

chicago style citation examples video

Mastering Chicago Style Citation Examples: A Comprehensive Video Guide

chicago style citation examples video resources are invaluable for students, researchers, and writers navigating the complexities of academic and professional writing. Understanding how to correctly cite sources is crucial for maintaining academic integrity, avoiding plagiarism, and allowing readers to trace your research. This article serves as a detailed guide, complementing video tutorials by breaking down the core principles and providing clear, actionable examples for various source types commonly encountered in academic work. We will delve into the nuances of both the Notes-Bibliography and Author-Date systems, offering practical advice and demystifying common citation challenges. Whether you're citing a book, journal article, website, or a less common source, this comprehensive overview will equip you with the knowledge to cite with confidence, enhancing your research and writing.

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Understanding the Chicago Manual of Style

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS), often referred to as the "bible" of publishing and academic writing in the United States, provides a comprehensive guide to stylistic conventions, manuscript preparation, and citation. It is widely adopted in fields such as history, literature, and the arts, offering detailed instructions on everything from punctuation and capitalization to the proper formatting of citations. For those new to academic writing or looking to refine their skills, understanding the foundational principles laid out in CMOS is the first critical step. The manual emphasizes clarity, consistency, and accuracy in presenting research findings and acknowledging the work of others.

Unlike some other citation styles that are strictly tied to specific disciplines, Chicago offers flexibility. This adaptability is a key reason for its widespread appeal across various academic and professional domains. The manual is regularly updated to reflect changes in technology and publishing practices, ensuring its relevance in the modern information landscape. Familiarizing yourself with its core tenets will not only improve the presentation of your work but also demonstrate a commitment to scholarly rigor and ethical research practices.

The Two Systems: Notes-Bibliography vs. Author-Date

The Chicago Manual of Style presents two distinct citation systems: the Notes-Bibliography system and the Author-Date system. Each serves different purposes and is preferred in different academic disciplines. Understanding the fundamental differences between these two is essential for choosing the appropriate system for your specific writing project. Video guides often focus on one system at a time, so grasping the overarching distinction is a great starting point.

The Notes-Bibliography System

The Notes-Bibliography system is characterized by the use of numbered footnotes or endnotes within the text, and a comprehensive bibliography at the end of the work. Footnotes or endnotes provide the full citation information for the first mention of a source and a shortened version for subsequent mentions. The bibliography lists all sources consulted and cited in the paper, in alphabetical order. This system is prevalent in the humanities, particularly in history, literature, and art history, where detailed commentary or extensive referencing is often required.

The Author-Date System

Conversely, the Author-Date system uses parenthetical in-text citations that include the author's last name and the year of publication. These citations correspond to a "Reference List" at the end of the document, which includes only the sources cited in the text, also in alphabetical order by author's last name. This system is commonly used in the social sciences and some natural sciences, where a quick overview of the source's origin and date is often sufficient within the text itself. It is often perceived as more streamlined for readers.

Core Principles of Chicago Style Citation

Regardless of which of the two systems you employ, several core principles underpin effective Chicago style citation. These principles ensure consistency, clarity, and academic integrity. Adhering to these fundamentals is key to producing well-formatted and credible research papers. Recognizing these common threads will help you navigate both the Notes-Bibliography and Author-Date systems with greater ease.

Accuracy and Completeness

The most fundamental principle is ensuring that all citation information is accurate and complete. This means meticulously recording details such as author names, titles, publication dates, page numbers, and URLs. Missing or incorrect information can render a citation useless to your reader and may even be perceived as a lack of diligence. Accuracy extends to ensuring that the information

presented in your citation precisely matches the source material.

Consistency

Consistency in formatting is paramount. Once you choose a specific style for a particular element (e.g., how you abbreviate journal names or format the date of a website), you must apply it uniformly throughout your document. This uniformity applies to both in-text citations and the final bibliography or reference list. Inconsistency can be distracting and unprofessional.

Clarity for the Reader

The ultimate goal of any citation system is to provide your readers with the necessary information to locate the sources you have used. Your citations should be clear, unambiguous, and easy to understand. This means using correct punctuation, capitalization, and the appropriate order of elements for each source type.

Chicago Style Citation Examples: Books

Citing books is a fundamental skill in Chicago style, as books are a primary source for academic research. The specific format will vary slightly between the Notes-Bibliography and Author-Date systems, but the core elements remain the same. Mastering book citations is often the first step in becoming proficient with Chicago style. Video tutorials frequently use books as their initial examples.

Books in the Notes-Bibliography System

For a book with one author in a footnote or endnote, the format is generally:

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

Example:

- 1. Carl Sagan, *Cosmos* (New York: Random House, 1980), 45.

For the bibliography entry, the order changes slightly:

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

Example:

- Sagan, Carl. *Cosmos*. New York: Random House, 1980.

Books in the Author-Date System

In the Author-Date system, the in-text citation is brief:

- (Author's Last Name Year, Page Number)

Example:

- (Sagan 1980, 45)

The reference list entry for a book by one author looks identical to the bibliography entry in the Notes-Bibliography system:

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

Example:

- Sagan, Carl. *Cosmos*. New York: Random House, 1980.

Variations for Books

Several variations exist for citing books, including those with multiple authors, editors, or no publication information. For instance, with two authors, both names are listed in the bibliography. For three or more authors, the bibliography lists the first author followed by "et al." In footnotes/endnotes, "et al." is generally used for three or more authors from the first citation. Always consult the latest edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style* for comprehensive guidance on these nuances.

Chicago Style Citation Examples: Journal Articles

Journal articles are another common source type, and citing them correctly is crucial for research in many disciplines. The information required includes author(s), article title, journal title, volume and issue numbers, date of publication, and page numbers. Video resources often dedicate specific segments to journal article citations due to their frequency.

Journal Articles in the Notes-Bibliography System

A typical footnote or endnote entry for a journal article looks like this:

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

Example:

- 1. Emily Carter, "The Impact of Social Media on Political Discourse," *Journal of Communication Studies* 45, no. 2 (Spring 2022): 112.

The corresponding bibliography entry:

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

Example:

- Carter, Emily. "The Impact of Social Media on Political Discourse." *Journal of Communication Studies* 45, no. 2 (Spring 2022): 112-130.

Journal Articles in the Author-Date System

The in-text citation in the Author-Date system is concise:

- (Author's Last Name Year, Page Number)

Example:

- (Carter 2022, 112)

The reference list entry for a journal article is structured identically to the bibliography entry in the Notes-Bibliography system:

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

Example:

- Carter, Emily. "The Impact of Social Media on Political Discourse." *Journal of Communication Studies* 45, no. 2 (Spring 2022): 112-130.

Online Journal Articles

When citing journal articles accessed online, you will often include a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) or a URL. The DOI is preferred as it is a persistent link. If no DOI is available, a URL can be used, often with an access date. Specific guidelines for online journal articles are detailed in CMOS, and video examples often cover this common scenario.

Chicago Style Citation Examples: Websites and Online Sources

The proliferation of online content has made citing websites and digital resources an essential skill. Chicago style provides clear guidelines for these often dynamic and varied sources. Understanding how to cite web pages, articles, and other online materials is critical for contemporary research. Many citation videos highlight these examples due to their everyday relevance.

Websites in the Notes-Bibliography System

For a web page with a clear author:

- First Name Last Name, "Title of Web Page," *Name of Website*, Publication Date or Last Modified Date, accessed Access Date, URL.

Example:

- 1. Jane Doe, "The Future of Renewable Energy," *GreenTech Innovations*, October 26, 2023, accessed November 15, 2023, <https://www.greentechinnovations.com/future-of-energy>.

If there is no author, begin with the title of the page. If there is no publication date, use "n.d." (no date) and provide the access date.

Websites in the Author-Date System

The in-text citation for a website:

- (Author's Last Name Year) or (Title of Web Page Year) if no author.

Example (with author):

- (Doe 2023)

Example (without author):

- (GreenTech Innovations 2023)

The reference list entry mirrors the bibliography entry for the Notes-Bibliography system, often including the URL and access date:

- Last Name, First Name. "Title of Web Page." *Name of Website*. Publication Date or Last Modified Date. Accessed Access Date. URL.

Example:

- Doe, Jane. "The Future of Renewable Energy." *GreenTech Innovations*. October 26, 2023. Accessed November 15, 2023. <https://www.greentechinnovations.com/future-of-energy>.

Important Considerations for Online Sources

When citing online sources, it is important to be as specific as possible. Note the author, title of the specific page or article, the name of the overall website, and the publication or last updated date. The URL should be included to allow readers to find the exact source. If a page is frequently updated, you may need to note that in your citation. Chicago style prioritizes providing readers with the best possible pathway to the original information.

Chicago Style Citation Examples: Other Common Sources

Beyond books, journal articles, and websites, academic work often involves citing a variety of other materials. Chicago style offers guidance for a broad range of sources, from newspapers and magazines to dissertations, conference proceedings, and even interviews. Understanding these less common citations can be a significant advantage.

Newspaper and Magazine Articles

These are typically cited with author, article title, publication name, date, and page numbers (or URL for online versions). The formatting is similar to journal articles, but the publication name is italicized and the issue number is omitted.

- Notes-Bibliography: First Name Last Name, "Article Title," *Newspaper/Magazine Name*, Month Day, Year, Page Number(s).
- Author-Date: (Last Name Year, Page Number)

Dissertations and Theses

Citations for dissertations and theses usually include the author, title, degree sought, university, and year. For unpublished dissertations, the location (e.g., university library) and year are provided. For published dissertations, the publisher information is included.

- Notes-Bibliography: First Name Last Name, "Dissertation Title" (PhD diss., University Name, Year).
- Author-Date: (Last Name Year)

Interviews

Interviews, whether conducted by the author or published, require specific citation. For unpublished interviews, include the interviewee's name, the interviewer's name, the date, and the location or means of access (e.g., personal archive, email). For published interviews, treat them similarly to articles.

- Notes-Bibliography: Interviewee Name, interview by Interviewer Name, Month Day, Year, location (e.g., email correspondence, personal archive).

Conference Proceedings and Chapters in Edited Books

These sources have specific structures that include author(s) of the paper/chapter, title, editor(s) of the proceedings/book, title of the proceedings/book, publication details, and page numbers. These can become quite detailed, and referencing the CMOS manual or online video examples is highly recommended for accuracy.

In-Text Citations: Notes-Bibliography System

In the Notes-Bibliography system, in-text citations are handled through either footnotes or endnotes. These numbered markers are placed at the end of a sentence or clause to which they refer. The number in the text corresponds to an entry at the bottom of the page (footnote) or at the end of the document (endnote). This system allows for extensive commentary and referencing without disrupting the flow of the main text.

First Reference vs. Subsequent References

The first time a source is cited in a footnote or endnote, the full citation details are provided, similar to a bibliography entry but with slight variations in punctuation and element order. For any subsequent references to the same source within the same document, a shortened form is used. This shortened form typically includes the author's last name, a shortened title (if the full title is long), and the page number.

Shortened Note Format

The shortened note format is designed for brevity and efficiency. It helps to avoid repetition while still providing enough information for the reader to identify the source. For example, if you cited Carl Sagan's *Cosmos* in a full note, a subsequent note referring to the same book might appear as:

- Sagan, *Cosmos*, 115.

If multiple works by the same author are cited, the shortened title becomes even more crucial for differentiation.

Notes for Different Source Types

The specific content and punctuation within a footnote or endnote will vary depending on the type of source being cited. As demonstrated with book and journal article examples, each source requires careful attention to detail. Video tutorials often walk through these specific note formats step-by-step for various common materials.

In-Text Citations: Author-Date System

The Author-Date system provides a more integrated in-text citation method. Instead of separate footnotes or endnotes, brief parenthetical citations are inserted directly into the text, usually at the end of a sentence or clause. This system is favored in disciplines where the timeliness and origin of

information are particularly important, and it allows for a quick verification of sources without extensive cross-referencing to the end of the document.

Parenthetical Citation Structure

The standard parenthetical citation includes the author's last name and the year of publication. If a specific passage is being referenced, the page number is also included. The punctuation is critical: the year and page number are separated by a comma, and the entire citation is enclosed in parentheses. For example:

- (Smith 2021, 88)

If the author's name is mentioned in the sentence, only the year needs to be included in parentheses:

- According to Smith (2021), the findings were significant.

Handling Multiple Authors and Anonymous Works

For works with two authors, both last names are included in the citation, connected by "and": (Smith and Jones 2022). For works with three or more authors, the first author's last name is followed by "et al.": (Davis et al. 2020). If a source has no identifiable author, the citation uses a shortened version of the title in place of the author's name, typically enclosed in quotation marks or italicized depending on the source type:

- ("Guide to Citation" 2019)
- (*Manual of Style* 2023)

Citing Online and Electronic Sources

For online sources without a publication date, "n.d." is used in place of the year: (Lee n.d.). If there is no author and no date, the shortened title and "n.d." are used: ("Website Update" n.d.). Ensuring the in-text citations accurately lead the reader to the corresponding entry in the reference list is the primary objective.

The Bibliography and Reference List

Both Chicago citation systems conclude with a comprehensive list of all sources used. The Notes-Bibliography system uses a "Bibliography," which typically includes all sources consulted, whether cited directly or not. The Author-Date system uses a "Reference List," which includes only those sources that were actually cited in the text. The formatting and purpose of these lists are crucial for a complete citation.

Formatting the Bibliography

Entries in a Chicago-style bibliography are arranged alphabetically by the author's last name. Each entry begins with the author's last name followed by their first name. Subsequent lines of an entry are typically indented (a hanging indent). The overall structure of each entry depends on the type of source being cited, but consistency in formatting is key. This list serves as a roadmap for your readers.

Formatting the Reference List

A reference list in the Author-Date system is also alphabetized by author's last name and uses a hanging indent for each entry. The key difference from a bibliography is that it only includes sources that have been explicitly referenced in the body of the paper through in-text citations. This ensures that the list is concise and directly supports the content of the work.

Essential Elements for Each Entry

Regardless of whether it's a bibliography or a reference list, each entry should contain the necessary bibliographic information to allow a reader to locate the source. This typically includes author(s), title, publication information (publisher, journal, website name), and date of publication. For online sources, URLs or DOIs are essential. Precision in these details is vital for academic integrity and the credibility of your work.

Tips for Effective Chicago Style Citation

To excel in Chicago style citation, beyond understanding the examples, certain practices can significantly improve your accuracy and efficiency. These tips are born from experience and common pitfalls encountered by writers. They aim to make the citation process less daunting and more effective, ensuring your work is polished and professionally presented.

Utilize Citation Management Tools

While not a replacement for understanding the style, citation management software (like Zotero,

Mendeley, or EndNote) can be incredibly helpful. These tools allow you to store source information, generate bibliographies, and format citations in various styles, including Chicago. They can save considerable time and reduce errors, especially for large projects.

Keep a Running List of Sources

As you begin your research, start a running list of all sources you consult. Record all necessary bibliographic information immediately upon finding a source. This proactive approach prevents the frantic search for missing details later in the writing process and ensures you have all the information needed for your bibliography or reference list.

Consult the Latest Edition of CMOS

The Chicago Manual of Style is periodically updated. It is crucial to refer to the most current edition for the most accurate and up-to-date guidelines. Online resources and video tutorials are excellent supplements, but the official manual is the ultimate authority.

Practice, Practice, Practice

Like any skill, mastering Chicago style citation takes practice. The more you cite, the more comfortable and proficient you will become. Pay close attention to the examples provided in style guides, videos, and peer-reviewed articles. Notice how different source types are handled and strive for consistency in your own work.

When in Doubt, Look it Up

The Chicago Manual of Style is comprehensive, but specific edge cases can arise. If you encounter a source type or a citation scenario that isn't immediately clear, do not guess. Consult the CMOS manual directly, search reputable online resources that specifically address Chicago style, or ask your instructor or editor for clarification. Accuracy is paramount.

Use Plagiarism Checkers

Before submitting your work, use plagiarism detection software. This can help identify any accidental instances of insufficient citation or improperly quoted material. It's a final safeguard to ensure your work is original and properly attributed.

FAQ

Q: What is the main difference between the Notes-Bibliography and Author-Date systems in Chicago style?

A: The main difference lies in how sources are cited within the text and the content of the final list of references. The Notes-Bibliography system uses numbered footnotes or endnotes for in-text citations and includes a comprehensive bibliography. The Author-Date system uses parenthetical in-text citations (Author Year) and a reference list containing only cited sources.

Q: When should I choose the Notes-Bibliography system over the Author-Date system?

A: The Notes-Bibliography system is generally preferred in the humanities, such as history, literature, and art history, where extensive commentary or detailed referencing is common. The Author-Date system is typically used in the social sciences and some natural sciences where a quick overview of the source's origin and date is more important.

Q: How do I cite a book with no author in Chicago style?

A: In the Notes-Bibliography system, you start the footnote/endnote with the title of the book. In the bibliography, the entry also begins with the title. For Author-Date, the in-text citation uses a shortened version of the title.

Q: What is a DOI, and when should I include it in my Chicago style citation?

A: A DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is a unique string of characters assigned to an electronic document that provides a persistent link to its location on the internet. You should always include a DOI for journal articles and other electronic resources if one is available, as it is more reliable than a URL.

Q: How do I format the page numbers in Chicago style citations?

A: Page numbers are typically preceded by "p." for a single page and "pp." for a range of pages in footnotes/endnotes and bibliographies. In Author-Date in-text citations, page numbers are usually listed after the year, separated by a comma (e.g., Smith 2021, 88).

Q: What is the purpose of a hanging indent in a Chicago style

bibliography or reference list?

A: A hanging indent (where the first line of each entry is flush with the left margin and subsequent lines are indented) is used to visually separate individual entries in the bibliography or reference list and to make it easier for readers to scan and locate specific sources alphabetically.

Q: How do I cite a website in Chicago style if there is no publication date?

A: If a website has no publication or last modified date, you should use "n.d." (no date) in place of the date in your citation. You should also include the date you accessed the website.

Q: Can I use a citation management tool to create my Chicago style citations?

A: Yes, citation management tools like Zotero, Mendeley, or EndNote can be very helpful. They can automatically format citations and bibliographies in Chicago style, saving time and reducing errors. However, it is still important to understand the underlying principles of Chicago style to ensure accuracy and to know how to correct any issues that may arise.

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