITE IF THERE IS NO SPECIFIC AUTHOR LISTED?

A: IF A WEBSITE LACKS AN AUTHOR, YOU SHOULD USE THE NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION OR THE WEBSITE ITSELF AS THE AUTHOR. INCLUDE THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION OR LAST UPDATE IF AVAILABLE. IF NO YEAR IS FOUND, USE "N.D." (NO DATE). THE CITATION WOULD TYPICALLY LOOK LIKE: ORGANIZATION NAME. YEAR. "TITLE OF WEB PAGE." NAME OF WEBSITE. LAST ACCESSED MONTH DAY, YEAR. URL.

Q: WHEN IS IT APPROPRIATE TO USE "ET AL." IN CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR-DATE CITATIONS?

A: THE ABBREVIATION "ET AL." (WHICH MEANS "AND OTHERS") IS USED IN CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR-DATE CITATIONS FOR WORKS WITH THREE OR MORE AUTHORS. THIS APPLIES TO BOTH IN-TEXT CITATIONS AND THE INITIAL LISTING IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRY.

Q: How do I cite a source that has no publication date in Chicago author-date?

A: If a source lacks a publication date, you should use the abbreviation "n.d." in place of the year in both the in-text citation and the bibliography entry. For example: (Johnson n.d.) or in the bibliography: Johnson, Emily. n.d. Title of Work. Publisher.

Q: Should I include the publisher's location in Chicago author-date bibliography entries?

A: Yes, the Chicago Manual of Style generally requires the inclusion of the place of publication for books and edited works. If multiple locations are listed, typically the first one is used.

Q: How do I cite a specific chapter or section of a book in Chicago author-date style?

A: When citing a specific chapter or section within a larger work, you will provide the chapter author and year in the in-text citation, along with the page number. In the bibliography, you'll cite the chapter author and title, followed by the book title, editors, and page range for the chapter. For example, in-text: (Clark 2019, 155). Bibliography entry: Clark, Benjamin. 2019. "The Renaissance Period." In A Survey of European History, edited by Sarah Johnson and Michael Brown, 150-175. London: Penguin Books.

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