Chicago Style Reference Guide

Kate L. Turabian’s *Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations* presents two basic documentation systems, notes-bibliography (or simply bibliography style) and parenthetical citations–reference list style (or reference list style). These styles are essentially the same as those presented in *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th edition, with slight modifications for the needs of student writers.

Bibliography style is used widely in literature, history, and the arts. This style presents bibliographic information in footnotes or endnotes and, usually, a bibliography. Considering the analytical essay assigned is for a history survey-level course, students are required to use only the bibliography style which includes footnote(s) for individual citations and a comprehensive bibliography of all sources used to construct the paper.

Below are some common examples of materials cited in both styles. Each is given first in bibliography style (a note [N], followed by a bibliographic entry [B]). For a more detailed description of the styles and numerous specific examples, see chapters 16 and 17 of Turabian’s *Manual for Writers* for bibliography style. Note: Use the following shortcut(s) for inserting footnotes in Microsoft Word. For Mac, press ALT+⌘ +F. For PC, select ALT+CTRL+F.

**Book**

One author

N:

B:

Two authors

N:

B:

Four or more authors

N:

B:

**Chapter of a Book**

N:

B:
Chapter of an Edited Volume (as applicable for citing primary documents)

Without a listed author


With a listed author


Journal Article


Newspaper Article


Lecture


Videos (clips from YouTube)


2
Creating an Alternative Rhetoric Through Theatre in Communist Czechoslovakia

Under the presidency of Alexander Dubček, 1960s Czechoslovakia experienced an increased movement towards what Dubček termed "socialism with a human face." One of the most important changes of this period was the abolition of censorship, a move that angered other Eastern Bloc countries at the time, indicating censorship’s importance under the Soviet regime. During this period, known as "Prague Spring," culture began to flourish, newspapers began to deviate from the party line, and Czech filmmakers began to be celebrated once again worldwide.

After a series of negotiations between Dubček’s government and the Soviet authorities, the Russians decided that the reforms had gone too far, prompting them to invade Czechoslovakia on August 21, 1968. In Making History: Czech Voices of Dissent and the Revolution of 1968, Michael Long explains the impact that this invasion had on the Czechoslovak people: "The 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia dealt a devastating blow to the collective psyche of its people...For others, namely, the nation’s academic, cultural, and artistic elite, it meant the abandonment of hope for an intellectual life free from government interference." Representing the view of the artistic community, playwright, dissident, and future Czech president Vaclav Havel writes as if their very humanity was destroyed: "Order has been established. At the price of a paralysis of the spirit, a deadening of the heart, and devastation of life." Supressing rhetorical freedom, something essential for intellectual and cultural development as well as human identity, was a top priority for the invading Russians.

