

# chicago style examples for works cited

## The Importance of Chicago Style Examples for Works Cited

**chicago style examples for works cited** are crucial for academic integrity, clarity, and professional presentation. Navigating the complexities of citation can be a daunting task for students and researchers alike, but understanding the fundamental principles and common formats for Chicago style is essential. This article will delve into various Chicago style examples for works cited, covering a wide array of source types, from books and journal articles to websites and multimedia. By providing detailed breakdowns and practical illustrations, we aim to demystify the process, ensuring your citations are accurate, consistent, and adhere to the rigorous standards of this widely respected citation style. We will explore the nuances of the bibliography and notes-bibliography system, offering clear guidance on how to properly format each entry to effectively attribute your sources.

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## Understanding the Chicago Style: Notes-Bibliography vs. Author-Date

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers two primary systems for citation: the notes-bibliography system and the author-date system. While both systems require a comprehensive list of sources at the end of a work, the way in which sources are referenced within the text and formatted in the final list differs significantly. Understanding these distinctions is the first step to correctly applying Chicago style examples for works cited.

The notes-bibliography system is prevalent in the humanities, including literature, history, and the arts. It uses footnotes or endnotes to cite sources within the text, with a full bibliography provided at the end. This system allows for more detailed commentary in the notes themselves. Conversely, the author-date system is more common in the social sciences and natural sciences. It uses parenthetical in-text citations (author's last name, year of publication, and page number) and also requires a reference list at the end of the work, which contains full source information.

## General Principles for Chicago Style Works Cited

Regardless of which system you employ, certain general principles govern the creation of Chicago

style examples for works cited in your bibliography or reference list. Accuracy, consistency, and completeness are paramount. Each entry should provide enough information for a reader to locate the original source without ambiguity.

Key elements that are typically included in a Chicago style citation, though the order and punctuation may vary by source type, are:

- Author(s) or Editor(s)
- Title of the work
- Publication information (publisher, place of publication, year)
- Volume and issue numbers (for periodicals)
- Page numbers
- DOI or URL (for online sources)
- Date of access (for online sources that may change)

## **Alphabetical Order**

Entries in the bibliography or reference list are always 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 the title, ignoring articles such as "A," "An," and "The." This alphabetical arrangement is a fundamental aspect of Chicago style examples for works cited, ensuring ease of reference for your readers.

## **Punctuation and Formatting**

Chicago style employs specific punctuation, such as periods, commas, and colons, to separate different elements of a citation. Titles of books and journals are italicized, while titles of articles and chapters are placed in quotation marks. Pay close attention to these details when constructing your Chicago style examples for works cited, as they are critical for proper formatting.

## **Chicago Style Examples for Books**

Citing books is a fundamental skill when learning Chicago style examples for works cited. The format will vary slightly depending on whether the book has one author, multiple authors, or is an edited volume. The notes-bibliography system and author-date system also have distinct approaches to book citations.

## Single-Authored Book (Notes-Bibliography)

In the notes-bibliography system, the bibliography entry for a single-authored book typically follows this structure:

Last Name, First Name. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

For example:

Smith, John. *The History of Chicago*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2020.

## Single-Authored Book (Author-Date)

The author-date system's reference list entry for a single-authored book is similar but prioritizes the year:

Last Name, First Name. Year of Publication. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

For example:

Smith, John. 2020. *The History of Chicago*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

## Edited Book

When citing an edited book, you typically list the editor(s) first. For the notes-bibliography system:

Last Name, First Name, ed. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

For example:

Miller, Sarah, ed. *Essays on Urban Development*. New York: Routledge, 2018.

The author-date system follows a similar pattern, placing the year after the editor's name.

## Book with Two or Three Authors

For the notes-bibliography system, list all authors:

Last Name, First Name, and First Name Last Name. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

For example:

Davis, Emily, and Michael Chen. *Architectural Marvels*. London: Thames & Hudson, 2019.

If there are three authors, list all three in both systems.

## Book with More Than Three Authors

For sources with more than three authors, you cite the first author followed by "et al." in both the bibliography/reference list and in-text citations for the author-date system. In the notes-bibliography system, you would list all authors in the notes, but only the first author followed by "et al." in the bibliography.

# Chicago Style Examples for Journal Articles

Journal articles are a common source type, and their citation in Chicago style examples for works cited requires specific formatting, including volume and issue numbers, and often page ranges and DOIs.

## Journal Article (Notes-Bibliography)

The standard format for a journal article in the bibliography is:

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

For example:

Garcia, Maria. "The Impact of Industrialization on Urban Landscapes." *Journal of Urban Studies* 45, no. 2 (2021): 112-135. <https://doi.org/10.1080/12345678.2021.987654>.

## Journal Article (Author-Date)

The author-date system's reference list entry is structured as:

Last Name, First Name. Year of Publication. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume (Issue): Page numbers. DOI or URL.

For example:

Garcia, Maria. 2021. "The Impact of Industrialization on Urban Landscapes." *Journal of Urban Studies* 45 (2): 112-135. <https://doi.org/10.1080/12345678.2021.987654>.

## Article with No Author

If an article lacks an author, alphabetize it by its title. For the notes-bibliography system, the entry would begin with the article title:

"Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page numbers. DOI or URL.

## Chicago Style Examples for Websites and Online Sources

The proliferation of online resources necessitates clear Chicago style examples for works cited for websites. The key is to provide enough information for retrieval, including author (if available), title, website name, publication date (if applicable), and a URL.

## Website with Author

For the notes-bibliography system:

Last Name, First Name. "Title of Specific Page or Article." *Name of Website*. Publication Date. Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

For example:

Rodriguez, Carlos. "A Brief History of Public Parks." *City Green Initiative*. October 15, 2022. Accessed March 10, 2024. <https://www.citygreeninitiative.org/parks-history>.

## Website with No Author

When no author is listed, begin with the title of the specific page or article, followed by the name of the website:

"Title of Specific Page or Article." *Name of Website*. Publication Date. Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

## Online Article from a Database

For articles found in online databases (like JSTOR or Project MUSE), include the database name and a stable URL or DOI if available:

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

## Chicago Style Examples for Multimedia Sources

As multimedia sources become more prevalent in academic research, understanding how to cite them correctly within Chicago style examples for works cited is essential. This includes films, television episodes, podcasts, and music.

### Film

For the notes-bibliography system, a film citation typically includes:

Title of Film. Directed by Director's Name. Performance by Actor's Name (if principal). Production Company, Year of Release.

For example:

*The Urban Tapestry*. Directed by Anya Sharma. Performance by David Lee. Cityscape Productions, 2022.

### Television Episode

To cite a specific television episode:

Title of Episode. Directed by Director's Name. Written by Writer's Name. In *Title of Series*, Season, Episode number. Network, Year.

For example:

"Concrete Dreams." Directed by Ben Carter. Written by Sarah Kim. In *Metropolis Stories*, Season 2, Episode 5. Global Broadcasting Network, 2023.

## Podcast Episode

For podcast episodes, provide the episode title, podcast name, host(s), and publication details:

Title of Episode. Podcast Name, Host(s). Month Day, Year. URL.

For example:

"The Sound of the City." Podcast: Urban Echoes, hosted by Maria Sanchez and John Bell. March 1, 2023. <https://urbanechoes.com/episodes/soundofthecity>.

## Citing Other Common Source Types in Chicago Style

Beyond books and articles, Chicago style examples for works cited must encompass a broader range of materials to be truly comprehensive. This includes government documents, dissertations, interviews, and unpublished materials.

### Government Document

The citation for a government document typically includes the issuing agency, title, publication details, and date:

Issuing Agency. *Title of Document*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year.

For example:

United States. Department of Housing and Urban Development. *Report on Affordable Housing Trends*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 2021.

### Dissertation or Thesis

To cite a dissertation or thesis, include the author, title, type of work, institution, and year:

Last Name, First Name. "Title of Dissertation/Thesis." PhD diss. or Master's thesis, University Name, Year.

For example:

Chen, Li. "The Social Impact of Urban Redevelopment." PhD diss., University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, 2020.

## **Interview**

For an interview, provide the interviewee's name, type of interview, and date:

Last Name, First Name. Personal interview. Month Day, Year.

For example:

Johnson, Robert. Personal interview. October 25, 2023.

If the interview was published or recorded, include those details accordingly.

## **Frequently Asked Questions About Chicago Style Examples for Works Cited**

### **Q: What is the primary difference between the notes-bibliography and author-date systems in Chicago style?**

A: The primary difference lies in how sources are cited within the text and the emphasis of the final citation list. The notes-bibliography system uses footnotes or endnotes for in-text citations and a comprehensive bibliography at the end. The author-date system uses parenthetical in-text citations (Author Year, page) and a reference list at the end.

### **Q: How do I handle a source with no author in my Chicago style works cited list?**

A: If a source has no author, you alphabetize it by the first significant word of its title, ignoring articles like "A," "An," or "The." The title then becomes the first element in the citation.

### **Q: Is it necessary to include a DOI for every online journal article in my Chicago style works cited?**

A: It is highly recommended to include a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) for online journal articles whenever one is available. A DOI provides a stable and persistent link to the article, making it easier for readers to locate. If a DOI is not available, a stable URL is the next best alternative.

### **Q: How do I cite a chapter in an edited book in Chicago style?**

A: To cite a chapter in an edited book, you typically list the chapter author first, followed by the chapter title in quotation marks. Then, you list the editor(s) and the title of the book (italicized), along with publication information and page numbers for the chapter.

## **Q: When do I use "et al." in my Chicago style works cited?**

A: You use "et al." (Latin for "and others") in the bibliography or reference list when a work has more than three authors. You list the first author's name followed by "et al." In the notes-bibliography system, you list all authors in the notes but use "et al." in the bibliography.

## **Q: What is the correct way to format website titles and article titles in Chicago style?**

A: Titles of standalone works like books and websites are italicized. Titles of shorter works, such as articles, chapters, and pages on a website, are enclosed in quotation marks.

## **Q: Do I need to include the date of access for all online sources in my Chicago style works cited?**

A: The date of access is generally required for online sources that are likely to change over time, such as web pages that are updated frequently or online news articles. For more stable online resources like e-books or archived web pages, the date of access may be omitted if a publication date is clearly available.

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