

Chicago Manual Of Style Bulleted Lists

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/practice/online-guides/citation-guidelines-guide-1.html>

The "Documentation I: 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.

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

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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 Ourska," in *Approaches to Teaching Duras's Ourska*, 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 Ourska." In *Approaches to Teaching Duras's Ourska*, edited by Mary Ellen Birkett and Christopher Rivers, 37-44. New York: Modern Language Association of America, 2009.

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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 bulleted lists are an essential component of clear and effective writing, particularly in academic and professional contexts. The Chicago Manual of Style (CMS), widely used in disciplines such as history, literature, and the arts, offers detailed guidelines on various aspects of writing, including the proper use of lists. Understanding how to format bulleted lists according to Chicago style can enhance the readability of your work, making it easier for readers to grasp complex information. This article will explore the rules and conventions for creating bulleted lists in the Chicago Manual of Style, along with practical examples and tips for effective usage.

Understanding Bulleted Lists in Chicago Style

Bulleted lists serve as a tool for organizing information, presenting items in a clear and concise manner. The Chicago Manual of Style distinguishes between different types of lists, including bulleted and numbered lists, each serving unique purposes:

Definition and Purpose

- Bulleted Lists: Used to present items that do not require a specific sequence. They allow for a more visually accessible presentation of information.
- Numbered Lists: Indicate a specific order or ranking of items, often used for instructions or hierarchical information.

The primary goal of using bulleted lists is to enhance clarity and facilitate understanding. Readers can quickly scan and assimilate information, making it an effective method for conveying points succinctly.

Formatting Bulleted Lists

When creating bulleted lists in accordance with the Chicago Manual of Style, there are several formatting guidelines to follow. These include indentation, punctuation, and capitalization.

Indentation and Alignment

- Begin each bullet point on a new line.
- Indent the bullet points from the left margin. A common indentation is half an inch, but this can vary based on the overall formatting of the document.
- Ensure that bullet points align vertically for a neat appearance.

Punctuation and Capitalization

- Capitalization: The first word of each bullet point should be capitalized. If the bullet point is a complete sentence, it should end with a period. If the bullet points are fragments or phrases, they typically do not require terminal punctuation.

Example:

- Apples
 - Oranges
 - Bananas.
- Consistency: Maintain consistency in the structure of bullet points. If one bullet point is a complete sentence, all should be treated similarly.

Types of Bullets

While the Chicago Manual of Style does not prescribe a specific symbol for bullet points, common practices include:

- Solid circles (•)
- Hollow circles (○)
- Dashes (—)

Select a bullet style that matches the tone and purpose of your document. For example, solid circles may be more formal, while dashes can appear casual.

Creating Effective Bulleted Lists

To ensure that your bulleted lists are effective, consider the following strategies:

Keep It Concise

- Aim for brevity. Each bullet point should be a single phrase or a short sentence.
- Avoid overly complex or lengthy explanations; the goal is quick comprehension.

Logical Grouping

- Group related items together. A bulleted list should represent a cohesive set of ideas or items.
- Use sub-bullets to further categorize information if necessary.

Example:

- Fruits:
 - Apples
 - Bananas
 - Cherries

Use Parallel Structure

- Maintain a consistent grammatical structure within the list. If you begin with nouns, continue using nouns. If you start with verbs, keep using verbs.

Example:

- To improve your writing:
- Read extensively.
- Practice regularly.
- Seek feedback from peers.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

Even experienced writers can make mistakes when formatting bulleted lists. Here are some common pitfalls to avoid:

Inconsistent Punctuation

- Ensure that all bullet points are punctuated consistently. If one point ends with a period, all should do so.
- Avoid mixing complete sentences with fragments in the same list.

Overuse of Lists

- While bulleted lists are helpful, overusing them can disrupt the flow of writing. Use them judiciously to emphasize key points without overwhelming the reader.
- Integrate lists naturally within the text to maintain coherence.

Examples of Bulleted Lists in Chicago Style

To further illustrate the proper usage of bulleted lists in the Chicago Manual of Style, here are some examples:

Simple List of Items

When listing items without a specific order:

- Bread
- Milk
- Eggs
- Cheese

Descriptive List

A bulleted list that provides additional information about each item:

- Bread: Whole grain and gluten-free options available.
- Milk: Choose between skim, whole, and almond milk.
- Eggs: Free-range and organic varieties in stock.
- Cheese: Assorted flavors, including cheddar and gouda.

Action Items

When outlining tasks or steps to take:

- Review the literature.
- Draft the proposal.
- Submit the application by the deadline.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Chicago Manual of Style bulleted lists are a valuable mechanism for organizing information clearly and effectively. By adhering to the formatting guidelines, maintaining a consistent structure, and avoiding common mistakes, writers can enhance the readability and overall impact of their documents. Whether you are drafting an academic paper, a business report, or any other type of written communication, mastering the art of bulleted lists will serve you well in delivering your message with clarity and precision. As you practice these techniques, you will find that bulleted lists can significantly improve your writing, making it more engaging and accessible to your audience.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Chicago Manual of Style's guideline for creating bulleted lists?

The Chicago Manual of Style recommends using bulleted lists to present items that do not need to be in a specific order. Each bullet point should start with a capital letter and be followed by a period if it is a complete sentence.

How should items in a bulleted list be punctuated

according to the Chicago Manual of Style?

In a bulleted list, items should be punctuated consistently. If the items are complete sentences, they should end with a period. If they are fragments or phrases, punctuation at the end is optional, but consistency throughout the list is key.

Can you use semicolons in a bulleted list according to the Chicago Manual of Style?

Yes, the Chicago Manual of Style allows the use of semicolons in bulleted lists, especially when items are complex or contain internal punctuation. Each item can end with a semicolon, with the final item ending with a period.

Is it preferable to use numbers or bullets for lists in Chicago style?

The Chicago Manual of Style suggests using bulleted lists for items that do not require a specific order and numbered lists for sequential or ranked items. The choice depends on the nature of the information being presented.

What is the recommended formatting for bulleted lists in academic writing according to the Chicago Manual of Style?

In academic writing, the Chicago Manual of Style recommends that bulleted lists be indented, with each item starting with a capital letter. The list should be introduced with a complete sentence followed by a colon.

How should one introduce a bulleted list in a Chicago-style paper?

To introduce a bulleted list in a Chicago-style paper, you should use a complete sentence followed by a colon. This sentence should provide context for the items listed.

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