

# Chicago Manual Of Style Sample Paper

## Chicago Manual of Style: Bibliographic Format for References

Based on *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th ed., 2017; available on GALILEO. See also: [http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/prony-ronne/guides/authors\\_citationguidetocitation-guide-1.html](http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/prony-ronne/guides/authors_citationguidetocitation-guide-1.html)

The "Documentation II: Author-Date" system, traditionally used in the sciences and social sciences, is covered on pages 3-4 of this handout.

### Documentation I: Notes and Bibliographies

The Notes and Bibliographies system consists of numbered **footnotes** or **endnotes** (titled "Notes") together with corresponding entries in the **bibliography** (titled "Bibliography" or "Works Cited") at the end of the paper.

Use the full citation the first time you cite the work in your notes. For subsequent notes use the author's last name only and shorten the title if it has more than four words. If the work has no identifiable author or editor, start the citation with the title.

1. Andrew Gelman, *Red State, Blue State, Rich State, Poor State* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2008).

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5. Gelman, *Red State*, 180.

Alphabetize your bibliography by the first item in the citation, usually the author's last name. Authors' names are last name first in the bibliography. If there are multiple works by the same author, alphabetize them by title. If there are four or more authors of a work, use the first author's name followed by "et al." in the note, but list all of the authors in the bibliography entry. (See the examples under "Journal article" below.) Indent all but the first line of each bibliography citation by three or four spaces—a "hanging indent".

For more information, consult the section numbers of the *Chicago Manual of Style* given after each heading below.

**Book or e-book (14.68-110; 14.168-169):** use the first named city on the copyright page of the book for the place of publication. Use state codes after the city only if the city is not well known or may be confused with a different place (14.134-138). For a library e-book, include the distributor (NetLibrary, Ebrary, etc.). For free online e-books, include a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) or URL (web address). (A DOI is shown under "Article from a journal" below.)

- First Note: 1. Catherine Delafield and Bob Jones, *Women's Diaries as Narrative in the Nineteenth-Century Novel* (Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2009). NetLibrary e-book, 145.

Bibliography: Delafield, Catherine, and Bob Jones. *Women's Diaries as Narrative in the Nineteenth-Century Novel*. Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2009. NetLibrary e-book.

**Book chapter or work in an anthology (14.111-117):**

- First Note: 2. Christine De Vinne, Bob Jones, and Ed Junior Fly, "Religion under Revolution in Oenike," in *Approaches to Teaching Duane's Oenike*, ed. Mary Ellen Birkett and Christopher Rivers (New York: Modern Language Association of America, 2009), 41.

Bibliography: De Vinne, Christine, Bob Jones, and Ed Junior Fly. "Religion under Revolution in Oenike." In *Approaches to Teaching Duane's Oenike*, edited by Mary Ellen Birkett and Christopher Rivers, 37-44. New York: Modern Language Association of America, 2009.

**Journal article (14.175-198):** If you access the article through a GALILEO database, include a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) or a stable/persistent URL in your notes and bibliography. Sometimes there is no DOI and the URL is too long or not stable. In these cases you can list the database name and a unique identifying number for the article, usually called the accession number, in parentheses. If you use the article in print, omit the URL, DOI, etc.

- First Note: 3. Mary Kate Donalds et al., "Analyzing Lead Content in Ancient Bronze Coins by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy: An Archaeometry Laboratory with Nonscience Majors," *Journal of Chemical Education* 86, no. 3 (2009): 345, doi: 10.1021/ed086p343.

Chicago Manual of Style Sample Paper is an essential reference for students, scholars, and writers seeking to present their research and writing in a clear and professional manner. The Chicago Manual of Style (CMS) provides comprehensive guidelines on various aspects of writing, including citation formats, manuscript preparation, and the overall structure of academic papers. This article will explore the key components of a Chicago Manual of Style sample paper, including formatting guidelines, citation styles, and practical tips for adherence to CMS standards.

## Understanding the Chicago Manual of Style

The Chicago Manual of Style is one of the most widely used citation styles in academic writing, particularly in the humanities and social sciences. It offers two primary citation systems:

1. Notes and Bibliography: Commonly used in the humanities, this style relies on footnotes or endnotes for citations and a bibliography at the end of the paper.
2. Author-Date: Frequently employed in the sciences, this system uses in-text citations and a reference list.

# Why Choose the Chicago Manual of Style?

Choosing the Chicago Manual of Style for your paper has several advantages:

- Flexibility: CMS accommodates a wide range of source types, including books, articles, and digital media.
- Clarity: The structure encourages clear and coherent writing, which enhances the reader's understanding.
- Historical Context: Chicago style is deeply rooted in publishing history, making it a trusted choice for scholars.

## Formatting Your Paper

Proper formatting is crucial when preparing a Chicago Manual of Style sample paper. Below are the primary formatting guidelines to follow:

### General Layout

- Paper Size: Use standard 8.5 x 11-inch paper.
- Margins: Set 1-inch margins on all sides.
- Font: Choose a readable font, typically 12-point Times New Roman or a similar serif font.
- Line Spacing: Use double-spacing throughout the paper, including notes and the bibliography.
- Page Numbers: Number pages in the upper right corner, starting with the title page as page 1.

### Title Page

The title page is the first impression your paper makes on the reader. The Chicago Manual of Style recommends the following elements:

- Title: Centered, in bold, and positioned about one-third down the page.
- Subtitle: If applicable, placed directly beneath the title in a smaller font size or italics.
- Author's Name: Centered below the title, written in full.
- Course Information: Include the course name, instructor's name, and date centered below the author's name.

## Organizing Your Content

A well-structured paper is vital for presenting your arguments effectively. The Chicago Manual of Style outlines the typical components of a research paper:

# Introduction

The introduction should provide background information on the topic and present your thesis statement clearly. This section sets the tone for the paper and engages the reader.

# Body

The body of your paper is where you present your research, arguments, and analysis. Key points to consider include:

- Headings and Subheadings: Use headings to organize sections and subheadings for subsections. The first-level heading is centered and bold; subsequent headings should be flush left and italicized.
- Paragraph Structure: Start each paragraph with a topic sentence that introduces the main idea. Follow with supporting details and examples.
- Citations: Incorporate citations using footnotes or endnotes (for Notes and Bibliography) or in-text citations (for Author-Date). Ensure that every source referenced in the text is included in the bibliography or reference list.

# Conclusion

The conclusion summarizes the main points of the paper and reiterates the thesis statement. It should provide a final reflection on the topic and suggest areas for further research or implications of your findings.

# Citing Sources in Your Paper

Citations are a fundamental aspect of academic writing. The Chicago Manual of Style provides specific guidelines for citing various sources. Here are some common citation formats:

# Notes and Bibliography System

In the Notes and Bibliography system, citations are made using footnotes or endnotes, with a complete bibliography at the end. Here's how to format different sources:

- Books:
  - Footnote: 1. Author First Name Last Name, Book Title (Place of Publication: Publisher, Year), page number.
  - Bibliography: Last Name, First Name. Book Title. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year.
- Journal Articles:
  - Footnote: 2. Author First Name Last Name, "Article Title," Journal Name Volume Number, no. Issue Number (Year): page numbers.

- Bibliography: Last Name, First Name. "Article Title." Journal Name Volume Number, no. Issue Number (Year): page numbers.
- Websites:
- Footnote: 3. Author First Name Last Name, "Page Title," Website Name, last modified Date, URL.
- Bibliography: Last Name, First Name. "Page Title." Website Name. Last modified Date. URL.

## Author-Date System

In the Author-Date system, citations are included in parentheses within the text, with a reference list at the end:

- Books: (Last Name Year, page number)
- Journal Articles: (Last Name Year, page number)
- Websites: (Last Name Year)

## Proofreading and Finalizing Your Paper

Before submitting your Chicago Manual of Style sample paper, it's crucial to proofread and make final revisions. Here are some tips for effective proofreading:

- Read Aloud: This can help identify awkward phrasing or unclear sentences.
- Check Citations: Ensure all citations are correct and formatted according to the CMS guidelines.
- Review Formatting: Verify that your paper adheres to the formatting requirements, including margins, font, and spacing.
- Seek Feedback: Consider asking a peer or mentor to review your paper for additional insights.

## Conclusion

In summary, creating a Chicago Manual of Style sample paper requires an understanding of the style's guidelines for formatting, organization, and citation. By following the outlined formatting rules, structuring your content effectively, and adhering to citation standards, you can produce a polished and professional academic paper that communicates your research clearly. With careful proofreading and attention to detail, your paper will not only meet the expectations of the Chicago Manual of Style but also contribute meaningfully to your field of study.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### What is the Chicago Manual of Style, and why is it important for writing academic papers?

The Chicago Manual of Style is a widely used style guide for writing and publishing in the humanities,

particularly in history, literature, and the arts. It provides rules for grammar, punctuation, citation, and formatting, ensuring consistency and clarity in academic papers.

## Where can I find a sample paper formatted according to the Chicago Manual of Style?

Sample papers formatted in accordance with the Chicago Manual of Style can be found on academic websites, university writing centers, and the official Chicago Manual of Style website. Many institutions also provide downloadable PDFs of sample papers.

## What are the main components of a Chicago-style paper?

A Chicago-style paper typically includes the following components: a title page, main body with headings, footnotes or endnotes for citations, a bibliography page, and possibly a table of contents or appendices depending on the length and complexity of the paper.

## How do citations differ between the notes and bibliography style and the author-date style in Chicago format?

In the notes and bibliography style, citations are provided in footnotes or endnotes, with a full citation in the bibliography. In the author-date style, in-text citations include the author's last name and the year of publication, with a corresponding reference list at the end.

## What common mistakes should I avoid when formatting a paper in Chicago style?

Common mistakes to avoid include incorrect formatting of footnotes and endnotes, inconsistencies in font and spacing, neglecting the title page format, and improper citation of sources. It's crucial to carefully follow the guidelines provided in the Chicago Manual of Style.

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