



Chicago Style Formatting

Chicago formatting uses an in-text superscript numbering system to refer to footnotes and endnotes. Cited materials will appear at the bottom of the page on which they are referenced (footnotes), then again in the bibliography as part of a complete list (endnotes).

Basic Rules for In-Text Footnote Citations

FIRST TIME CITING: The first time you cite a text you will include its full bibliographical information at the bottom of the page as a footnote. That footnote will correspond to its in-text superscript.

For example, an in-text sentence and citation (in the form of a superscript) will look like this:

According to Fred L. Block, international monetary policies are social creations.¹

The corresponding citation in the form of a footnote will read as follows:

1. Fred L. Block. *The Origins of International Economic Disorder: A Study of United States International Monetary Policy Form World War II to the Present*. (Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1977), 5.

SUBSEQUENT CITING: Any subsequent reference(s) to the **same text** can be shortened to a footnote that includes the surname of the author, the shortened version of the title, and the page number only.

For example, the subsequent in-text citation might look like this:

Block argues that some European countries experimented with national capitalism following World War II.³

The corresponding shortened footnote will read as follows:

3. Block, *Origins of International Economic Disorder*, 9.

USE OF IBID: If you are citing the same text as the previous superscript, then you may simply write the Latin abbreviation “Ibid.” and the page number. This indicates that you’re referring to the above footnote citation.

For example, the in-text citation might look like this:

Block argues that some European countries experimented with national capitalism following World War II.³ He says that the United States struggled to install an open world economy as a result.⁴

The corresponding shortened footnotes will read as follows:

3. Block, *Origins of International Economic Disorder*, 9.

4. Ibid., 10.

Basic Rules for Endnote Citations

Endnotes are the complete list of sources at the **end** of the paper. The page should be titled Bibliography and list all sources alphabetically by author’s last name.

The only difference between footnote and endnote citation style is that the first and last names of the author are switched, so that the bibliography is organized alphabetically by last name.

For example:

In-text footnote:

Fred L. Block. *The Origins of International Economic Disorder: A Study of United States International Monetary Policy Form World War II to the Present*. (Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1977), 5.

Endnote in Bibliography:

Block, Fred L. *The Origins of International Economic Disorder: A Study of United States International Monetary Policy Form World War II to the Present*. (Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1977), 5.

Sample Citations: Footnotes (Full form & Short form) and Bibliography
Source: Chicago-Style Citation Quick Guide

http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html

Book

One author

Footnote (long form): Michael Pollan, *The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals* (New York: Penguin, 2006), 99–100.

Footnote (short form): Pollan, *Omnivore's Dilemma*, 3.

Bibliography: Pollan, Michael. *The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals*. New York: Penguin, 2006.

Two or more authors

Footnote (long form): Geoffrey C. Ward and Ken Burns, *The War: An Intimate History, 1941–1945* (New York: Knopf, 2007), 52.

Footnote (short form): Ward and Burns, *War*, 59–61.

Bibliography: Ward, Geoffrey C., and Ken Burns. *The War: An Intimate History, 1941–1945*. New York: Knopf, 2007.

More than 4 authors

Footnote (long form): Dana Barnes et al., *Plastics: Essays on American Corporate Ascendance in the 1960s* . . .

Footnote (short form): Barnes et al., *Plastics* . . .

Bibliography: Barnes, Dana, Kevin Jones, Sue Scott and John Q. Scholar. *Plastics: Essays on American Corporate Ascendance in the 1960s*. New York: Knopf, 2010.

Editor, translator, or compiler instead of author

Footnote (long form): Richmond Lattimore, trans., *The Iliad of Homer* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951), 91–92.

Footnote (short form): Lattimore, *Iliad*, 24.

Bibliography: Lattimore, Richmond, trans. *The Iliad of Homer*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951.

Editor, translator, or compiler in addition to author

Footnote (long form): Gabriel García Márquez, *Love in the Time of Cholera*, trans. Edith Grossman (London: Cape, 1988), 242–55.

Footnote (short form): García Márquez, *Cholera*, 33.

Bibliography: García Márquez, Gabriel. *Love in the Time of Cholera*. Translated by Edith Grossman. London: Cape, 1988.

Chapter or other part of a book

Footnote (long form): John D. Kelly, “Seeing Red: Mao Fetishism, Pax Americana, and the Moral Economy of War,” in *Anthropology and Global Counterinsurgency*, ed. John D. Kelly et al. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010), 77.

Footnote (short form): Kelly, “Seeing Red,” 81–82.

Bibliography: Kelly, John D. “Seeing Red: Mao Fetishism, Pax Americana, and the Moral Economy of War.” In *Anthropology and Global Counterinsurgency*, edited by John D. Kelly, Beatrice Jauregui, Sean T. Mitchell, and Jeremy Walton, 67–83. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010.

Article in a print journal

Footnote (long form): Joshua I. Weinstein, “The Market in Plato’s *Republic*,” *Classical Philology* 104 (2009): 440.

Footnote (short form): Weinstein, “Plato’s *Republic*,” 452–53.

Bibliography: Weinstein, Joshua I. “The Market in Plato’s *Republic*.” *Classical Philology* 104 (2009): 439–58.

Article in an online journal

Footnote (long form): Gueorgi Kossinets and Duncan J. Watts, “Origins of Homophily in an Evolving Social Network,” *American Journal of Sociology* 115 (2009): 411, accessed February 28, 2010, doi:10.1086/599247.

Footnote (short form): Kossinets and Watts, “Origins of Homophily,” 439.

Bibliography: Kossinets, Gueorgi, and Duncan J. Watts. “Origins of Homophily in an Evolving Social Network.” *American Journal of Sociology* 115 (2009): 405–50. Accessed February 28, 2010. doi:10.1086/599247.

Article in a newspaper or popular magazine

Print Version (page numbers)

Footnote (long form): Daniel Mendelsohn, “But Enough about Me,” *New Yorker*, January 25, 2010, 68.

Footnote (short form): Mendelsohn, “But Enough about Me,” 69.

Bibliography: Mendelsohn, Daniel. "But Enough about Me." *New Yorker*, January 25, 2010.

Online Version (no page numbers)

Footnote (long form): Sheryl Gay Stolberg and Robert Pear, "Wary Centrists Posing Challenge in Health Care Vote," *New York Times*, February 27, 2010, accessed February 28, 2010, <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/28/us/politics/28health.html>.

Footnote (short form): Stolberg and Pear, "Wary Centrists."

Bibliography: Stolberg, Sheryl Gay, and Robert Pear. "Wary Centrists Posing Challenge in Health Care Vote." *New York Times*, February 27, 2010. Accessed February 28, 2010. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/28/us/politics/28health.html>.

Website

Footnote (long form): "Google Privacy Policy," last modified March 11, 2009, <http://www.google.com/intl/en/privacypolicy.html>.

Footnote (short form): "Google Privacy Policy."

Bibliography: Google. "Google Privacy Policy." Last modified March 11, 2009. <http://www.google.com/intl/en/privacypolicy.html>.

Footnote (long form): "McDonald's Happy Meal Toy Safety Facts," McDonald's Corporation, accessed July 19, 2008, <http://www.mcdonalds.com/corp/about/factsheets.html>.

Footnote (short form): "Toy Safety Facts."

Bibliography: McDonald's Corporation. "McDonald's Happy Meal Toy Safety Facts." Accessed July 19, 2008. <http://www.mcdonalds.com/corp/about/factsheets.html>.