

chicago style endnotes for international relations papers

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) is a widely adopted citation style, particularly prevalent in humanities and social sciences. For scholars and students tackling complex topics in international relations, adhering to the Chicago style endnotes is crucial for academic integrity and clear communication. This guide will delve into the intricacies of Chicago style endnotes for international relations papers, covering essential formatting, common source types, and best practices. Mastering these nuances ensures your research is presented professionally, allowing your arguments to stand out without distraction. We will explore the fundamental structure of endnotes, how to cite various scholarly materials like books, journal articles, and websites, and address specific challenges often encountered in international relations research.

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Understanding Chicago Style Endnotes

The Chicago Manual of Style offers two primary citation systems: the Notes and Bibliography system and the Author-Date system. For academic papers, especially those in fields like international relations where detailed source attribution is paramount, the Notes and Bibliography system, utilizing endnotes or footnotes, is often preferred. Endnotes appear at the end of the paper, before the bibliography, while footnotes appear at the bottom of each page. This guide focuses on endnotes, as they are commonly employed for longer, more in-depth research papers in international relations.

The core principle of the Notes and Bibliography system is to provide comprehensive source information within the text or in accompanying notes, allowing readers to easily trace the origin of ideas and data. This is particularly vital in international relations, a discipline that draws from diverse theoretical frameworks, historical accounts, and empirical data from a multitude of global actors.

Why Use Endnotes in International Relations?

The discipline of international relations often involves complex arguments supported by a wide range of evidence, including historical precedents, statistical data, theoretical propositions, and policy analyses. Endnotes serve several critical functions in this context.

Firstly, they allow for the seamless integration of citations without disrupting the flow of the main text. This is crucial for maintaining a sophisticated and engaging narrative, especially when discussing intricate theories or historical events. By deferring detailed citation information to the end, the reader can focus on the argument being presented.

Secondly, endnotes are invaluable for providing supplementary information or commentary that, while relevant, might detract from the primary argument if included in the main body. This could include brief explanations of methodologies, historical asides, or alternative interpretations of data pertinent to international relations research.

Finally, endnotes ensure academic rigor and credibility. By meticulously attributing every piece of borrowed information, whether it's a direct quote, a paraphrase, or a statistic, scholars in international relations demonstrate their engagement with existing scholarship and their commitment to intellectual honesty. This is particularly important in a field prone to differing interpretations and debates.

The Anatomy of a Chicago Style Endnote

A Chicago style endnote is constructed in a specific order, beginning with a superscript number in the text that corresponds to the numbered entry in the endnote section. The first time a source is cited, the endnote provides full bibliographic details. Subsequent citations of the same source can be shortened to a "locating note," typically including the author's last name, a shortened title, and the page number(s).

The general format for the first citation of a source in endnotes is as follows:

- Superscript number in text.
- Author's first name and last name.
- *Title of the work* (italicized for books, articles within periodicals, etc.).
- Publication details (city of publication, publisher, year of publication for books; journal name, volume, issue, date for articles).

- Specific page number(s) being cited.

Citing Books

Citing books is fundamental to international relations research, as seminal texts and contemporary analyses often form the bedrock of scholarly arguments. The format for a book citation in endnotes, on its first mention, generally follows this structure:

First Name Last Name, *Book Title* (City of Publication: Publisher, Year), Page Number(s).

For example:

1. John Mearsheimer, *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics* (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 2001), 58.

If you are citing multiple works by the same author, the subsequent citations can be significantly abbreviated. The preferred method for subsequent citations of a work is often a shortened form that includes the author's last name, a shortened title (if needed to distinguish from other works by the same author), and the page number.

2. Mearsheimer, *Tragedy of Great Power Politics*, 112.

If citing another work by the same author immediately following the first citation, the term "Ibid." (Latin for "in the same place") can be used, followed by the page number if it differs.

3. Ibid., 115.

4. Ibid.

Citing Journal Articles

Journal articles are a cornerstone of current research in international relations, offering up-to-date analyses and empirical findings. The endnote format for a journal article on its first citation is:

First Name Last Name, "Article Title," *Journal Name* Volume, no. Issue (Month/Season Year): Page Number(s).

An example would be:

5. Kenneth N. Waltz, "The Origin of War in Neorealist Theory," *American Political Science Review* 72, no. 2 (June 1978): 415.

Subsequent citations of the same journal article follow the same shortened format as with books:

6. Waltz, "Origin of War," 417.

Citing Government Documents and Reports

Government documents and reports from international organizations are crucial sources for empirical data, policy analysis, and official statements in international relations. The citation format can vary depending on the nature of the document, but a general approach for a report is:

Name of Government Agency or Organization, *Title of Report* (Date of Publication), Report Number (if applicable), URL (if accessed online).

For instance:

7. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2023* (New York: United Nations, 2023), 45.

For a legislative document:

8. U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations, *Hearing on the War in Ukraine*, 117th Cong., 2nd sess., March 15, 2022, S. Hrg. 117-XXX.

Citing Websites and Online Resources

The internet provides a vast and ever-increasing array of resources for international relations scholars. When citing a webpage or online article, clarity and accessibility are key. The format generally includes:

Author Last Name, First Name (if available), "Title of Webpage or Article," Name of Website, Publication Date (if available), accessed Date of Access, URL.

Example:

9. Council on Foreign Relations, "U.S. Foreign Policy Scorecard," accessed October 26, 2023, <https://www.cfr.org/us-foreign-policy-scorecard>.

If the author is an organization rather than an individual:

10. International Crisis Group, "Conflict in the Sahel: Escalation and New Risks," September 10, 2023,

Handling Specific International Relations Sources

International relations research often involves unique source types that require careful attention to detail in Chicago style endnotes. These can include primary source documents like treaties, speeches, or diplomatic cables, as well as secondary sources such as dissertations or edited volumes.

Citing Treaties and International Agreements

Treaties are foundational to international law and foreign policy. Their citation typically involves the treaty name, the parties involved, the date of conclusion, and the treaty series where it is published.

Example:

11. Agreement on the Establishment of the African Union, adopted July 11, 2000, entered into force May 26, 2001, 2158 U.N.T.S. 299.

Citing Speeches and Public Statements

Speeches by heads of state, diplomats, or international leaders provide crucial insights into policy intentions and political discourse. Citation should include the speaker, title of the speech or event, date, and location.

Example:

12. Remarks by President Barack Obama on Global Security, delivered at the United Nations General Assembly, New York, September 25, 2012.

Citing Dissertations and Theses

While often unpublished, dissertations and theses can be valuable for their in-depth research. The format should include author, title, university, and year.

13. Maria Garcia, "The Role of Non-State Actors in Post-Conflict Reconstruction" (PhD diss., University of Chicago, 2021).

Best Practices for Chicago Style Endnotes

Consistency is the bedrock of effective citation. Regardless of the specific source type, always apply the Chicago Manual of Style guidelines with unwavering consistency throughout your paper. This includes the consistent use of italics for titles, punctuation, and capitalization.

Pay close attention to page numbers. When quoting directly, cite the exact page. When paraphrasing or summarizing an idea, cite the page(s) where that idea is discussed. This level of detail enhances the credibility of your research and assists readers in verifying your interpretations.

Keep your bibliography current and accurate. The endnotes refer to the bibliography, which provides the complete details for each source. Ensure every source cited in your endnotes is listed in your bibliography, and vice versa, with identical formatting.

When in doubt, consult the official Chicago Manual of Style or a reputable style guide designed for your specific discipline. Many universities also provide excellent resources and examples for Chicago style. For international relations, look for examples that specifically address common source materials in the field.

Common Pitfalls to Avoid

One of the most frequent errors is inconsistent formatting of source elements such as author names, titles, and publication information. This can range from mixing first-name-last-name and last-name-first-name formats to incorrect punctuation or capitalization of titles.

Another common mistake is failing to distinguish between the first citation of a source and subsequent citations. Using full citations repeatedly or relying solely on "Ibid." without proper context can confuse readers and make your endnotes appear unprofessional.

Omitting crucial bibliographic details is also problematic. Forgetting the year of publication, the journal volume or issue number, or specific page numbers can render your citations unhelpful and undermine the integrity of your research. Always double-check that all necessary components are present.

Finally, ensure that your endnote numbers in the text correspond precisely with the numbered entries in your endnote section. Mismatched numbers can lead to significant confusion and indicate a lack of attention to detail, which is detrimental in scholarly work.

FAQ

Q: What is the primary difference between Chicago style endnotes and footnotes for an international relations paper?

A: The primary difference lies in their placement: endnotes appear at the end of the document before the bibliography, while footnotes appear at the bottom of each page. Both serve the same function of citing sources, but endnotes are often preferred for longer papers to avoid page disruption, while footnotes can be useful for shorter pieces or when extensive tangential commentary is needed.

Q: How do I cite a treaty in Chicago style endnotes for international relations?

A: For treaties, you should include the name of the treaty, the parties involved, the date it was adopted or opened for signature, the date it entered into force, and the treaty series where it is published (e.g., United Nations Treaty Series - UNTS, or official national treaty collections).

Q: What is the correct way to cite a government report from an international organization like the UN or World Bank in Chicago style endnotes?

A: You should generally cite the specific department or agency of the organization, the title of the report (italicized), the place of publication, the publisher (often the organization itself), and the year of publication. Include report numbers and URLs if applicable and accessed online.

Q: How should I abbreviate subsequent citations of the same source in Chicago style endnotes for an international relations paper?

A: For subsequent citations of a source, you typically use a shortened form that includes the author's last name, a shortened version of the title (especially if you've cited multiple works by the same author), and the specific page number(s). For consecutive citations of the exact same source and page, you can use "Ibid." followed by the page number if it changes.

Q: I'm citing a speech by a prominent diplomat. What information is

essential for a Chicago style endnote?

A: For a speech, you need to identify the speaker, the title of the speech (if it has one) or a descriptive phrase, the event or occasion at which it was delivered, the date, and the location. If the speech was published or is available online, include that information as well.

Q: How do I cite a working paper or policy brief from a think tank in Chicago style endnotes?

A: Treat working papers and policy briefs much like journal articles or reports. Include the author(s) (individual or organizational), the title of the paper (italicized), the name of the think tank or institution, the publication date, and any series or number designation. Provide the URL if accessed online.

Q: Is there a specific way to cite UN Security Council resolutions in Chicago style endnotes?

A: Yes, UN Security Council resolutions are typically cited by identifying the Security Council, the resolution number, and the date it was adopted. For example: U.N. Security Council, Resolution 2457, adopted March 31, 2019.

Q: What if I am citing a translated book in my international relations paper? How does that affect the Chicago style endnote?

A: When citing a translated book, include the original author's name, the translated title (italicized), the translator's name(s) following the title (often introduced by "translated by"), the original publication information (if relevant and available), the place of publication for the translated edition, the publisher, and the year of publication for the translated edition.

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