Superscript
To acknowledge a source in your paper, put a superscript number after the punctuation at the end of the sentence containing the quote or paraphrase. Do not put any punctuation after the number.

Placement
Endnotes are included on a separate page following the end of the text, with the title “Notes” centered at the top. The page numbering will continue on this page. Footnotes are placed at the bottom of the page separated by a typed line, 1.5 inches long.

Formatting
The numbers in the endnotes or footnotes correspond to the number used in the body of the paper. These numbers are in normal text (not raised), are followed by a period and one space. The first line of the note is indented five spaces and the subsequent lines are flush left. The note itself is single spaced, while the space between the notes is double-spaced.

Abbreviations
Do not use word “page” or abbreviated, “p.” or “pp.”. Simply reference the page number.

Abbreviated Citations for Subsequent Notes
The first time a source is cited, complete information for the source must be included. Subsequent citations may be abbreviated. For notes which are preceded immediately by the same source information, the cite may be abbreviated one of two ways. By citing only the author’s last name and page number— 2. Smith, 64; or by the Latin abbreviation “Ibid.” followed by page numbers -- 2. Ibid., 64. If the subsequent citation does not immediately follow the same source, “Ibid.” cannot be used. Rather, the subsequent note must be referenced by the abbreviated form of author’s last name and page number.

Notes as Supplement to Research
Notes can be used to supplement a Chicago Style paper with additional information. Substantive notes may merely amplify the text and include no sources or the note itself may contain quotes or paraphrasing requiring citation. When a note contains the source and substantive material, the source appears first, followed by a period. Example:

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, act 3, sc. 1. Caesar’s claim of constancy should be taken with a grain of salt.

When the substantive note contains a quote or paraphrase requiring citation, the source follows the ending punctuation of the quote. Example:

12. One estimate of the size of the reading public at this time was that of Sydney Smith: “Readers are fourfold in number compared with what they were before the beginning of the French war.” Letters, ed. Nowell C. Smith (New York: Oxford University Press, 1953), 1:341, 343.
A book with one author:
Author, Title (City, State Abbreviation: Publisher, Year), page.

A book with two authors (or editors):
Authors, Title (City, State Abbreviation: Publisher, Year), page.

A book with four or more authors:
First Author name “and others”, Title (City: Publisher, Date), page.

A book with no author:
Title, edition (City: Publisher, Date).

Book with editor or translator:
Editor, Book Title (City: Publisher, Date).

An article or chapter in an edited book or anthology:
Author, “Title of Work,” in Book Title, Editor (City: Publisher, Date), page.

Article in a journal (paged continuously through issues of a volume)

Note: give only the volume number and year, not the issue number.

Article in a journal (each issue paged separately):

Note: include the issue number.

Article in a magazine:
Author, “Article Title,” Magazine Title, Date, page.

Note: For weekly magazines cite month, date, year; cite only month for monthly magazine. In notes, cite only the first page of article, not range of pages. Cite range of pages for bibliography.
Article in newspaper:
Author, “Article Title,” Newspaper Title, edition, section, complete date.

Web page or document from Web site:
Author of content (if known), “Title of Document,” owner or sponsor of site, the URL (date accessed).

Article obtained through an online database:
Author, “Article Title,” Journal Title Volume (year), the URL (date accessed if time sensitive).

Bibliography Format Used for the Notes & Bibliography System

- Place at end of paper preceding the index.
- Works cited in single alphabetical list by last name of author.
- Titles are in italics using headline style (i.e. the first letter of each word is capitalized)

A book with one author:
Author. Title. City, State Abbreviation: Publisher, Year.

A book with two authors (or editors):
Only the first author’s name is referenced by last name first. Always use “and” between names, not “&”.
Authors. Title. City, State Abbreviation: Publisher, Year.

A book with editor or translator.
Editor or translator. Title. City: Publisher, date.

Article in a journal
Article in a Magazine
Author. “Title of Work.” Magazine Title, date.

Note: Chicago Manual of Style states that newspaper articles and certain web-based resources may be cited in running text (e.g. “As Frank Norris noted in a New York Times article on November 27, 1994...”) rather than an in-text citation and that they are often omitted from a bibliography or reference list. However, a professor may require full citation. The following represents the more formal means of citation.

Article in a Newspaper
Author, “Title of Work.” Newspaper Title, date, section.

Web Page or Document from Web Site
Author of content (if known). “Title of Work.” Owner or sponsor of site. URL (date accessed).

Note: Chicago Style indicates that if there is no author, the owner of the site may be substituted for the author.

Article obtained through an online database
Author. “Title of Work.” Journal Title Volume (date) URL (date accessed if time sensitive).

Last Modified: 1/28/08

Note: If all of the sources used within the paper are included in the bibliography, then a short form of the citation may be used in the footnote. For example:

Bibliographic entry:

Short form of footnote:
Stanford, Connections, 25.

* Please scroll down for a sample page.
This opposition became especially pronounced when Johnson decided to send in more troops to aid South Vietnam. “In response to Viet Cong attacks on U.S military personnel in South Vietnam, Lyndon Johnson began in February 1965 to bomb North Vietnam. Opposition to his Indochina policy appeared on many campuses…”¹ The type of protests that took place during the next couple of years consisted of teach-ins, quiet picketing, and peace petitions that were signed and sent to the President. At this time, protestors were a minority, but as the war escalated and the number of troops sent to Vietnam rose, more and more students opposed what was going on. These troops were unnecessary and the war started to become more and more unnecessary as it escalated.

The New Left Emerges

In response to this tense time of protest, new student groups started to emerge, while already established groups are more radical. For example, the “Left” or the liberal side of the political parties started to become more radical and extreme. Because of this, there was an idea of a “New Left” that started to emerge. This New Left became prevalent on college campuses. This new idea “had links to the youth culture, openness to new ideals and emotional responses that confounded most, charmed some, and annoyed many”.² Many were irritated by them because they felt that since these people were against the war, they had to be communist! They did not realize how wrong they were!

There are major differences between the Old Left and the New Left. First, the Old Left was intellectually serious. They were disciplined and wrote books and essays.