University of Chicago (Turabian) Basics: Formatting, Documentation, and Works Cited

Refer to Kate Turabian’s *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations* 7th ed. (Ref LB 2369 .T8 2007) or *The Chicago Manual of Style Online* (on the library web page under the “Find Articles” tab, then under “Databases by Title”). The online source provides more up-to-date information.

**Formatting your paper:**
- Use Times New Roman or standard font, at least 10-point and preferably 12-point font.
- All margins are one inch.
- Double-space the entire paper, except footnotes, block quotes, and bibliographies or reference lists, leaving a blank line between the footnotes, block quotes and text, and citations in the Works Cited page.

**Pagination**
- If your professor requires a title page, do not number the title page.
- The first page of text and subsequent pages are numbered with Arabic numerals.
- Page numbers are placed either centered in the footer, centered in the header, or flush right in the header. Ask your professor which he or she prefers.

**Citing sources in-text:**
- You MUST give credit when you quote or paraphrase another work.
- Use footnotes or endnotes, as your professor requires.
- To give credit in a footnote format, enter an Arabic number in superscript, beginning with 1. In Word, select References → Insert Footnote.
- Do not put a period after the superscript number, enclose in brackets, parentheses, etc.
- In a direct quote, the note number comes at the end of the quote. In paraphrasing, it is desirable for the number to come at the end of the sentence.
- The footnotes are put in numerical order at the bottom of the page to which they refer.
- They are separated from the text by a short rule, or separator. Word automatically enters the separator.
- Single-space footnotes, and double space between footnotes.

**Books in-text:**

1. Author’s name, *Title of Book*, (Place of publication: Publisher, date), page number.

**Book, first full reference, one author:**


**Book, two or three authors:**


**Edited book, more than three authors:**


**Kindle:**


**Book chapter:**

Subsequent references for books:
- Once a work has been cited completely, subsequent references are shortened.
- Use either a shortened title or Ibid.
- When the next footnote refers to the work in the footnote immediately before it, you may use Ibid. for the author’s name, title, and page, or as much information that is identical. (Ibid., 26)
- If the work has been cited in full, but not in the immediately preceding note, use the author, shortened title, and page number (Camphausen, Divine Library, 26) OR use only the author and page number (Camphausen, 26).

Periodical articles in-text:
2Author’s name, “Title of the Article,” Title of the Periodical volume (date): pages.

Scholarly journal articles in paper without issue numbers (first reference):

Scholarly journal articles in paper with issue numbers (first reference):

Scholarly journal article available online with doi (first reference):

Scholarly journal article available online with no available doi (first reference):

Subsequent references for periodicals: Omit the periodical title and shorten the article's title, if necessary. Only use the last name if there are other works by the same author cited. (Stretch Targets,” 49).

Magazine articles:

Web page:

The Bible: Three options:
1) Turabian 17.5.2 (p. 190-91) states references to the Bible are usually given in footnotes, endnotes, or parenthetical notes. Do not cite in the bibliography. Include the abbreviated name of the book, chapter, and verse. Identify the version used. Example of a footnote: Heb. 13:8, 12 (NRSV).

2) Turabian 16.4.3 (p. 157) states that “you may routinely use parenthetical notes for certain types of sources, such as…a biblical or other sacred work…. Example of in-text citation: (Heb. 13:8 NRSV).

3) Some professors may prefer another style, such as the Student Supplement for The SBL (Society for Biblical Literature) Handbook of Style, available on the library’s web page under “For Students/Citation Styles.” SBL example: first in-text quotation (2 Kgs 10:1 NRSV), subsequent quotes (2 Kgs 10:1).

The Bibliography Page
- The Bibliography page is a list of the works you used to write your paper. Your professor may prefer you use the label Works Cited or Sources Consulted.
- Center the word Bibliography at the top of the page. Leave two blank lines between the title and first item listed.
- Single-space bibliographic entries and double-space between entries.
- Alphabetize entries by the author’s last name. If there is no author, alphabetize by title.
- Indent the first line of each entry one-half inch (or one tab). Subsequent lines are not indented.
Books in the Works Cited page:

Author’s name. Title of Book. Place of publication: Publisher, date.

Book, one author:

Book, two authors and second edition:

Book, three or more authors (or editors):

No author given:

Kindle:

Articles in the Works Cited page:

Author’s name. “Title of the Article.” Journal Title volume (date): pages.

Scholarly journal article:

Scholarly journal article available digitally with doi:

Scholarly journal article available digitally with no available doi:

Book chapter:

Magazine article:

Newspaper article:

Web resources in the Works Cited page:

Web pages:
Turabian suggests that web pages only be referred to in the footnotes and text. However, if you prefer to cite a web page, it looks like this: