Basics of Chicago Style – Short Form:

Short form is a very abbreviated footnote. Short form citations should include:

- Last name of author(s) - *do not include abbreviations (such as ed. or trans.) or religious affiliations (C.S.C.)*
- Shortened form of title (4 words or less) - *do not include initial articles such as A, An, The*
- Page number

Citation examples:

Multi-volume Commentary - *New Interpreter’s Bible*:

*Bibliography:*


*Footnote:*


For multivolume sources, in your footnote cite the volume number then the page number.

Cite the page numbers for the entire chapter on your book of the Bible, even if you only used a small section.

Book-length Commentary - Daily Study Bible series:

*Bibliography:*


*Footnote:*


When citing a book length commentary, cite both the book title (*Psalms*) and the series title (Daily Study Bible).

Book-length Commentary – For Everyone series:

*Bibliography:*


*Footnote:*


Book-length Commentary - JPS Torah Commentary series:

*Bibliography:*


*Footnote:*

Book-length Commentary – ArtScroll Tanach series:

Bibliography:


Footnote:


Book-length Commentary – The Torah: A Modern Commentary series:

Bibliography:


Footnote:

1. Plaut, Genesis, 82.

Introduction to a Section or Chapter of the Bible:

Bibliography:


Footnote:


Footnote in the Bible:

Bibliography:


Footnote:

1. Wansbrough, Exodus 36a footnote, 129.

Class Lecture Notes:

Bibliography:


Footnote:

1. G. Gray, "Genesis 1-3" (lecture).

Using Ibid:

Use the Latin abbreviation, Ibid., when you are citing a source that you just cited in the previous footnote. Because Ibid. is an abbreviation, always include the period after Ibid.

Examples:

1. Sarna, Exodus, 33.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid., 26.