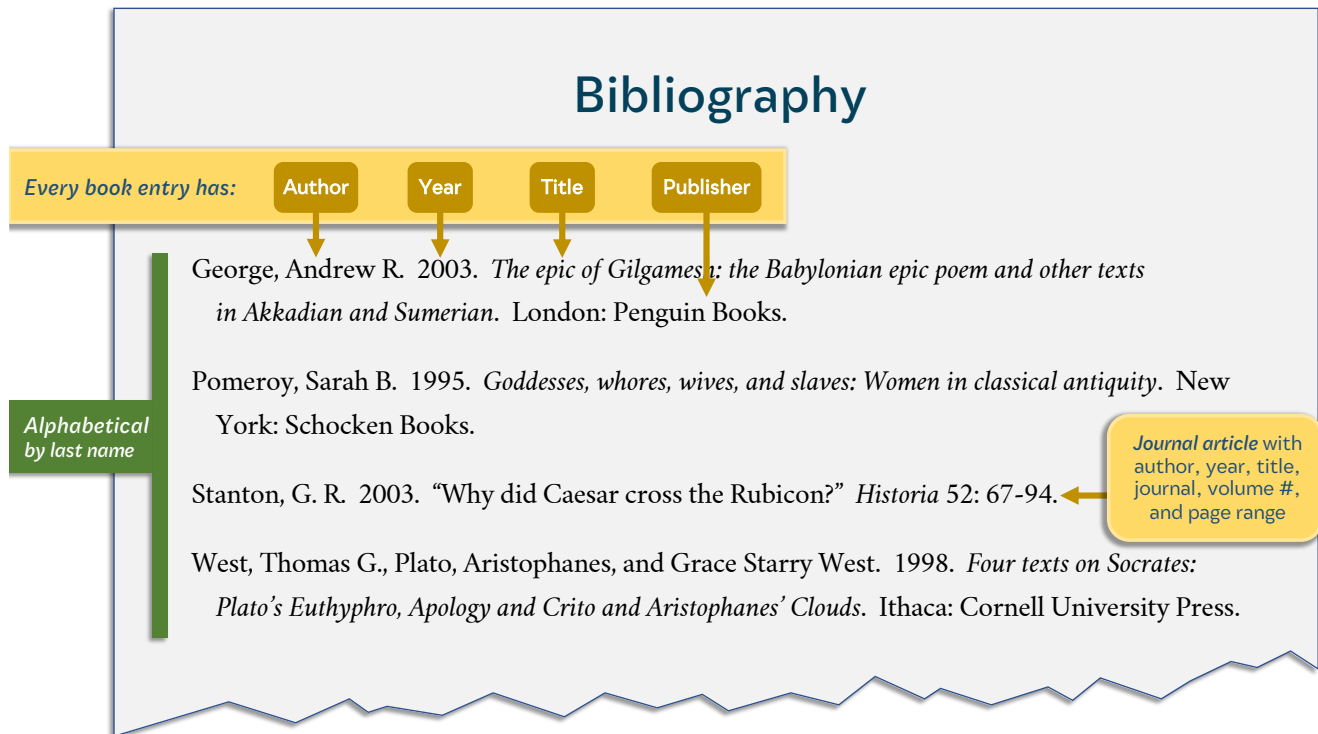


CITATIONS: BIBLIOGRAPHY

Every written assignment must have a bibliography listing all books and articles used.

Here's what it should look like:



The idea is that anyone looking at your paper should be able to find the sources you used. So you list each source you used with its basic identifying info. For books, that's *author, year, title, and publisher*.

FAQ: Bibliography

- **Where can I find the info?** Check the copyright page. If there's more than one copyright year, use the earliest one.
 - You can look up the details of most books and articles on worldcat.org.
- **Ebooks too?** Yes. Online full-text ebooks and ebooks downloaded to a reader must also be listed. Usually there's still a copyright page.
 - With full-text resources found through the Library's OneSearch feature, the info you need will be on the library info page you opened it up from.
- **Chicago style? MLA?** I don't care which academic style you use.
 - Two things matter: that you *list each source you used* (once), and
 - that each entry contains *author, year, title, and publisher*.
- **What about journal articles?** Same idea: you give the *author, year, article title, journal name, journal volume number, and page range*. See the third entry in the sample above for an example.
- **How do I list online primary sources?** Online primary sources were almost always transcribed from a book.
 - Most of the time the info on that book is listed at the beginning of the translation, or at the bottom of the web page.
 - Make sure to include the translator's name, the year, and the publisher. If you can't find it, email me.

CITATIONS: FOOTNOTES & IN-TEXT CITES

All info that came from your sources **must be cited** with a footnote or an in-text parenthetical citation.

Two key ideas to bear in mind:

1. It doesn't matter if it's a quote, a paraphrase, a description, or an idea. If it came from a source, it must be cited.
2. A footnote says this information came from one of the items in your bibliography, and that it came from a particular page.

1 Any information that came from your sources **must be cited**, whether it's a **direct quote**, a **paraphrase**, a **description**, or even an **idea**.

Prostitutes are consistently shown in ancient literature to be... outside the social structure of the community, and yet at the same time they are presented as manifestations of the feminine idea. In *The Epic of Gilgamesh*, Enkidu's actuation as a man, a citizen, and as a counterpart to Gilgamesh is all made possible by the harlot Shamhat, who performs "the work of a woman"¹—the miraculous transformation of a male beast of the wild into a valuable member of society on equal footing to its king. The most famous woman in fifth-century Athens was Aspasia, who started as a trained consort (called a *hetaera*) and ended as a madam.² She stood separate from conventional society, yet was still seen as an empowered embodiment

¹ George, 7.
² Pomeroy, 89.

A footnote says: "I found the information I'm quoting or describing in this book, on this page." Like so:

Prostitutes are consistently shown in ancient literature to be... outside the social structure of the community, and yet at the same time they are presented as manifestations of the feminine idea. In *The Epic of Gilgamesh*, Enkidu's actuation as a man, a citizen, and as a counterpart to Gilgamesh is all made possible by the harlot Shamhat, who performs "the work of a woman"¹—the miraculous transformation of a male beast of the wild into a valuable member of society on equal footing to its king. The most famous woman in fifth-century Athens was Aspasia, who started as a trained consort (called a *hetaera*) and ended as a madam.² She stood separate from conventional society, yet was still seen as an empowered embodiment

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Bibliography

- George, Andrew R. 2003. *The epic of Gilgamesh: the Babylonian epic poem and other texts in Akkadian and Sumerian*. London: Penguin Books.
- Pomeroy, Sarah B. 1995. *Goddesses, whores, wives, and slaves: Women in classical antiquity*. New York: Schocken Books.
- Stanton, G. R. 2003. "Why did Caesar cross the Rubicon?" *Historia* 52: 67-94.
- West, Thomas G., Plato, Aristophanes, and Grace Starry West. 1998. *Four texts on Socrates: Plato's Euthyphro, Apology and Crito and Aristophanes' Clouds*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

2 A footnote points to an item in the bibliography and adds a page number.

FAQ: Footnotes & in-text cites

- **Do I have to use footnotes?** No. You can use in-text parenthetical cites, as in (George, 7).
- **How do I footnote?** In most programs, go to the Insert menu and click on "Footnote...".
- **What if the author appears twice in the bibliography?** Give the author name plus part of the title, then the page number, as in (Pomeroy, *Goddesses* 89).
- **What about ancient primary sources?** There's a special way. See the Ancient Sources handout page.

CITATIONS: ANCIENT SOURCES

With an ancient primary source, you cite author, work, book, and section in the footnote. The specific book or web transcription you used still goes in the bibliography as usual.

Why is it different?

The thing about ancient sources is, there are lots and lots of different versions, editions, and translations for each work. Think about *The Iliad* by Homer. There are hundreds of different versions, printings, and translations in English alone, not to mention every other language and printing that exists. Everyone has their own copy, and it could be any version of the original text. Referring to a page number in the edition you happen to have in front of you is of limited usefulness.

To get around this problem, scholars long ago divided each ancient work into books, chapters, and sections (for prose works) or books and line numbers (for poetry and plays). The other copies of *The Iliad* out there won't have the page numbering you have—but they will be divided the same way.

You may already be familiar with this idea from a particular kind of ancient primary source—scripture. The Bible, Qur'an, Torah, and other scriptures are divided this way (e.g., John 3:16; Quran 2:185).

Examples

Here's how it works in practice.

Only one work survives

“Every political system has a source of corruption growing within it, from which it is inseparable. For kingship it is tyranny, for aristocracy it is oligarchy, and for democracy it is government by brute force” (Polybius 6.10.3).

Polybius only survives via his greatest work, *The Histories*. Thus, no need to specify the work, just book, chapter, and section number.

Multiple works survive

“The busts of twenty most illustrious families were borne in the procession, with the names of Manlius, Quinctius, and others of equal rank. But Cassius and Brutus outshone them all, from the very fact that their likenesses were not to be seen” (Tacitus *Annals* 3.76).

Several works survive from the Roman historian Tacitus. For such writers, specify work, chapter, and section.

Poetry and plays

“No man or woman born, coward or brave, can shun his destiny” (Homer *Iliad* 6.623).

Homer's works, *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, are epic poetry. They're divided into books, then the lines are numbered within each book.

For ancient plays (not divided into acts as modern plays are), you give line numbers: e.g., Aristophanes *Clouds* 625-629.

Note: Print editions and better online transcriptions give chapters and sections. Use the Ancient Texts page on my website to find other online sources. Try to use a version that has this information so you can give clear citations. LacusCurtius (<http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/home.html>) and Perseus (<https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/>) are two great sources for ancient texts that are marked with chapters and sections.

10 ¹ At present I will give a brief account of the legislation of Lycurgus, a matter not alien to my present purpose. ² Lycurgus had perfectly well understood that all the above changes take place necessarily and naturally, and had taken into consideration that every variety of constitution which is simple and formed on principle is precarious, as it is soon perverted into the corrupt form which is proper to it and naturally follows on it. ³ For just as rust in the case of iron and wood-worms and ship-worms in the case of timber are inbred pests, and these substances, even though they escape all external injury, fall a prey to the evils engendered in them, so each constitution has a vice engendered in it and inseparable from it. In kingship it is despotism, in aristocracy oligarchy, ⁴ and in democracy the savage rule of violence; and it is impossible, as I said above, that each of these should not in course of time change into this vicious form. ⁵ Lycurgus, then, foreseeing this, did