

CMS/TURABIAN SAMPLE SHEET



College of the
Siskiyou
WRITING LAB

INTRODUCTION: The Chicago Manual of Style is a common format for research papers in history and humanities classes. Turabian style is very similar. They both use numbers within the text (superscript) which are keyed to notes at the bottom of the page (footnotes) or at the end of the paper (endnotes).

There are three parts to CMS/Turabian style:

- 1) The superscript number in the text (in consecutive order as they appear in the paper)
- 2) The note corresponding to the superscript (in handout will use endnotes)
- 3) A bibliography (the alphabetical list of all sources used)

Sample Text

Student 1

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History 101

CMS/Turabian Sample Text

The first example is for a quotation from a book: “European ethnic groups suffered great setbacks in the 1950s.”¹ Notice the quote is placed in quotation marks and followed by the superscript number “1” because it is the first reference in the paper. If you look in the Notes section, you will find the source listed as Note #1. In the Bibliography it will be listed alphabetically.

The next example is a selection from a website: “Bob Dole looked for Republican growth in the early twenty-first century.”² Notice the superscript is a “2” because this is the second reference in the paper. If you look in the Notes section, you will find the source listed as Note #2.

An example for a quotation from a journal goes like this: “Nuclear threat spawned a host of beat poet activists in the 1950s.”³ You should have the idea now. This is the third reference in the text and is listed as the Note #3.

And finally, for an indirect quotation (a source within a source): “Teddy Roosevelt recommends outdoor activities for better health.”⁴ Notice, in the text, there is no difference in how to reference the different types of sources. They are just numbered in superscript in the order they occur.

Notes

The Notes section begins on a separate page. It is helpful to insert a page break at the end of the text to ensure the Notes section begins at the top of a new page.

There were four superscript numbers in the sample text, so there will be four notes in the Notes section. For demonstration purposes, each sample here represents a different type of common source material.

Pay close attention to the format and punctuation. Notice that notes are single spaced, and author's names are not reversed. For the most recent formatting requirements, check the latest edition of the *Chicago Manual of Style* or other appropriate style manual.

Student 2

Notes

1. Mary Dudziak, *Cold War Civil Rights: Race and the Image of American Democracy* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000), 17-34.
2. Robert J. Dole, "Bob Dole's Acceptance Speech, August 15, 1996," http://www.pbs.org/newshour/convention96/floor_speeches/bob_dole.html (Accessed April 18, 2005).
3. Guy Oakes, "The Cold War Conception of Nuclear Reality: Mobilizing the American Imagination for Nuclear War in the 1950s," *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society* 6, No. 3 (1992): 339-363.
4. "Governor Theodore Roosevelt Praises the Strenuous Life, 1899," printed in *Major Problems in American History, Volume II Since 1865*, edited by Elizabeth Cobbs Hoffman and Jon Gjerde (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2002), 99.

Bibliography

Once again, it is advisable to insert a page break following the Notes section to ensure the bibliography begins at the top of a new page.

Formatting the bibliography requires entries to be alphabetized by last name and double spaced with a hanging indent. Since there are variations between the styles, be sure to check current CMS or Turabian formatting guides for punctuation and other requirements.

Student 3

Bibliography

Dole, Robert J. "Bob Dole's Acceptance Speech, August 15, 1996." Accessed April 18, 2005.

http://www.pbs.org/pbs.org/newshour/convention96/floor_speeches/bob_dole.html.

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