

## Parenthetical/In-Text Citations

You need to provide an in-text citation when you use an outside source to support a claim in your essay. They guide readers to sources that go into more detail on a topic. It's a quote or paraphrase followed by the source information in parentheses.

### Quotes

A direct quote is when you take the author's exact words from a source.  
You use direct quotes when:

- The author is a high authority and could lend you credibility to your main points
- The author's words are articulate enough to support your ideas
- You are unable to put an idea into your own words

### Paraphrases

A paraphrase is when you reword something that someone else said.  
You use paraphrases when:

- You need to simplify the author's words
- You want to explain the main point of a passage
- You want to explain an idea when exact wording isn't important

## Citing Information Using

## the Notes and Bibliography Format

The Chicago Manual of Style allows for two different citation methods. The first is the Author-Date method, which cites sources in parentheses. This guide is on the second, the Notes and Bibliography method. This method cites information using footnotes at the bottom of the page or notes at the back of the paper with a bibliography for references.

# Chicago Citation Guide

## Examples of Footnote Citations

Once a source has been cited fully once in your paper, Chicago allows a shortened form of the citation to be used throughout the rest of your footnotes.

1. Anthony Doerr, *All the Light We Cannot See* (Scribner 2017), 151.
2. Doerr, *All the Light*, 152.
3. Neil A. Wynn, "The 'Good War': The Second World War and Postwar American Society," *Journal Contemporary History* 31, no. 3 (1996): 463–482.
4. Wynn, "The 'Good War,'" 463.

Note that using *Ibid.* is no longer recommended by the Chicago Manual of Style. Footnotes should be single-spaced and the font size should be smaller than the main text.

## Formatting Notes and Bibliography Sources

### Books

The following is the standard format for books:

**Footnote** 1. First Name, Last Name, *Title of Book* (Publisher, publication year), page number.

**Bibliography** Last Name, First Name. *Title of Book*. Publisher, year.

### Periodicals

The following is the standard format for journal articles:

**Footnote** 2. First Name, Last Name, "Title of Article," *Title of Journal* volume, issue number (year): page(s)

**Bibliography** Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* volume, issue number (year): page range.

### Electronic Sources

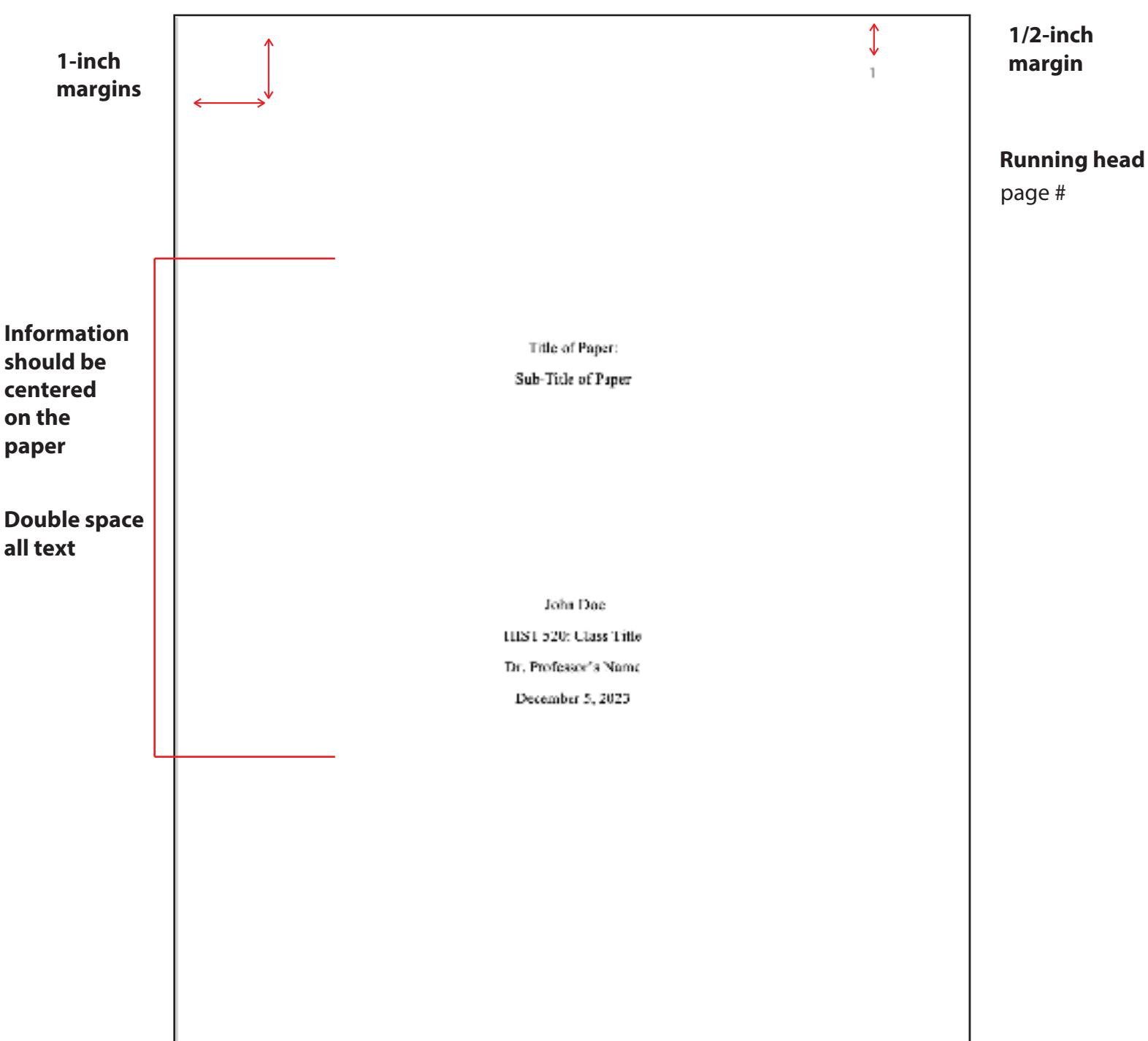
The following is the standard format for web pages:

**Footnote** 3. First Name, Last Name, "Title of Web page," Name of Website, Publishing Organization, publication or revision date if available or access date if no other date is available, URL.

**Bibliography** Last Name, First Name. "Title of Web page." Name of Website. Publishing Organization, publication or revision date if available or access date if no other date is available, URL.

# Chicago Citation Guide

## Title Page Format



# Chicago Citation Guide

## Abstract Page

1-inch margins

Abstract title  
centered  
and bolded

Double space  
all text

Keywords  
placed  
under  
the text

1/2-inch  
margin

Running head  
page #

### Abstract

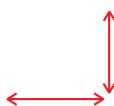
The purpose of this article is to highlight the complexity of the interactions between Christians and the pagan visual culture that was left behind after Constantine's conversion. This article will provide a more detailed account of Constantinople in the 4th century while encompassing a broader range of topics including art, architecture, and statues, thus serving as a more well-rounded snapshot of the interplay between pagan and Christian influences in the visual culture of the Byzantine Empire.

*Keywords:* Fourth Century, Byzantine Empire, Visual Culture, Religion

# Chicago Citation Guide

## Bibliography Page Format

1-inch margins



14

1/2-inch margin

running head  
page #

2nd citation  
should be  
indented by  
1/2 inch

Thomas, Timothy D. "Spartans and the Conversion of the Roman Aristocracy." *The Journal of Roman Studies* 85, (1995): 135-147.

—. *Constantine: Dynasty, Religion and Power in the Later Roman Empire*. West Sussex: Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2014.

Bayet, Charles. *Byzantine Art (Religious art: Art of the Century)*, Translated by. Anne Haugen and Jessica Wagner. New York: Parkstone Press International, 2014. Kindle.

Beard, Mary, John North, and Simon Price. *Religions of Rome: Volume 1 A History*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998.

Bleckmann, Bruno. "Constantine, Rome, and the Christians" in *Contested Monarchs: Integrating the Roman Empire in the Fourth Century AD*, edited by Johannes Wiesand, 309-329. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014.

Cambridge. "Bibles." Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2023.  
<https://www.cambridge.org/us/bibles/bible-versions#:~:text=The%20New%20American%20Standard%20Bible,use%20or%20changed%20meanings.>

Congan, Michael D. ed., *Fifth Revised Fourth Edition The New Oxford Annotated Bible: New Revised Standard Version with Apocrypha: An Ecumenical Study Bible*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010.

Cormack, Robin. *Byzantine Art (Oxford History of Art)*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018.

Couzin, Robert. "Syncretism and Segregation in Early Christian Art." *Studies in Iconography* 38, (2017): 18-54.

Eusebius. *Eusebius' Life of Constantine*, Translated by Avery Cameron and Stuart Hall. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999.

Elster, Jas. *The Art of the Roman Empire: AD 100-400 (Oxford History of Art)*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018.

—. "Iconoclasm as Discourse: From Antiquity to Byzantium." *The Art Bulletin* 94, no. 3 (2012): 368-394.

Holloway, Ross. *Constantine & Rome*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2014.

James, Liz. "'Pray Not to Fall into Temptation and Be on Your Guard': Pagan Statues in Christian Constantinople." *Gesta* 35, no. 1 (1996): 1-20.