

CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR DATE BIBLIOGRAPHY EXAMPLES FOR THESES

CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR DATE BIBLIOGRAPHY EXAMPLES FOR THESES

CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR DATE BIBLIOGRAPHY EXAMPLES FOR THESES ARE CRUCIAL FOR ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND CLEAR COMMUNICATION IN SCHOLARLY WRITING. THIS COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE PROVIDES DETAILED EXPLANATIONS AND PRACTICAL EXAMPLES FOR CONSTRUCTING ACCURATE BIBLIOGRAPHIES ACCORDING TO THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE'S AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM, SPECIFICALLY TAILORED FOR THESIS WRITERS. UNDERSTANDING THE NUANCES OF CITING VARIOUS SOURCE TYPES, FROM BOOKS AND JOURNAL ARTICLES TO WEBSITES AND ARCHIVAL MATERIALS, IS ESSENTIAL FOR AVOIDING PLAGIARISM AND ENABLING READERS TO LOCATE YOUR SOURCES. WE WILL DELVE INTO THE STRUCTURE OF BOTH IN-TEXT CITATIONS AND THE COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY, OFFERING CLARITY ON COMMON CITATION CHALLENGES FACED WHEN PREPARING A THESIS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

UNDERSTANDING THE CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM

KEY COMPONENTS OF A CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR-DATE BIBLIOGRAPHY

CITING BOOKS IN A CHICAGO STYLE BIBLIOGRAPHY

CITING JOURNAL ARTICLES IN A CHICAGO STYLE BIBLIOGRAPHY

CITING WEBSITES AND ONLINE RESOURCES

CITING OTHER COMMON SOURCE TYPES

FORMATTING GUIDELINES FOR YOUR THESIS BIBLIOGRAPHY

COMMON PITFALLS AND HOW TO AVOID THEM

UNDERSTANDING THE CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM

THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE (CMOS) OFFERS TWO PRIMARY CITATION SYSTEMS: NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY AND AUTHOR-DATE. FOR THESES AND DISSERTATIONS, THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM IS OFTEN PREFERRED DUE TO ITS CONCISENESS AND DIRECTNESS. THIS SYSTEM REQUIRES BRIEF PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS WITHIN THE TEXT OF YOUR WORK, WHICH CORRESPOND TO FULL BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRIES LISTED AT THE END. THE AUTHOR-DATE METHOD IS PARTICULARLY USEFUL IN FIELDS LIKE THE SCIENCES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES WHERE FREQUENT REFERENCING IS COMMON, ALLOWING READERS TO QUICKLY IDENTIFY THE SOURCE AND AUTHOR WITHOUT EXTENSIVE FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES.

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM IS TO PROVIDE ENOUGH INFORMATION WITHIN THE PARENTHETICAL CITATION TO DIRECT THE READER TO THE CORRECT ENTRY IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY. THIS TYPICALLY INCLUDES THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME AND THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION. FOR SOURCES WITHOUT PAGE NUMBERS OR WHERE SPECIFIC SECTIONS ARE BEING REFERENCED, ADDITIONAL DETAILS LIKE A CHAPTER TITLE OR SPECIFIC SECTION IDENTIFIER MIGHT BE USED. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ITSELF SERVES AS A COMPLETE, ALPHABETIZED LIST OF ALL SOURCES CITED IN THE TEXT, PRESENTED IN A STANDARDIZED FORMAT.

KEY COMPONENTS OF A CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR-DATE BIBLIOGRAPHY

A CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR-DATE BIBLIOGRAPHY, OFFICIALLY TERMED A "REFERENCE LIST," IS AN ALPHABETIZED COMPILATION OF ALL THE SOURCES YOU HAVE CITED WITHIN YOUR THESIS. EACH ENTRY MUST CONTAIN SPECIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, ALLOWING READERS TO PRECISELY IDENTIFY AND LOCATE THE ORIGINAL WORK. THE CORE COMPONENTS GENERALLY INCLUDE THE AUTHOR'S NAME, PUBLICATION YEAR, TITLE OF THE WORK, AND PUBLICATION DETAILS SUCH AS THE PUBLISHER OR JOURNAL INFORMATION. CONSISTENCY IN FORMATting THESE ELEMENTS IS PARAMOUNT FOR A PROFESSIONAL AND CREDIBLE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE ALPHABETIZATION OF THE REFERENCE LIST IS BASED ON THE FIRST SIGNIFICANT WORD OF EACH ENTRY, WHICH IS USUALLY THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME. IF AN AUTHOR HAS MULTIPLE WORKS CITED, THEY ARE THEN LISTED CHRONOLOGICALLY BY PUBLICATION YEAR. IN CASES WHERE TWO OR MORE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR IN THE SAME YEAR ARE CITED, THE YEARS ARE

DISTINGUISHED BY APPENDING A LOWERCASE LETTER (E.G., 2023A, 2023B). THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS WILL BREAK DOWN HOW TO CONSTRUCT THESE ENTRIES FOR VARIOUS SOURCE TYPES.

CITING BOOKS IN A CHICAGO STYLE BIBLIOGRAPHY

CITING BOOKS IS A FOUNDATIONAL ASPECT OF CREATING A CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR-DATE BIBLIOGRAPHY. THE FORMAT FOR A BOOK GENERALLY INCLUDES THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME, FOLLOWED BY THEIR FIRST NAME, THE PUBLICATION YEAR IN PARENTHESES, THE TITLE OF THE BOOK (ITALICIZED), AND THEN THE PUBLICATION CITY AND PUBLISHER. FOR EXAMPLE, A TYPICAL ENTRY MIGHT LOOK LIKE THIS: SMITH, JOHN. 2022. *THE HISTORY OF CHICAGO*. NEW YORK: ACADEMIC PRESS.

WHEN CITING MULTIPLE EDITIONS OF THE SAME BOOK, YOU SHOULD ALWAYS CITE THE EDITION YOU CONSULTED. IF THE EDITION IS NOT THE FIRST, INCLUDE THE EDITION NUMBER AFTER THE TITLE. FOR EDITED VOLUMES, THE EDITOR'S NAME REPLACES THE AUTHOR'S NAME AND IS TYPICALLY PRECEDED BY "ED." OR "EDS." FOR EXAMPLE: BAKER, JANE, ED. 2021. *READINGS IN SOCIOLOGY*. 3RD ED. LONDON: UNIVERSITY PRESS.

SINGLE-AUTHOR BOOKS

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

BOOKS WITH MULTIPLE AUTHORS

IF A BOOK HAS TWO AUTHORS, LIST BOTH NAMES. FOR THREE OR MORE AUTHORS, LIST THE FIRST AUTHOR'S NAME FOLLOWED BY "ET AL." FOR EXAMPLE:

- TWO AUTHORS: JOHNSON, ROBERT, AND EMILY CARTER. 2020. *URBAN PLANNING CHALLENGES*. BOSTON: CITY BOOKS.
- THREE OR MORE AUTHORS: DAVIS, MARK, ET AL. 2019. *THEORIES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE*. CHICAGO: UNIVERSITY PRESS.

EDITED BOOKS

WHEN CITING AN EDITED BOOK, THE EDITOR(S) ARE LISTED FIRST, FOLLOWED BY "ED." OR "EDS." AND THEN THE PUBLICATION DETAILS. IF YOU ARE CITING A SPECIFIC CHAPTER WITHIN AN EDITED BOOK, YOU WILL ALSO NEED TO INCLUDE THE CHAPTER TITLE AND PAGE NUMBERS.

CITING JOURNAL ARTICLES IN A CHICAGO STYLE BIBLIOGRAPHY

JOURNAL ARTICLES ARE A COMMON SOURCE TYPE IN ACADEMIC RESEARCH, AND THEIR CITATION IN A CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR-DATE BIBLIOGRAPHY REQUIRES SPECIFIC ATTENTION TO DETAIL. THE GENERAL FORMAT INCLUDES THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, PUBLICATION YEAR IN PARENTHESES, THE TITLE OF THE ARTICLE (IN QUOTATION MARKS), THE TITLE OF THE JOURNAL (ITALICIZED), THE VOLUME NUMBER, THE ISSUE NUMBER, AND THE PAGE RANGE OF THE ARTICLE. A TYPICAL EXAMPLE WOULD BE: MILLER, SARAH. 2023. "THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON EDUCATION." *JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH* 45 (2): 112-130.

IT'S IMPORTANT TO BE PRECISE WITH VOLUME AND ISSUE NUMBERS, AS THESE ARE CRITICAL FOR LOCATING THE ARTICLE. IF YOU

ARE CITING AN ARTICLE THAT WAS ACCESSED ONLINE, YOU WILL ALSO NEED TO INCLUDE THE JOURNAL'S DOI (DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER) OR THE URL IF A DOI IS NOT AVAILABLE. THIS ENSURES READERS CAN FIND THE ARTICLE, EVEN IF IT'S NOT IN A PRINT FORMAT.

ARTICLES WITH A DOI

WHEN A DOI IS AVAILABLE, IT IS PREFERRED AS IT PROVIDES A STABLE LINK TO THE ARTICLE. THE FORMAT IS: AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME. YEAR. "ARTICLE TITLE." JOURNAL TITLE VOLUME (ISSUE): PAGE RANGE. DOI.

ARTICLES WITHOUT A DOI (ONLINE)

IF NO DOI IS PROVIDED, USE THE URL OF THE JOURNAL'S WEBSITE WHERE THE ARTICLE CAN BE FOUND. AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME. YEAR. "ARTICLE TITLE." JOURNAL TITLE VOLUME (ISSUE): PAGE RANGE. URL.

CITING WEBSITES AND ONLINE RESOURCES

CITING WEBSITES AND ONLINE RESOURCES IN A CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR-DATE BIBLIOGRAPHY CAN BE CHALLENGING DUE TO THE VARIABILITY OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE. WHEN CITING A WEBPAGE, INCLUDE THE AUTHOR (IF KNOWN), THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION OR LAST UPDATE, THE TITLE OF THE SPECIFIC PAGE, THE WEBSITE'S NAME, AND THE URL. IF AN EXACT PUBLICATION OR UPDATE DATE ISN'T AVAILABLE, USE "N.D." FOR NO DATE. FOR INSTANCE: WHITE, PETER. 2023. "UNDERSTANDING SEO BEST PRACTICES." DIGITAL MARKETING HUB. ACCESSED OCTOBER 26, 2023. [HTTPS://WWW.DIGITALMARKETINGHUB.COM/SEO-PRACTICES](https://www.digitalmarketinghub.com/seo-practices).

FOR CORPORATE OR ORGANIZATIONAL AUTHORS, LIST THE ORGANIZATION'S NAME AS THE AUTHOR. IF THERE IS NO AUTHOR AND NO CLEAR PUBLICATION DATE, STATE "N.D." AFTER THE AUTHOR FIELD. THE ACCESS DATE IS IMPORTANT FOR ONLINE SOURCES AS THEY CAN CHANGE OR BE REMOVED WITHOUT NOTICE.

WEBPAGES WITH KNOWN AUTHORS

AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME. YEAR. "TITLE OF WEBPAGE." WEBSITE NAME. LAST MODIFIED OR PUBLICATION DATE (IF AVAILABLE). ACCESSED MONTH DAY, YEAR. URL.

WEBPAGES WITH CORPORATE AUTHORS

ORGANIZATION NAME. YEAR. "TITLE OF WEBPAGE." WEBSITE NAME. LAST MODIFIED OR PUBLICATION DATE (IF AVAILABLE). ACCESSED MONTH DAY, YEAR. URL.

WEBPAGES WITHOUT DATES

AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME. N.D. "TITLE OF WEBPAGE." WEBSITE NAME. ACCESSED MONTH DAY, YEAR. URL.
OR FOR CORPORATE AUTHORS:
ORGANIZATION NAME. N.D. "TITLE OF WEBPAGE." WEBSITE NAME. ACCESSED MONTH DAY, YEAR. URL.

CITING OTHER COMMON SOURCE TYPES

BEYOND BOOKS AND JOURNAL ARTICLES, THESES OFTEN INCORPORATE A DIVERSE RANGE OF SOURCES, EACH REQUIRING SPECIFIC CITATION FORMATS. THESE CAN INCLUDE DISSERTATIONS, CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, REPORTS, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS, AND EVEN UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS OR INTERVIEWS. ADHERING TO THE CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR-DATE GUIDELINES FOR EACH OF THESE ENSURES COMPLETENESS AND ACCURACY IN YOUR BIBLIOGRAPHY.

FOR EXAMPLE, CITING A DISSERTATION WOULD TYPICALLY INVOLVE THE AUTHOR'S NAME, YEAR, THE DISSERTATION TITLE, AND THE INSTITUTION IT WAS AWARDED FROM, ALONG WITH ITS STATUS (E.G., PhD DISS., MASTER'S THESIS). GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS OFTEN CITE THE AGENCY AS THE AUTHOR. UNDERSTANDING THESE VARIATIONS IS KEY TO A ROBUST BIBLIOGRAPHY. BELOW ARE EXAMPLES FOR SOME LESS COMMON BUT IMPORTANT SOURCE TYPES:

DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

- AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME. YEAR. "TITLE OF DISSERTATION." PhD DISS., UNIVERSITY NAME.
- AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME. YEAR. "TITLE OF THESIS." MASTER'S THESIS, UNIVERSITY NAME.

REPORTS

AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME OR ORGANIZATION NAME. YEAR. TITLE OF REPORT. REPORT NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE). PUBLISHER OR ISSUING BODY.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

ISSUING BODY. YEAR. TITLE OF DOCUMENT. PUBLICATION CITY: PUBLISHER. (INCLUDE RELEVANT REPORT NUMBERS OR SERIES INFORMATION).

INTERVIEWS

FOR UNPUBLISHED INTERVIEWS, THE FORMAT GENERALLY INCLUDES THE INTERVIEWEE'S NAME, THE DATE OF THE INTERVIEW, AND ITS NATURE.

- LAST NAME, FIRST NAME (OF INTERVIEWEE). YEAR. INTERVIEW BY INTERVIEWER'S FIRST NAME LAST NAME. MONTH DAY. PERSONAL COLLECTION OR ARCHIVE LOCATION.
- EXAMPLE: GREEN, ALICE. 2023. INTERVIEW BY ROBERT LEE. OCTOBER 20. PERSONAL COLLECTION.

FORMATTING GUIDELINES FOR YOUR THESIS BIBLIOGRAPHY

PROPER FORMATTING OF YOUR CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR-DATE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS AS CRITICAL AS THE ACCURACY OF THE ENTRIES THEMSELVES. THE REFERENCE LIST SHOULD BE TITLED "REFERENCE LIST" (OR SOMETIMES SIMPLY "REFERENCES") AND PLACED AT THE END OF YOUR THESIS, AFTER THE APPENDIX AND BEFORE THE INDEX, IF ANY. EACH ENTRY SHOULD BE SINGLE-SPACED WITHIN THE ENTRY, WITH A DOUBLE SPACE BETWEEN ENTRIES. THE FIRST LINE OF EACH ENTRY SHOULD BE FLUSH WITH THE LEFT MARGIN, AND SUBSEQUENT LINES SHOULD BE INDENTED (A HANGING INDENT).

ALPHABETIZATION IS BY THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME. IF AN AUTHOR HAS MULTIPLE WORKS, THEY ARE ARRANGED

CHRONOLOGICALLY BY PUBLICATION YEAR. ENSURE CONSISTENT USE OF ITALICS FOR BOOK TITLES AND JOURNAL TITLES, AND QUOTATION MARKS FOR ARTICLE AND CHAPTER TITLES. PAY CLOSE ATTENTION TO PUNCTUATION, AS COMMAS, PERIODS, AND COLONS PLAY SPECIFIC ROLES IN INDICATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIFFERENT PIECES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

ALPHABETIZATION AND SPACING

THE ENTIRE REFERENCE LIST IS ALPHABETIZED BY THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME. IF NO AUTHOR IS LISTED, THE ENTRY IS ALPHABETIZED BY THE FIRST SIGNIFICANT WORD OF THE TITLE (IGNORING ARTICLES LIKE "A," "AN," AND "THE"). ENTRIES ARE SINGLE-SPACED INTERNALLY, WITH A BLANK LINE (DOUBLE SPACE) BETWEEN EACH FULL ENTRY. THE HANGING INDENT IS CRUCIAL FOR READABILITY.

PUNCTUATION AND ITALICIZATION

CORRECT PUNCTUATION IS VITAL. COMMAS SEPARATE ELEMENTS WITHIN AN ENTRY, AND PERIODS TYPICALLY MARK THE END OF AN ENTRY OR MAJOR SECTIONS WITHIN IT. BOOK TITLES AND JOURNAL TITLES ARE ITALICIZED. ARTICLE TITLES, CHAPTER TITLES, AND WEBPAGE TITLES ARE ENCLOSED IN QUOTATION MARKS.

COMMON PITFALLS AND HOW TO AVOID THEM

WHEN COMPILING A CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR-DATE BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR A THESIS, SEVERAL COMMON ERRORS CAN ARISE. ONE OF THE MOST FREQUENT IS INCONSISTENCY IN FORMATTING. FOR INSTANCE, VARYING THE WAY AUTHOR NAMES ARE PRESENTED (E.G., SOMETIMES USING INITIALS, OTHER TIMES FULL NAMES) OR INCONSISTENT USE OF ITALICS AND QUOTATION MARKS CAN DETRACT FROM THE PROFESSIONALISM OF YOUR WORK. ANOTHER COMMON PITFALL IS OMITTING CRUCIAL INFORMATION, SUCH AS PUBLICATION DATES FOR ONLINE SOURCES OR PAGE NUMBERS FOR ARTICLES.

TO AVOID THESE ISSUES, IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED TO CONSULT THE LATEST EDITION OF THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE OR A RELIABLE ONLINE GUIDE THAT SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSES THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM. DEVELOPING A CITATION STYLE SHEET FOR YOUR THESIS CAN ALSO BE BENEFICIAL, OUTLINING YOUR SPECIFIC CHOICES FOR FORMATTING AND ENSURING UNIFORMITY THROUGHOUT. PROOFREADING YOUR BIBLIOGRAPHY METICULOUSLY, PERHAPS WITH THE AID OF CITATION MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE, CAN CATCH MANY OF THESE ERRORS BEFORE SUBMISSION.

INCONSISTENT FORMATTING

ALWAYS USE THE SAME FORMAT FOR SIMILAR SOURCE TYPES. FOR INSTANCE, IF YOU CITE ONE BOOK WITH THE PUBLISHER'S CITY AND STATE, DO SO FOR ALL BOOKS. IF YOU USE A HANGING INDENT FOR ONE ENTRY, USE IT FOR ALL. REVIEWING YOUR BIBLIOGRAPHY AGAINST ESTABLISHED EXAMPLES IS KEY.

MISSING INFORMATION

DOUBLE-CHECK THAT ALL REQUIRED ELEMENTS ARE PRESENT FOR EACH SOURCE TYPE. FOR ONLINE SOURCES, THE ACCESS DATE IS IMPORTANT. FOR PRINT SOURCES, ENSURE PUBLICATION DETAILS ARE COMPLETE. IF A PIECE OF INFORMATION IS GENUINELY UNAVAILABLE (E.G., A PUBLICATION DATE FOR AN OLD PAMPHLET), USE "N.D." CONSISTENTLY.

INCORRECT ALPHABETIZATION

ENSURE THE LIST IS STRICTLY ALPHABETIZED BY THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME. PAY ATTENTION TO HOW YOU HANDLE ENTRIES WITH NO AUTHOR BY ALPHABETIZING THEM BY TITLE. ALSO, CORRECTLY ORDER MULTIPLE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR CHRONOLOGICALLY.

FORMATTING IN-TEXT CITATIONS INCORRECTLY

REMEMBER THAT THE PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS IN THE TEXT MUST DIRECTLY CORRESPOND TO THE ENTRIES IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY. THIS MEANS THE AUTHOR'S NAME AND YEAR MUST MATCH EXACTLY. INCORRECTLY FORMATTED IN-TEXT CITATIONS CAN LEAD TO CONFUSION AND A LESS EFFECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

USING OUTDATED STYLE GUIDES

CITATION STYLES ARE UPDATED PERIODICALLY. RELYING ON AN OLD EDITION OF CHICAGO STYLE CAN LEAD TO OUTDATED FORMATTING. ALWAYS REFER TO THE MOST CURRENT EDITION OF THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE FOR THE MOST ACCURATE GUIDANCE.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q: WHAT IS THE MAIN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CHICAGO STYLE'S AUTHOR-DATE AND NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEMS FOR THESES?

A: THE PRIMARY DIFFERENCE LIES IN HOW CITATIONS ARE PRESENTED. THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM USES BRIEF PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS WITHIN THE TEXT (E.G., (SMITH 2022, 15)) THAT DIRECTLY CORRESPOND TO A FULL BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRY AT THE END. THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM USES FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES FOR CITATIONS, WITH A BIBLIOGRAPHY THAT ALSO LISTS ALL CONSULTED SOURCES. FOR THESES, AUTHOR-DATE IS OFTEN PREFERRED FOR ITS CONCISENESS.

Q: HOW DO I ALPHABETIZE MY REFERENCE LIST IN CHICAGO STYLE IF I HAVE MULTIPLE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR?

A: WHEN YOU HAVE MULTIPLE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR, ALPHABETIZE THEM BY YEAR OF PUBLICATION, FROM EARLIEST TO LATEST. IF TWO OR MORE WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR WERE PUBLISHED IN THE SAME YEAR, ADD LOWERCASE LETTERS (A, B, C, ETC.) AFTER THE YEAR IN BOTH THE IN-TEXT CITATION AND THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRY (E.G., 2023A, 2023B).

Q: WHAT IS A HANGING INDENT, AND HOW IS IT USED IN A CHICAGO STYLE BIBLIOGRAPHY?

A: A HANGING INDENT MEANS THAT THE FIRST LINE OF EACH BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRY IS FLUSH WITH THE LEFT MARGIN, AND ALL SUBSEQUENT LINES OF THAT ENTRY ARE INDENTED. THIS FORMATTING MAKES IT EASIER FOR READERS TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL ENTRIES IN THE LIST AND TO QUICKLY IDENTIFY THE AUTHOR'S NAME.

Q: HOW SHOULD I CITE A WEBSITE THAT DOESN'T HAVE A CLEAR AUTHOR OR PUBLICATION DATE?

A: IF A WEBSITE LACKS A SPECIFIC AUTHOR, USE THE NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION OR WEBSITE AS THE AUTHOR. IF THERE IS NO PUBLICATION DATE, USE "N.D." (FOR "NO DATE") IN PLACE OF THE YEAR. ALWAYS INCLUDE THE ACCESS DATE FOR ONLINE SOURCES BECAUSE WEB CONTENT CAN BE UPDATED OR REMOVED.

Q: SHOULD I INCLUDE ALL SOURCES I CONSULTED IN MY BIBLIOGRAPHY, OR ONLY THOSE I CITED IN THE TEXT?

A: IN THE CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM FOR THESES, THE LIST AT THE END IS A "REFERENCE LIST" AND SHOULD ONLY

INCLUDE SOURCES THAT YOU HAVE ACTUALLY CITED WITHIN THE BODY OF YOUR TEXT. THIS ENSURES THAT EVERY ENTRY IN THE LIST DIRECTLY SUPPORTS A CITATION IN YOUR WORK AND HELPS READERS LOCATE SPECIFIC INFORMATION.

Q: HOW DO I CITE A BOOK CHAPTER IN A CHICAGO STYLE AUTHOR-DATE BIBLIOGRAPHY?

A: WHEN CITING A CHAPTER IN AN EDITED BOOK, YOU WILL LIST THE CHAPTER AUTHOR, THE CHAPTER TITLE IN QUOTATION MARKS, FOLLOWED BY "IN," THE BOOK TITLE (ITALICIZED), THE EDITOR(S)' NAMES, AND THEN PUBLICATION DETAILS. FOR EXAMPLE: AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME. YEAR. "CHAPTER TITLE." IN BOOK TITLE, EDITED BY EDITOR'S FIRST NAME LAST NAME, PAGE RANGE OF CHAPTER. PUBLICATION CITY: PUBLISHER.

Q: WHAT IS A DOI, AND WHEN SHOULD I INCLUDE IT IN MY BIBLIOGRAPHY?

A: A DOI (DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER) IS A UNIQUE ALPHANUMERIC STRING ASSIGNED TO A DOCUMENT TO IDENTIFY IT AS A PERSISTENT LINK TO ITS LOCATION ON THE INTERNET. YOU SHOULD INCLUDE THE DOI FOR JOURNAL ARTICLES AND OTHER SCHOLARLY WORKS WHENEVER IT IS AVAILABLE, AS IT PROVIDES A STABLE AND RELIABLE WAY FOR READERS TO ACCESS THE SOURCE. IT TYPICALLY FOLLOWS THE PAGE RANGE, PRECEDED BY "DOI:" OR SIMPLY PRESENTED AS THE URL BEGINNING WITH "HTTPS://DOI.ORG/".

[Chicago Style Author Date Bibliography Examples For Theses](#)

Chicago Style Author Date Bibliography Examples For Theses

Related Articles

- [chicago notes bibliography examples dissertation](#)
- [chicago manual style for figures](#)
- [chicago style abstract writing examples format](#)

[Back to Home](#)