

chicago style bibliography example

Chicago Style Bibliography Example: A Comprehensive Guide

chicago style bibliography example, along with understanding its nuances, is crucial for academic integrity and clear scholarly communication. This guide delves into the essential components of crafting an accurate Chicago style bibliography, often referred to as a "Works Cited" page when using the Notes-Bibliography system. We will explore the fundamental principles, common source types, and the specific formatting requirements that distinguish Chicago style from other citation methods. By dissecting various examples, you will gain the confidence to properly document your sources, whether they are books, journal articles, websites, or other materials. Mastering this citation style ensures your research is credible and that your readers can easily locate and verify the information you've presented.

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Understanding the Purpose of a Chicago Style Bibliography

A bibliography in Chicago style serves as an alphabetical list of all the sources consulted and cited within a research paper, thesis, or book. Its primary purpose is to give credit to the original authors of the ideas and information used, thereby avoiding plagiarism. This detailed list allows readers to trace the intellectual lineage of the work and to explore the source material further if they wish. A well-constructed bibliography is a hallmark of rigorous scholarship and demonstrates the author's commitment to academic honesty.

Beyond acknowledging sources, a bibliography also adds credibility to your research. By citing reputable and relevant works, you show that you have engaged with existing scholarship in your field. This strengthens your arguments and positions your own contributions within the broader academic conversation. The consistency and accuracy of your bibliography are paramount, as errors or omissions can undermine the perceived quality of your entire work.

Core Elements of a Chicago Style Bibliography Entry

Each entry in a Chicago style bibliography, regardless of source type, generally comprises several key pieces of information. These elements work together to uniquely identify each source. Understanding these core components is the first step towards creating accurate citations.

Essential Information for All Sources

At a minimum, most Chicago style bibliography entries will include the author's name, the title of the work, and publication information. The specific format for each of these elements can vary depending on the type of source, but the underlying purpose remains the same: to provide enough detail for identification.

Author Information

The author's name is typically listed last name first, followed by the first name. For works with multiple authors, the first author is inverted, and subsequent authors are listed in their normal order (first name first). If a work has no author, the title of the work moves to the first position in the entry.

Title of the Work

Titles of books and longer works, such as journals, are italicized. Titles of shorter works, such as articles, essays, or book chapters, are enclosed in quotation marks. This distinction is crucial for proper formatting and clarity.

Publication Details

Publication details include the place of publication, the publisher's name, and the year of publication. For journal articles, this would include the journal title, volume number, issue number, and the page range. For websites, it often includes the website name and the date of publication or last update.

Formatting Basics for Chicago Style

Bibliographies

Beyond the content of individual entries, the overall formatting of the bibliography page itself is critical in Chicago style. Adhering to these guidelines ensures a professional and consistent presentation of your sources.

Alphabetical Order

The most fundamental formatting rule for a Chicago style bibliography is that entries must be arranged in alphabetical order by the author's last name. If a source has no author, it is alphabetized by the first significant word of its title (ignoring articles like "A," "An," and "The").

Indentation (Hanging Indent)

A defining characteristic of Chicago style bibliographies is the use of a hanging indent. This means that the first line of each entry is flush with the left margin, and all subsequent lines of that entry are indented by approximately half an inch. This formatting makes it easier for readers to scan the list and locate specific entries by author.

Spacing

Typically, double-spacing is used between lines within an entry, and a double space is also placed between individual entries. Some instructors or style guides may allow for single-spacing within entries and double-spacing between, so it's always best to check specific requirements.

Chicago Style Bibliography Examples for Common Source Types

The specific format of a Chicago style bibliography entry varies significantly depending on the type of source being cited. Here are examples for some of the most frequently encountered source types.

Books

Citing books accurately is a cornerstone of academic writing. The standard format for a book entry in a Chicago style bibliography provides essential details for retrieval.

- **Single Author:** Last Name, First Name. *Title of Book*. Place of

Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

- **Two Authors:** Last Name, First Name, and First Name Last Name. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.
- **Three or More Authors:** Last Name, First Name, First Name Last Name, and First Name Last Name. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.
- **Edited Book (with author for a chapter):** Last Name, First Name. "Title of Chapter." In *Title of Book*, edited by Editor's First Name Last Name, Page numbers. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

Journal Articles

Academic journals are a primary source for scholarly research. Properly citing them in a Chicago style bibliography ensures that your readers can access the specific research you've referenced.

- **Journal Article:** Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page numbers.
- **Journal Article (Online):** Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page numbers. DOI or URL. Accessed Month Day, Year.

Websites and Online Sources

As online resources become more prevalent, accurate citation is crucial. Chicago style provides guidelines for citing various online materials.

- **Web Page:** Last Name, First Name (if applicable). "Title of Page." Name of Website. Last modified or published Date. Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.
- **Online Newspaper Article:** Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Name of Newspaper*, Month Day, Year. Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

Other Source Types

Chicago style accommodates a wide range of source materials beyond books and journals.

- **Magazine Article:** Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Magazine*, Month Day, Year: Page numbers.
- **Newspaper Article:** Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Name of Newspaper*, Month Day, Year, Section and Page Numbers.
- **Dissertation or Thesis:** Last Name, First Name. "Title of Dissertation/Thesis." Type of degree (e.g., PhD diss., MA thesis), University, Year.

Advanced Formatting and Special Cases

While the core elements and common source types are vital, the Chicago Manual of Style also addresses more complex citation scenarios. Understanding these advanced principles will help you handle less common sources or unique publication situations with confidence.

Works with No Author or Editor

When a work lacks a designated author or editor, the title of the work takes precedence in the bibliography entry. It is alphabetized by the first significant word of the title, disregarding articles such as "A," "An," or "The."

Corporate Authorship

For works published by organizations, government agencies, or corporations, the name of the organization serves as the author. This is particularly common for reports, official documents, and official websites. The organization's name is listed in place of an individual author's name.

Reprinted or Translated Works

When citing a work that has been reprinted or translated, it is important to include information about both the original publication and the subsequent edition or translation. This provides a more complete picture of the source's publication history and aids readers in locating the most relevant version.

Multiple Works by the Same Author

If you cite multiple works by the same author, the entries are listed alphabetically by the title of the work. For subsequent works by the same author following the first entry, the author's name is replaced by a three-em

dash (–) followed by a period. This convention streamlines the bibliography and highlights the repeated authorship.

Works without a Publication Date

In cases where a publication date cannot be determined, the abbreviation "n.d." (no date) is used in place of the year. This applies to both print and online sources where date information is unavailable.

Frequently Asked Questions About Chicago Style Bibliographies

Q: What is the primary difference between a Chicago style bibliography and a Works Cited page in MLA?

A: The primary difference lies in the citation system. Chicago style offers two systems: the Notes-Bibliography system (using footnotes or endnotes and a bibliography) and the Author-Date system (using in-text parenthetical citations and a reference list). MLA uses a Works Cited page which is an alphabetical list of sources cited in the text, typically with in-text parenthetical citations. Chicago style bibliographies, especially in the Notes-Bibliography system, tend to be more detailed in their entry formatting than MLA Works Cited entries.

Q: How do I format the author's name in a Chicago style bibliography?

A: For a Chicago style bibliography, the author's last name comes first, followed by their first name. For example, "Smith, John." If there are multiple authors, the first author's name is inverted (Last Name, First Name), and subsequent authors are listed with their first name followed by their last name (First Name Last Name).

Q: What is a hanging indent, and why is it used in Chicago style bibliographies?

A: A hanging indent is a formatting style where the first line of each bibliography entry is aligned with the left margin, and all subsequent lines of that entry are indented by half an inch. This makes it easier for readers to quickly scan the bibliography and identify individual entries by the author's last name.

Q: How do I cite a website in a Chicago style bibliography?

A: To cite a website in a Chicago style bibliography, you typically include the author's name (if available), the title of the specific page or article, the name of the website, the publication or last modified date, and the URL. You should also include the date you accessed the page. For example: Last Name, First Name. "Title of Page." Name of Website. Last modified or published Date. Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

Q: What should I do if a book has no publication date for my Chicago style bibliography?

A: If a book has no publication date, you should use the abbreviation "n.d." (no date) in place of the year in your Chicago style bibliography entry. This indicates that the publication date could not be determined.

Q: How do I handle multiple works by the same author in my Chicago style bibliography?

A: When citing multiple works by the same author in a Chicago style bibliography, list the works alphabetically by title. For each subsequent work by that author after the first one listed, replace the author's name with a three-em dash (—) followed by a period.

Q: Should I italicize the title of a book or an article in a Chicago style bibliography?

A: In a Chicago style bibliography, you should italicize the titles of longer works, such as books, journals, and magazines. Titles of shorter works, like articles, essays, or book chapters, should be enclosed in quotation marks.

Q: What is the difference between a bibliography and a reference list in Chicago style?

A: In the Chicago Manual of Style, a "bibliography" generally refers to a comprehensive list of all sources consulted, whether or not they were directly cited in the text. A "reference list" is typically used with the Author-Date system and includes only those sources that were actually cited in the text. In the Notes-Bibliography system, the list at the end is called a "bibliography."

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