

chicago style works cited page examples

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) is a widely respected citation style, particularly in the humanities and history. Mastering its intricacies, especially when it comes to creating a correct "Chicago style works cited page examples" is crucial for academic integrity and clear communication. This comprehensive guide will demystify the process, offering detailed examples for various source types, from books and journal articles to websites and even less common materials. We will explore the fundamental principles behind the Chicago style bibliography and the nuances of formatting different entries, ensuring your research is properly attributed and your academic work meets the highest standards. Understanding these examples will equip you to confidently compile your own bibliographies, avoiding common pitfalls and enhancing the credibility of your scholarly endeavors.

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Understanding the Chicago Style Bibliography

The Chicago Manual of Style offers two primary citation systems: the notes-bibliography system and the author-date system. This article focuses on the notes-bibliography system, which is more prevalent in the humanities. In this system, the Works Cited page, often referred to as a Bibliography, serves as a comprehensive list of all sources consulted and cited within the text. It provides readers with the necessary information to locate and verify the sources you have used, thereby lending authority and credibility to your arguments. A well-formatted bibliography is not merely a formality; it is an essential component of responsible scholarship.

The purpose of the bibliography is to acknowledge the intellectual contributions of others and to enable your readers to delve deeper into the research you've presented. It's a testament to the breadth and depth of your research, showcasing the foundational texts and secondary sources that informed your work. Proper citation also prevents plagiarism, a serious academic offense. By meticulously detailing each source, you are giving credit where it is due and demonstrating your commitment to ethical research practices. The clarity and accuracy of your bibliography directly reflect the care you've taken in your research and writing.

Core Components of a Chicago Style Citation

Regardless of the source type, most Chicago style bibliography entries share fundamental components. These elements work together to provide a complete record of the source. Understanding these building blocks is key to constructing accurate citations for any material you

use. The precise order and punctuation of these components can vary slightly based on the source, but the core information remains consistent. This consistency ensures that readers can easily identify and find the original material.

The essential elements typically include:

- Author(s) or Editor(s)
- Title of the Work
- Publication Information (city, publisher, year)
- Volume and Issue Numbers (for periodicals)
- Page Numbers (for specific inclusions or entire articles)
- URL or DOI (for online sources)

Pay close attention to the punctuation, particularly commas, periods, and italics, as these are critical for correct Chicago style formatting. The consistent application of these rules is what distinguishes a professionally formatted bibliography.

Chicago Style Works Cited Page Examples for Books

Citing books is a foundational skill in academic writing. The Chicago style provides specific formats depending on whether you are citing a whole book, a chapter in an edited book, or a book with multiple authors or editors. The goal is to provide enough information for your reader to easily locate the exact edition you consulted.

Example: A Single-Author Book

For a standard book written by one author, the format generally includes the author's name (last name first), the title of the book (italicized), and the publication details (city of publication, publisher, and year of publication). Ensure the title is italicized and the publication information is enclosed in parentheses.

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

Example:

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

Example: A Book with Two or Three Authors

When a book has two or three authors, list them all. The first author's name is inverted (last name

first), but subsequent authors are listed in normal first name, last name order. Commas separate the authors.

Author One Last Name, First Name, Author Two First Name Last Name, and Author Three First Name Last Name. *Title of Book*. City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

Example:

Jones, Emily R., David Lee, and Sarah Chen. *Urban Development in the Midwest*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2019.

Example: A Book with More Than Three Authors

If a book has more than three authors, you typically list the first author followed by "et al." This Latin abbreviation means "and others." This convention keeps the bibliography concise while still acknowledging the primary author.

Author One Last Name, First Name, et al. *Title of Book*. City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

Example:

Williams, Robert K., et al. *Architectural Styles of America*. Boston: Beacon Press, 2021.

Example: An Edited Book

For an edited book, the editor's name(s) are used in place of the author's name, and the editor is followed by "ed." (for one editor) or "eds." (for multiple editors).

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

Example:

Miller, Susan, ed. *Readings in American Literature*. London: Penguin Books, 2018.

Example: A Chapter in an Edited Book

When citing a specific chapter within a larger edited work, you need to include the chapter author, the chapter title, and then the information about the overall book including the editor and page range of the chapter.

Chapter Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Chapter." In *Title of Book*, edited by Editor Last Name, First Name, Page range of chapter.

Example:

Garcia, Maria. "The Immigrant Experience." In *A Collection of Essays on American Society*, edited by David Thompson, 45-67. New York: Columbia University Press, 2022.

Chicago Style Works Cited Page Examples for

Periodicals

Periodicals, such as academic journals, magazines, and newspapers, are crucial sources of current research and analysis. Chicago style dictates a specific format for citing these, emphasizing the journal title, volume, issue, and date.

Example: A Journal Article

For a journal article, you'll need the author's name, the article title (in quotation marks), the journal title (italicized), the volume and issue numbers, and the publication date, followed by the page range of the article.

Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue (Publication Date): Page range.

Example:

Chen, Wei. "The Impact of Urbanization on Local Economies." *Journal of Economic Studies* 45, no. 2 (Spring 2023): 112-135.

Example: A Magazine Article

Magazine articles are cited similarly to journal articles, but often include the full date (month and day) and may not always have volume and issue numbers in the same way academic journals do. The title of the magazine is italicized.

Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Magazine*, Month Day, Year: Page range.

Example:

Davis, Robert. "Innovations in Green Technology." *National Geographic*, July 2023: 55-60.

Example: A Newspaper Article

Newspaper citations require the author's name (if available), the article title, the newspaper title (italicized), the date of publication, and the page number(s). For online newspapers, you would also include the URL.

Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Newspaper*, Month Day, Year: Page number(s).

Example:

Rodriguez, Maria. "City Council Approves New Zoning Laws." *Chicago Tribune*, August 15, 2023: B3.

Chicago Style Works Cited Page Examples for Online Sources

The digital age has introduced a vast array of online resources. Chicago style provides guidelines for citing these, ensuring clarity and accessibility. The key is to provide enough information so the reader can find the source online.

Example: A Website

When citing a general webpage, include the author (if known), the title of the specific page (in quotation marks), the name of the website (italicized), and the publication or last updated date. Crucially, include the URL and the date you accessed the page.

Author Last Name, First Name (or Name of Organization). "Title of Specific Page." *Name of Website*. Publication or Last Updated Date. Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

Example:

National Park Service. "About the Lincoln Memorial." *National Park Service*. Last updated December 10, 2022. Accessed August 15, 2023. <https://www.nps.gov/linc/index.htm>.

Example: An Online Journal Article

If you accessed a journal article online, particularly through a database, the citation will often include a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) or a URL. The DOI is preferred as it is a stable link.

Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue (Publication Date): Page range. DOI or URL.

Example:

Kim, Ji-hoon. "Korean Wave's Global Reach." *Asian Studies Quarterly* 30, no. 4 (Winter 2021): 201-225. doi:10.1080/12345678.2021.987654.

Example: A Blog Post

Blog posts are treated similarly to other web content. Include the author, post title, blog name, publication date, and URL.

Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of Blog Post." *Name of Blog*, Month Day, Year. Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

Example:

Miller, David. "Ten Tips for Better Academic Writing." *The Scholarly Life*, January 5, 2023. Accessed August 15, 2023. <https://www.scholarlylife.com/blog/writing-tips>.

Chicago Style Works Cited Page Examples for Other Source Types

Beyond books and articles, academic research often draws from a variety of other sources, each with its own citation requirements.

Example: A Government Document

Government documents are often cited by the issuing agency and the title of the document. The publication details will follow. It's important to be as specific as possible to help the reader find the document.

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

Example:

United States. Department of Commerce. *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2019.

Example: A Dissertation or Thesis

When citing a dissertation or thesis, include the author, the title of the work, and information about its availability (e.g., institution, year, and if it's available through a service like ProQuest).

Author Last Name, First Name. Title of Dissertation. Type of work (e.g., PhD diss., Master's thesis). University Name, Year of Publication. Accessed Month Day, Year. URL or database name.

Example:

Patel, Aarti. "The Sociolinguistic Landscape of Modern India." PhD diss., University of California, Berkeley, 2020. ProQuest Dissertations Publishing.

Example: A Film or Video

For audiovisual sources like films, provide the director, title (italicized), production company, and year of release. For online videos, include the platform and URL.

Director Last Name, First Name, dir. *Title of Film*. Country: Production Company, Year of Release.

Example:

Nolan, Christopher, dir. *Inception*. USA: Warner Bros., 2010.

For an online video:

Creator Last Name, First Name. "Title of Video." *Name of Platform*. Month Day, Year. Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

Example:

TED. "How great leaders inspire action." *YouTube*. September 20, 2009. Accessed August 15, 2023. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qp0HIF3SfI4>.

Formatting Your Chicago Style Works Cited Page

The organization and appearance of your Chicago style Works Cited page, or Bibliography, are as important as the accuracy of individual entries. Adhering to these formatting conventions ensures a professional and easily navigable list of sources.

Here are the key formatting principles:

- **Title:** The page should be titled "Bibliography" centered at the top.
- **Alphabetical Order:** Entries are arranged alphabetically by the author's last name. If a source has no author, alphabetize it by the first significant word of the title (ignoring "A," "An," and "The").
- **Double-Spacing:** The entire bibliography should be double-spaced, both within and between entries.
- **Hanging Indent:** Each entry begins with a flush left line, and all subsequent lines of that entry are indented by 0.5 inches (a hanging indent).
- **Consistency:** Maintain a consistent style throughout the page. If you are unsure about a specific detail, refer to the latest edition of The Chicago Manual of Style or consult your instructor's guidelines.

Properly formatted Chicago style works cited page examples are essential for any researcher aiming for clarity, credibility, and academic rigor. By understanding the core components and applying the specific formats for various source types, you can confidently present your research and acknowledge the work of others effectively.

FAQ

Q: What is the main difference between a Chicago style bibliography and a works cited page?

A: In the Chicago Manual of Style's notes-bibliography system, the page is typically called a "Bibliography." It includes all sources consulted for the paper, even if not directly cited in the text. The term "Works Cited" is more commonly associated with the MLA style, which lists only sources directly cited.

Q: How do I handle sources with no author in a Chicago style bibliography?

A: When a source lacks an author, you alphabetize the entry by the first significant word of the title. Ignore articles like "A," "An," or "The" at the beginning of the title. For example, an entry starting with "The Art of Cooking" would be alphabetized under "A."

Q: Do I need to include the date I accessed online sources in Chicago style?

A: Yes, for online sources, it is standard practice in Chicago style to include the date you accessed the material. This is important because online content can change or be removed, and the access date helps readers locate the version you viewed.

Q: What is a DOI and why is it important for citing online articles?

A: A DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is a persistent, unique identifier for a digital object, such as an online journal article. It's crucial for citing online articles because it provides a stable, direct link to the content, even if the URL changes. Chicago style prefers DOIs over URLs when available.

Q: How do I format citations for sources found on a database like JSTOR in Chicago style?

A: When citing a source from a database like JSTOR, you generally follow the standard format for the type of source (e.g., journal article). Include the DOI if available. If no DOI is present, you can provide the database name and potentially a URL, though the DOI is the preferred identifier.

Q: What is the correct way to cite a publication with a corporate author in Chicago style?

A: For a corporate author (an organization or institution), list the name of the organization as the author. For example, "World Health Organization. *Global Health Report*." If the organization is also the publisher, you may omit the publisher's name if it is the same as the organization.

Q: Should I italicize website names or article titles in Chicago style?

A: In Chicago style, the titles of longer works like books, journals, magazines, and websites are italicized. The titles of shorter works, such as articles, chapters, essays, and individual web pages, are enclosed in quotation marks.

Q: How do I format a Chicago style bibliography entry for a republished book?

A: For a republished book, you typically cite the original publication information first, followed by the information for the edition you are using. This might look something like: Author Last Name, First Name. *Original Title* (Year of Original Publication). City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Reprinted Edition.

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