

chicago style works cited examples academic

chicago style works cited examples academic writing demands meticulous attention to detail to ensure proper attribution and academic integrity. This comprehensive guide delves into the nuances of creating accurate Chicago style citations for your academic works, covering a wide range of source types. Mastering the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) for your bibliography or works cited page is crucial for avoiding plagiarism and demonstrating your command of scholarly conventions. We will explore common citation formats, providing clear and actionable Chicago style works cited examples academic researchers and students can readily apply. Understanding the principles behind these examples will empower you to confidently cite any source, from books and journal articles to websites and interviews.

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Understanding the Core Principles of Chicago Style

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers two distinct citation systems: the notes-bibliography system and the author-date system. For most humanities disciplines, the notes-bibliography system is preferred, utilizing footnotes or endnotes alongside a bibliography. In contrast, the author-date system, common in the sciences and social sciences, employs in-text parenthetical citations followed by a reference list. Regardless of the chosen system, the fundamental goal is to provide readers with enough information to locate the sources you consulted. This involves clearly identifying the author, title, publication details, and any relevant pagination or URLs.

The key to successful Chicago style citation lies in consistency and accuracy. Each element of a citation serves a purpose in guiding your reader. For instance, the publisher's name and location help identify the specific edition of a book, while the journal title and volume/issue numbers pinpoint the exact periodical. Understanding these components and their order within each citation format is paramount for creating a professional and credible works cited page. We will explore these components in detail through practical Chicago style works cited examples academic writing requires.

Citing Books in Chicago Style

Citing books is a fundamental skill in academic writing, and the Chicago style offers specific formats for

various types of books. Whether you are citing a single-author monograph, an edited volume, or a chapter within an anthology, adhering to the prescribed structure ensures clarity and proper attribution. The notes-bibliography system is commonly used for book citations.

Single-Author Books

For a standard single-author book, the bibliography entry typically includes the author's full name (last name first), the full title of the book in italics, and the publication details: the city of publication, publisher name, and year of publication. For example:

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

Here is a practical Chicago style works cited example for a single-author book:

Smith, John. *The Art of Academic Writing*. Chicago: University Press, 2021.

Edited Books

When citing an entire book that has been compiled or edited by someone other than the author of the work itself, you will note the editor(s) instead of the author. The format remains similar, with the editor's name(s) appearing first, followed by "ed." or "eds." after their name. For instance:

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

A Chicago style works cited example for an edited book:

Johnson, Sarah, ed. *Essays on Modern Literature*. New York: Academic Books, 2019.

Chapters in Edited Books (Anthologies)

Citing a specific chapter from an edited collection requires including the author of the chapter, the title of the chapter, the title of the book, the editor(s), and the page numbers where the chapter appears. The book title is italicized.

- Chapter Author Last Name, First Name. "Chapter Title in Quotation Marks." In *Book Title in Italics*, edited by Editor First Name Last Name, Chapter Page Start-Page End. City of Publication: Publisher Name, Year of Publication.

Here is a Chicago style works cited example for a chapter in an edited book:

Davis, Michael. "The Evolution of Digital Media." In *Contemporary Communication Studies*, edited by Emily White, 112-145. London: Global Publishing, 2020.

Citing Journal Articles in Chicago Style

Journal articles are a cornerstone of academic research, and citing them accurately is vital for demonstrating the depth of your research. The Chicago style provides clear guidelines for these citations.

Articles from Print Journals

For articles found in print journals, the bibliography entry will include the author(s), the article title in quotation marks, the journal title in italics, the volume and issue numbers, and the year of publication. Page numbers are also essential.

- Author Last Name, First Name. "Article Title in Quotation Marks." *Journal Title in Italics* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page Start-Page End.

Consider this Chicago style works cited example for a print journal article:

Williams, Robert. "The Impact of Climate Change on Coastal Cities." *Environmental Science Quarterly* 25, no. 3 (2018): 45-67.

Articles from Online Journals (with DOI)

When citing online journal articles, especially those with a Digital Object Identifier (DOI), the citation is similar to print journals but includes the DOI as a persistent link. The DOI is crucial for ensuring readers can access the article, even if the original URL changes.

- Author Last Name, First Name. "Article Title in Quotation Marks." *Journal Title in Italics* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page Start-Page End. doi:XX.XXXXXXX.

Here is a Chicago style works cited example for an online journal article with a DOI:

Brown, Emily. "AI in Healthcare Diagnostics." *Journal of Medical Technology* 42, no. 1 (2023): 105-128. doi:10.1002/jmt.2023.01.105.

Articles from Online Journals (without DOI, with URL)

If an online journal article does not have a DOI, you will provide a URL. It's important to include the date you accessed the article as online content can change or be removed.

- Author Last Name, First Name. "Article Title in Quotation Marks." *Journal Title in Italics* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page Start-Page End. Accessed Month Day, Year. <http://www.webaddress.com>.

A Chicago style works cited example for an online journal article without a DOI:

Green, David. "Sustainable Urban Planning Strategies." *Urban Studies Journal* 15, no. 4 (2019): 210-235. Accessed October 26, 2023. <http://www.urbanstudiesjournal.com/articles/sustainable-planning>.

Citing Websites and Online Resources

The internet has become an indispensable research tool. Chicago style provides specific formats for citing various online resources, ensuring that your readers can locate the information you found.

Webpages with Author and Date

When a webpage has a clearly identified author and publication date, the citation is relatively straightforward. Include the author, the title of the specific page in quotation marks, the name of the website in italics, and the URL. It is also good practice to include the access date.

- Author Last Name, First Name. "Page Title in Quotation Marks." *Website Name in Italics*. Publication Date. Accessed Month Day, Year. <http://www.webaddress.com>.

Here is a Chicago style works cited example for a webpage with an author and date:

Chen, Li. "The Future of Renewable Energy." *Global Energy Watch*. June 15, 2022. Accessed October 26, 2023. <http://www.globalenergywatch.org/future-energy>.

Webpages without Author or Date

In cases where an author or publication date is not explicitly stated, focus on providing as much identifying information as possible. The title of the page becomes more prominent, and the website name is crucial. The access date is particularly important here.

- "Page Title in Quotation Marks." *Website Name in Italics*. Accessed Month Day, Year. <http://www.webaddress.com>.

A Chicago style works cited example for a webpage without a clear author or date:

"Understanding Blockchain Technology." *Tech Insights Blog*. Accessed October 26, 2023.

<http://www.techinsightsblog.com/blockchain>.

Citing Other Common Academic Sources

Academic research often involves a diverse range of sources beyond books and journals. Chicago style offers specific formats for these as well, ensuring comprehensive and accurate citation practices.

Interviews

For interviews, whether conducted by you or found in published form, you need to specify the interviewee, the interviewer (if applicable), the date, and the medium (e.g., personal interview, recorded interview, interview published online).

- Interviewee Last Name, First Name. Personal interview by Interviewer First Name Last Name. Month Day, Year. (For personal interviews)
- Interviewee Last Name, First Name. Interviewed by Interviewer First Name Last Name. Title of Publication, Month Day, Year. (For published interviews)

Here is a Chicago style works cited example for a personal interview:

Garcia, Maria. Personal interview by David Lee. July 10, 2023.

And for a published interview:

Adams, Brian. Interviewed by Sarah Miller. "A Conversation on Urban Development." *City Planning Review*, May 5, 2021.

Government Documents

Citing government documents requires identifying the specific agency or department responsible for the publication, the title of the document, and its publication details. The format can vary slightly depending on the type of document (report, act, etc.).

- Issuing Agency Name. *Title of Document in Italics*. Publication City: Publisher Name, Year of Publication.

A Chicago style works cited example for a government document:

United States. Department of Energy. *Annual Report on Renewable Energy Sources*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 2022.

Formatting Your Works Cited Page in Chicago Style

The final presentation of your citations is as important as the accuracy of each individual entry. A well-formatted works cited page enhances the professionalism of your academic work. In Chicago style, this page is typically titled "Bibliography" when using the notes-bibliography system, or "References" for the author-date system.

Key formatting elements include:

- **Alphabetical order:** Entries are arranged alphabetically by the author's last name (or by title if no author is listed).
- **Indentation:** The first line of each citation is flush with the left margin, and subsequent lines are indented. This is known as a hanging indent.
- **Spacing:** Double-spacing is generally preferred for the entire bibliography, both between and within entries. However, some instructors or publishers may prefer single-spacing within entries with a blank line between them. Always check your specific guidelines.
- **Title:** Centered at the top of the page, the title should be "Bibliography" or "References."

Adhering to these formatting guidelines ensures your works cited page is clear, organized, and compliant with Chicago style standards. Proper formatting aids readers in navigating your sources efficiently.

When compiling your bibliography, remember that consistency is key. Even minor deviations in punctuation, capitalization, or the order of elements can detract from the overall quality of your academic presentation. Take the time to carefully review each entry against the Chicago style guidelines to ensure accuracy and professionalism. This dedication to detail reflects your commitment to scholarly rigor and helps build a strong foundation for your academic arguments.

The process of creating accurate Chicago style works cited examples academic research necessitates requires diligence. By understanding the core principles and applying the specific formats for books, journal articles, websites, interviews, and government documents, you can effectively attribute your sources and contribute to the scholarly conversation. This guide has provided you with the necessary tools and examples to confidently construct your bibliography or works cited page. Remember to always consult the latest edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style* or your instructor's specific guidelines for any unique requirements.

FAQ

Q: What is the difference between a bibliography and a reference list in Chicago style?

A: In the Chicago Manual of Style, a "Bibliography" is used with the notes-bibliography system, listing all sources consulted, including those not directly cited in the text. A "Reference List" is used with the author-date system and includes only those sources that were cited in the text.

Q: How do I handle multiple authors in a Chicago style works cited entry?

A: For two authors, list both names in the bibliography entry. For three or more authors, list only the first author's name followed by "et al." in the bibliography. In footnotes or endnotes, you may list all authors or use "et al." depending on the specific situation and the number of authors.

Q: What is a DOI and why is it important in Chicago style citations?

A: A DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is a unique alphanumeric string assigned to an electronic document, such as a journal article. It acts as a persistent identifier, meaning it will remain the same even if the URL of the article changes. Including the DOI in your Chicago style citation is crucial for ensuring readers can reliably locate the source.

Q: How should I cite a source that I accessed through a university library database?

A: For sources accessed through a library database (like JSTOR or ProQuest), you generally cite them as you would if you found them in print or directly online. If a DOI is available, use that. If not, and the database provides a stable URL, you can include that URL. However, often, the direct URL from the database is not as stable as a DOI.

Q: Can I use a shortened version of a source title in my footnotes or endnotes?

A: Yes, in the notes-bibliography system, you can use shortened titles for subsequent citations of the same source after the first full citation. This helps to keep notes concise. The shortened title typically includes the author's last name and a key word or phrase from the title.

Q: What is the correct way to format the date of publication in a Chicago style works cited entry?

A: The date of publication is generally placed towards the end of the citation, after the publisher information for books, and after the volume and issue numbers for journal articles. The format is typically Year for books and (Year) for journal articles. For online sources, the accessed date is also important.

Q: How do I cite a book published in multiple editions?

A: When citing a book with multiple editions, you should indicate the edition number after the title. For example: Author Last Name, First Name. *Book Title in Italics*. Edition Number ed. City of Publication: Publisher Name, Year of Publication.

Q: Is it acceptable to use online citation generators for Chicago style?

A: While citation generators can be helpful starting points, it is crucial to always review and verify their output against the official Chicago Manual of Style guidelines. Generators can sometimes make errors in punctuation, formatting, or element order. Manual checking is essential for accuracy.

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