The University of Chicago publishes a citation style used primarily in Humanities and Social Sciences disciplines for documenting sources in a text.

**Why do we cite?**
- To give credit to others for their ideas, words, and images
- To lend credibility to our arguments
- To connect our ideas to other writers’ ideas in our field
- To provide readers with sources that they can use for their own projects

**When do we cite?**
- When we quote other writers’ words
- When we paraphrase (i.e., using your own words to explain someone else’s ideas)
- When we use another writers’ tables, graphs, or images

**What do I do if the information I need is not contained in this packet?**
- Check *The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th Edition*
- Work with a Writing Center consultant
- Visit the *Purdue OWL*

**Where in the paper do I put my citations?**
- You need to cite your sources both inside of your text and in a References page located at the end of your paper.
In-text Citation

One Author (author’s name is not given in the sentence)
When you quote or paraphrase, include the author’s name and the page number where the quote/paraphrase appears in the original text. This information is placed in parentheses.
- One of the paradoxes of democracy is that “individual freedom is possible when there is discipline regulated by the society” (Doe 2011, 23).
- One of the paradoxes of democracy is that each person can only be free if the larger culture sets up rules to protect that liberty (Doe 2011, 23).

One Author (author’s name given in the sentence)
If you write the author’s name before the quotation or paraphrase, include the date immediately after the author’s name. Include the page number in parentheses at the end of the quotation or paraphrase.
- According to John Doe (2011), one of the paradoxes of democracy is that “individual freedom is possible when there is discipline regulated by the society” (23).

Two or Three Authors
- (Doe, Smith, and Williams 2008, 23)

Four or More Authors
- (Doe et al. 2010, 44)

Multiple Texts by the Same Author
If you are citing more than one work by the same author published within the same year, add suffixes after the year (a,b,c):
- (Doe 1982a, 45)

No Author Listed
Give the title of the work, shortened or in full. Note that using a source with “no author” can raise a credibility issue.
- (“Green Day” 2000, 12)

Electronic and Other Non-print Sources without Page Numbers
Try to give the section or paragraph number. And when you provide a paragraph or section number, you should include a comma after the author’s name or abbreviated title of the work.
- (“Myth of Poverty” 2011, pt. 3)

Quoting from Another Source
- John Johnson wrote that individual freedom “should not take precedence over social welfare” (quoted in Doe 2011, 4).
References

**PRINT**

**Book, One Author**
Author’s last name, first name. Year. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher.


**Book Chapter, One Author with Editor**

**Journal Article, One Author**
Author’s last name, first name. Year. “Title of Article.” *Title of Journal* Volume Number (Issue Number): Inclusive pages.


**ELECTRONIC**

**Journal Article from Database**
Author’s last name, first name. Year. “Title of Article.” *Title of Journal* Volume Number: Inclusive pages. Name of Electronic Database.


**Article in Web Magazine**
Author’s last name, first name. Year. “Title of Article.” *Title of Web Magazine*, Month and Date Published. URL.


**Article on Website with No Author Listed**
REFERENCES


