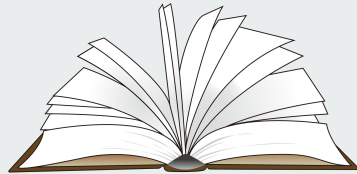


# Citing Sources

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It is important to properly cite or document the sources that you use in your research.

Why do we need to know where you get your information?



- It is good practice for writing for an academic audience
- It shows what sources are informing your argument
- It helps your reader find the sources you used
- It helps you become a better writer and researcher
- It helps you avoid plagiarism

# Chicago Citation - 2 variations

\*For more information on Chicago Citations, see the Chicago Manual

## 1. Notes and bibliography

### Bibliography

Surname, First Initial. *Book Title*. Place: Publisher, Year.

### Footnote (long)

1. *Book Title* (Place: Publisher, Year), Page #.

### Footnote (short)

1. Surname, *Book Title*, Page #.

## 2. Author-date.

### Bibliography

Surname, First Initial. Year. *Book Title*. Place: Publisher.

### In Text Citation

(Surname Year, Page #)

# MLA Citation



\*For more information on MLA Citations, visit [Purdue Owl](#)

MLA style is most commonly used to cite sources within the language arts, cultural studies, and other humanities disciplines.

Just like the **Author-Date** version of Chicago, MLA sources are briefly cited in the text, usually in parentheses, by author's last name and year of publication.

## Bibliography

Last Name, First Name. *Title of Book*.  
Place, Publisher, Year.

## In Text Citation

(Surname Page #)

# How to Cite a Book Chapter



## Chicago

### Notes and Bibliography

Surname, First Name. "Book Chapter Title"  
In *Book Title*, edited by First Name Surname,  
Page #. Place: Publisher, Year.

### Long Footnote

1. First Name Surname, "Chapter Title," in  
*Book Title*, ed. First Name Surname (Place:  
Publisher, Year), Page #.

### Short Footnote

1. Surname, "Chapter Title", Page #.

### Author-Date

Surname, First Name. Year. "Book Chapter  
Title" In *Book Title*, edited by First Name  
Surname, Page #. Place: Publisher.

### In-text Citation

(Surname Year, Page #)

# How to Cite a Book Chapter

## MLA

### Bibliography

Surname, First Name. "Chapter Title." *Book Title*, edited by First Name Surname, Publisher, Year, Page #

### In-text Citation

(Surname, Page #)



Figure 1.2. *Stele of Ushumgal and Shara-igizi-Abzu*. Umma. 2900–2700 BCE. The Metropolitan Museum of Art. 58.29.

# In-Text Citations



Where do  
In-Text Citations  
go?

- The citation should immediately follow the idea, quote or information that is being referenced.
- The placement of the citation at the end of the two sentences means that both pieces of information came from the same source.
- When we use the authors' name within the text we always include the citation immediately after their names.
- **The period comes after the in-text citation but before the footnote citation**

# Bibliography/Works Cited



- List your bibliography alphabetically by author surname.
- When citing the same author more than once, the citations should be ordered by date, the most recent first.
- If you have cited more than one article by the same author and these were written in the same year they should be listed as: a, b, c etc.
  - This information should correspond to the same letters used in the in-text citations.
- When listing multiple authors or editors of a source, all the names of the writers must be written out in full. Do not use et al.

# Where to Find Images

- Image Databases
  - Artstor: <https://www.artstor.org>
  - Arachne: <https://arachne.dainst.org>
- Books and Articles
  - Tripod
  - Jstor
- Museum Websites
  - MET: <https://www.metmuseum.org/art>
  - British Museum: <https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection>

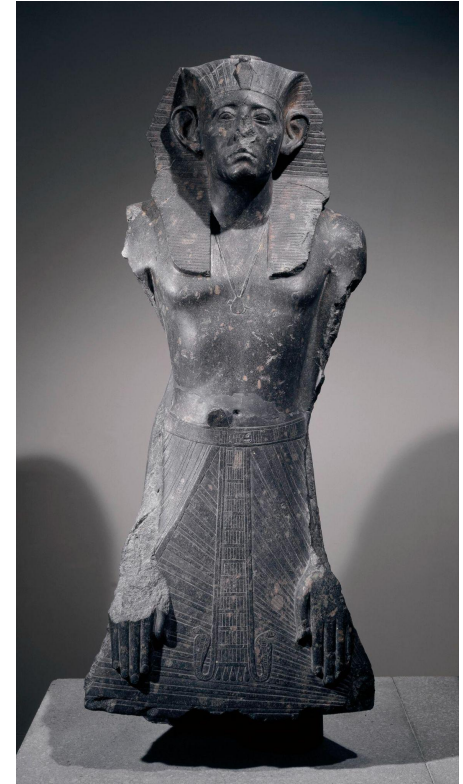
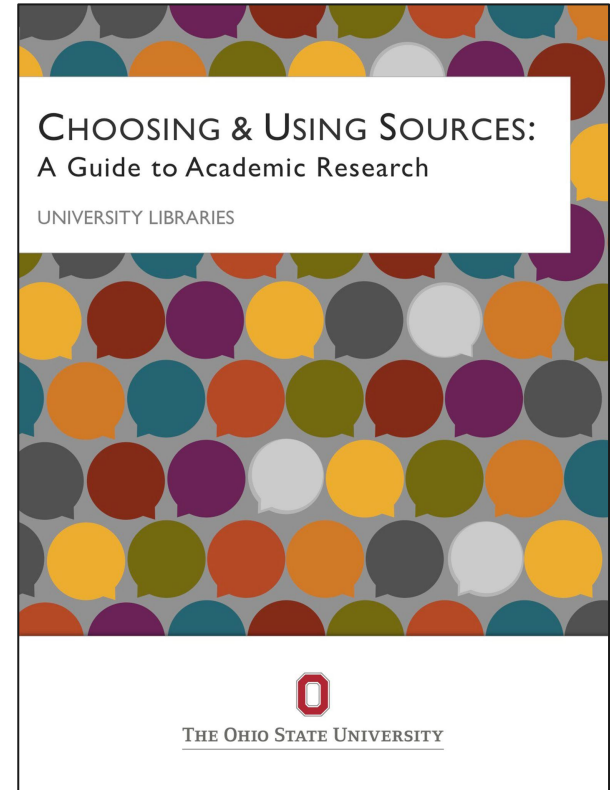


Figure 1.4. *Granodiorite statue of Senusret III*. Temple of Mentuhotep. Ca. 1874BC-1855BC. The British Museum. EA686.

# Appropriate Sources

- How do you determine if a source is an academic source versus a “popular” source?
- Who is the author?
- Who is the publisher?
- What type of medium is your source? (book, journal, podcast, etc.)
- Has the source been peer-reviewed?
- How often has the source been cited by others in the field?



Teaching & Learning, Ohio State University Libraries. [Choosing & Using Sources: A Guide to Academic Research](#). Minneapolis: Ohio State University : Open Textbook Library, 2016.

# Reference Managers



Generally, a reference management tool can help you:

- Import references from search engines, databases and websites
- Save PDFs, images and other documents
- Annotate PDFs
- Insert citations and create bibliographies on Word documents
- Collaborate with other researchers

**EndNote**, **Mendeley**, and **Zotero** are the most popular reference management tools used by many researchers and students.

[LITS Zotero Guide](#)