Footnotes & In-Text Cites
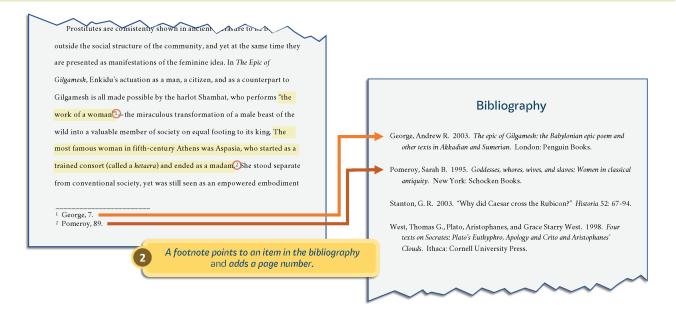
All info that came from your sources must be cited with a footnote or an in-text parenthetical citation.

Two key ideas to bear in mind:

1. 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

direct quote? footnote it

info from a source, but not quoted? footnote it

_____
[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

_____
[1] George, 7.
[2] Pomeroy, 89.

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

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.

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 page.