Sierra Writing Center

Term Paper Handbook for Chicago (Turabian) Style
CONTENTS

CMS Research Paper 1
Title Page 1
Sample Title Page 2
First Page and Pagination 3
Sample First Page with Footnotes 4
Quoting and Blocking 5
Sample Page with Quoting and Blocking 6
Endnotes or Footnotes 7-8
Sample First Page with Endnotes 9-10
Bibliography Format 11
Sample Bibliography Page 12

CMS Documentation Models for Notes and Bibliography 13
Book with One Author 13
Book with an Organization as Author 13
Book with Multiple Authors 14
Book in a Multivolume Work 14
E-Book and E-Book Online 15
Chapter or Section of a Book 16
Pamphlet 16
Encyclopedia Article and Online Encyclopedia Article 16-17
Scholarly Journal Article (Print, Online, and Database) 17-18
Magazine Article (Print, Online, and Database) 19-20
Newspaper Article (Print, Online, and Database) 20-21
Web Page 21
Work of Art 21
Blog 22
Video 22
Interview by the Author of the Paper or Personal Communication 22-23
Government Document (Law, Legal Case, and the U.S. Constitution) 23

Updated January 2014, Sierra College, Rocklin, California. Users are free to reproduce or download this handbook for educational purposes. However, without prior written permission from the Sierra College Writing Center staff and Sierra College, this handbook may not be published or otherwise reproduced for commercial purposes.

This handbook includes updated formats from the A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations, 8th edition, by Kate L. Turabian and from The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th edition.

THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE RESEARCH PAPER

Some important aspects of the Chicago Manual of Style (CMS) are exemplified in the following sample pages of a student’s research paper. The CMS style is often required for research papers in history and for instructors who favor this style in other disciplines. This handbook contains formats from The Chicago Manual of Style, 16th edition (2010), and Turabian's A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations, 8th edition (2013).

Title Page

Begin a CMS paper with a title page. Center and double-space the title about one-third of the way down the page. About two-thirds down the page, in upper and lower case, put your name, course, and date as shown on page 2. Your instructor’s name may go above the date; check with your instructor for alternative title page preferences.
The Vietnam Conflict:
Liberty or Death

Erika Terrassa
History 35: Historical Reasoning
December 12, 2000
First Page

Double-space all text and indent all paragraphs consistently with one-inch margins on all sides. (See the examples on pages 4, 6, and 9.)

Pagination

Number all pages except for the title page with Arabic numerals. Type the page numbers in a header in the upper right corner. (You may center the page numbers in a footer at the bottom of the page instead, but you must be consistent.)
The United States of America was founded on liberty and justice for all. With a mighty military and strong capitalist economic structure, we stand for tolerance, fairness, and freedom. These views, shared by most Americans, make it difficult to look at history and learn lessons from our mistakes. One such mistake was the Vietnam War, a long and costly struggle, not only for freedom and democracy but also for capitalism.

In 1945, the Second World War, which had catapulted America from the Great Depression to the most powerful country in the world, was ending. For thousands of years, Vietnam, a small country bordering China, had been threatened by outside aggressors: China traditionally, then French colonizers, and finally Japan in World War II. The leader known as Ho Chi Mien had been educated in Europe and was a communist. Gabriel Kolko describes him as "the only important true organizational Leninist to emerge from the international communist movement." At first, the United States and Ho Chi Mien had similar interests in routing the Japanese from Vietnam. Ho Chi Mien desperately needed American financial help to gain the independence of his country. He was not to get it; America had other priorities.

After World War II, the new perceived threat to a secure free world was communism. The United States did not consider conflicts as local; instead, they were seen as attempts at a greater communist takeover. President Truman believed that diplomatic compromise would be ineffective. He argued the Munich analogy, that when France and England made concessions in Munich to Germany before World War II, they actually invited later aggression, which he felt demonstrated that free nations could not compromise with aggressors. Therefore, the United States had to intervene in countries where there was a communist insurgency. This approach


Quoting and Blocking

When you copy exact words that you find in a text, even just a few words, you must use quotation marks (" "). You must copy the passage precisely as it appears and give credit to the author in the form of a raised superscript number. The number will correspond to a footnote or endnote. (Study the examples of quotations on pages 4, 6, and 9; read the explanation of endnotes and footnotes on pages 7-8.)

For passages of five or more lines, use the block quotation method. Single-space blocked quotations, indenting the whole quotation a half inch from the left margin and removing the quotation marks. Leave one blank line before and after a blocked quotation.

When you use a quotation of an indirect source—that is, your source has quoted from another source—you must include the name of the original speaker or writer of the quotation and cite the source where you found it. The original speaker or writer of the words may be identified in the sentence and must be cited in the footnote or endnote.
became known as the Truman Doctrine. Vietnam was nothing more than a pawn in a greater world struggle.

The reasoning for continuing involvement changed only slightly with each new president and administration. President Eisenhower gave economic reasons for continuing the war:

Both naturally and logically, references to tin, rubber, rice, copra, iron ore, tungsten, and oil were integral to American policy considerations from the inception. As long as he was President, Eisenhower never forgot his country’s dependence on the importation of raw materials and the need to control their sources…. Always implicit in the doctrine was the assumption that the economic riches of the neighbors of the first domino, whether Greece or Indochina, were essential.

These economic concerns were involved with the Domino Theory, which President Eisenhower and his successors embraced: “The fall of Indochina would undoubtedly lead to the fall of the other mainland states of Southeast Asia.” The United States intended to do everything in its power to stop the communist uprising in Vietnam as the first step in stopping uprisings everywhere else.

Over time, these arguments were refined. President Kennedy also saw the threat of communism to world capitalism. “The Kennedy administration…expressed particular concern with the dual threat of Chinese aggression and wars of national liberation.” He saw the Vietnam Conflict as a struggle for political freedom and economic liberty. His administration promoted continued involvement in the lengthening conflict as an idealistic mission. We were protecting a weaker country in its fight for freedom. Although each president inherited an increasingly difficult level of involvement from his predecessor, President Johnson was faced with the Gulf of

---

3 Kolko, 74.
4 Ibid., 76-77.
6 Kimball, 7.
Endnotes or Footnotes

Whenever you include information in your paper from another source, you must give credit to that source. The Chicago Manual of Style (CMS) format uses citations in three places: 1) in superscript numbers next to each quoted or paraphrased sentence, 2) either at the end of the paper (endnotes) or at the bottom of the page (footnotes), and 3) in the bibliography at the end of the paper. Sources referenced in an endnote or footnote are also included in the bibliography at the end of the paper. This format uses a raised (superscript) numeral in consecutive order at the end of every sentence where you quoted or paraphrased a source.

Example of a raised numeral (superscript) at the end of a quote:

Martin Luther King, Jr., said, “Every man must decide whether he will walk in the light of creative altruism or the darkness of destructive selfishness.”¹

The same number must introduce the corresponding endnote or footnote. Endnotes are all of your notes on a separate sheet at the end of the paper under the title NOTES (no bold), in all capital letters with two blank lines afterwards. Endnotes are single-spaced with one blank line between notes. (Study the example on page 10 with the corresponding superscript numbers on page 9.)

If you use footnotes, the note numbers on each page of your paper must correspond to the footnotes at the bottom of that same page below a short line. Some computer programs, such as Microsoft Word, can automatically set up the spacing and superscript numbers for footnotes. When possible, examine how your software works before writing citations because some programs require that you put the footnotes in as you write. Footnotes are single-spaced with double spaces between them. (See the examples at the bottom of pages 4 and 6.)

Note Forms. Use the complete citation the first time you refer to a source, but you may use a short form for subsequent references to the same source.

Example of the first endnote or footnote on a source:


If you cite the same work consecutively, you may use the Latin ibid. followed by the page number.

Example of consecutive notes on the same source using ibid.:

2. Ibid., 69.

The use of ibid. is not required. You may use either of the short forms below for all citations of a source after the first one. If you cite the same source again after one or more intervening citations of a different source, you must use the author's name again instead of ibid. Some instructors prefer that you use a shortened title (four words or fewer) after the author's name.
Examples of citing the same source again after citing another source:


**Multiple Authors.** If a work has two or three authors, list all the authors with and (not italicized) before the last author's name. Do not use a comma between two authors' names, but use commas to separate three authors' names. In short notes, use all the authors' last names. For sources with four or more authors, give the first author’s name and the words *et al.* (and others).

**Examples of two or three authors:**


**Example of four or more authors:**


**No Author.** If there is no author, start the citation with the title. (Newspaper articles and web pages do not require a page number.)

**Example of an unsigned article:**


**Editor.** If a work has an editor instead of an author, follow the editor’s name with the abbreviation *ed.* (plural *eds.*) (not in italics). Do not use *ed.* in subsequent short citations.

**Example of an editor:**


**Quotation of a Quotation.** If you cite a quotation in a secondary source (someone else is quoted in your source), you must cite both sources in your footnote or endnote, as well as in the bibliography at the end of the paper, using the expression quoted in (not in italics) preceded by a comma. Put the original source of the quotation first.

**Example of a quotation in a secondary source:**

The United States of America was founded on liberty and justice for all. With a mighty military and strong capitalist economic structure, we stand for tolerance, fairness, and freedom. These views, shared by most Americans, make it difficult to look at history and learn lessons from our mistakes. One such mistake was the Vietnam War, a long and costly struggle, not only for freedom and democracy but also for capitalism.

In 1945, the Second World War, which had catapulted America from the Great Depression to the most powerful country in the world, was ending. For thousands of years, Vietnam, a small country bordering China, had been threatened by outside aggressors: China traditionally, then French colonizers, and finally Japan in World War II. The leader known as Ho Chi Mien had been educated in Europe and was a communist. Gabriel Kolko describes him as “the only important true organizational Leninist to emerge from the international communist movement.”¹ At first, the United States and Ho Chi Mien had similar interests in routing the Japanese from Vietnam. Ho Chi Mien desperately needed American financial help to gain the independence of his country. He was not to get it; America had other priorities.

After World War II, the new perceived threat to a secure free world was communism. The United States did not consider conflicts as local; instead, they were seen as attempts at a greater communist takeover. President Truman believed that diplomatic compromise would be ineffective. He argued the Munich analogy, that when France and England made concessions in Munich to Germany before World War II, they actually invited later aggression, which he felt demonstrated that free nations could not compromise with aggressors.² Therefore, the United States had to intervene in countries where there was a communist insurgency. This approach became known as the Truman Doctrine.³ Vietnam was nothing more than a pawn in a greater world struggle.

The reasoning for continuing involvement changed only slightly with each new president
NOTES


4. Ibid., 76-77.


9. Ibid., 12.


14. Trueman.


**Bibliography Format**

The CMS bibliography appears at the end of the paper and lists alphabetically sources cited or used in your paper. Note the following characteristics of the bibliography page:

1. The following types of sources do not have to be listed in the bibliography, even though a note is included: sacred texts, including the Bible; common dictionaries and encyclopedias; pamphlets; interviews conducted by the student; artworks, performances, videos, and broadcasts; web pages and blogs; the Constitution and law cases; and newspaper articles that are not central to the paper.

2. The title BIBLIOGRAPHY is centered and in all caps. Leave two blank lines under the title but do not put it in bold, underline it, or quote it. (Alternatively, and perhaps more accurately, the CMS style accepts the headings WORKS CITED or SOURCES CONSULTED for all works cited and/or consulted in the paper).

3. Each entry is single-spaced with one blank line between entries.

4. The first line of each entry is at the left margin, and any run-over lines are indented a half inch.

5. Entries are listed in alphabetical order by
   - author’s last name, or
   - title, if the source does not have an author. Ignore the articles a, an, and the when alphabetizing.

6. For sources by more than one author, write out the names of all the authors (or editors). The first author's or editor's name should be inverted (last name, first name). Write the rest of the names in the normal order (first name last name). Put the word and (no italics) preceded by a comma before the final name in the list. If there are two authors or editors, write the word and with a comma between the names.

7. When listing more than one work by the same author, before the second work, use three dashes (or six hyphens) and a period in place of the author’s name (see Brinkley on the sample bibliography page). You may arrange these entries either in alphabetical order by title or by publication date. Use a line in place of the author(s) only if two or more sources have exactly the same authors.

8. Although the bibliography entries are similar to the footnote or endnote entries, pay attention to the differences, such as the use of periods instead of commas between the main parts of each entry. Study and compare the note and bibliography examples, asking your instructor or a Writing Center staff member for further clarification.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


# CMS Documentation Models for Notes and Bibliography

## Book with One Author:

Look on the title page of the book for the place of publication and the publishing company. Use the first city if more than one is listed. The year of publication is the most recent copyright date found on the back of the title page.

### Note Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title: Subtitle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Bibliography Example:


## Book with an Organization as Author:

### Note Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Place of Publication</th>
<th>Publishing Company</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Bibliography Example:

**Book with multiple authors:**
If there are two or three authors, give all their names. In the bibliography, only the first author's name is inverted (last name, first name). Other authors' names are written in the normal order (first name last name). For an example with three authors, see the first scholarly journal article below. Here are examples of sources with four or more authors:

**Note example (four or more authors):** Write just the first author's name and *et al.* (no italics).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>First Author</th>
<th><em>et al.</em></th>
<th>Title: Subtitle</th>
<th>Edition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Bibliography example (four or more authors):** List all the authors, inverting only the first author's name (last name, first name) and writing all other authors' names in the normal order (first name last name).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Author's Name</th>
<th>Other Authors' First and Last Names</th>
<th>Title: Subtitle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Book in a multivolume work:**

**Note example:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title: Subtitle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Bibliography example:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author's Name</th>
<th>Title: Subtitle</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
E-Book
Follow the same general form as citations of printed books followed by the electronic format.

Note example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>First Author</th>
<th>et al.</th>
<th>Book Title: Subtitle</th>
<th>Place of Publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Bibliography example:

First Author's Name
Last, First

PDF e-book.

E-Book Online:
If the pages are not numbered or the page numbers are not always the same, use the chapter or other section number in the note. If a place of publication is not given, it may be omitted. Include the date when you accessed the online book.

Note example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Book Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Bibliography example:

Author's Name
Last, First
Chapter or section of a book:
A preface, foreword, introduction, chapter, appendix, or similar part of a book begins with the author of the specific part followed by its title in quotation marks. The author or editor of the whole book is given only if different from the author of the part. In the bibliography, give the pages of the whole chapter after the editor's name.

Note example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Chapter Title</th>
<th>in</th>
<th>Book Title: Subtitle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Bibliography example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author’s Name</th>
<th>Chapter Title</th>
<th>in</th>
<th>Book Title: Subtitle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Pamphlet:
If the work bears a publisher's imprint, a pamphlet should be treated as published. Treat a published pamphlet as a book. Titles of unpublished material are put in quotation marks. Pamphlets do not have to be listed in the bibliography.

Encyclopedia article:
For common reference works, including well-known encyclopedias and dictionaries, omit the authors, editors, and most publishing information. No page number is given when a work is arranged alphabetically; instead, the topic referenced is named, and the abbreviation s.v. (sub verbo “under the word”) is used. Familiar reference works are not usually listed in the bibliography.

Note example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Encyclopedia Title</th>
<th>Year or Edition</th>
<th>ed.</th>
<th>s.v.</th>
<th>Article Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Online encyclopedia article:
A bibliography entry is not required.

Note example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Encyclopedia Title</th>
<th>s.v.</th>
<th>Article Title</th>
<th>Access Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Scholarly journal article (three authors):

Note example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Article Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Bibliography example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Author's Name</th>
<th>Other Authors' First and Last Names</th>
<th>Article Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Scholarly journal article online:

Cite an online journal like a journal article in print format, and add the date when you accessed it, followed by the Internet address. Use the Internet address recommended on the website, if one is given. If the article has a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) number, copy the following Internet address http://dx.doi.org/ and add the DOI to the end of it.

Note example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Article Title</th>
<th>Journal Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Internet Address continued (DOI number)
**Bibliography example:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author's Name</th>
<th>Article Title</th>
<th>Journal Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Scholarly journal article from a database:**
Cite an article found in a database like the printed source. Add the date when you accessed the article, followed by the name of the database and the identification number of the document. (If an Internet address is provided with the article's citation information, you may use it instead of the database information.)

**Note example:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Article Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Bibliography example:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author's Name</th>
<th>Article Title</th>
<th>Journal Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Magazine article:
While the note includes the specific page number of the material that is cited, as usual, the bibliography does not include the page numbers of the whole article.

Note example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Article Title</th>
<th>Magazine Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Bibliography example:


Magazine article online:
Do not include the page number for a magazine article online.

Note example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Article Title</th>
<th>Magazine Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Access Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Bibliography example:


Magazine article from a database:
Cite an article from a database like a print magazine article. Then add the access date followed by the name of the database and the identification number of the document. (If an Internet address is provided with the article's citation information, you may use it instead of the database information.)

Note example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Article Title</th>
<th>Magazine Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Access Date</th>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Identification Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Bibliography example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author's Name</th>
<th>Article Title</th>
<th>Journal Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Newspaper article:
Generally, the page number is omitted from a note for a newspaper article. A bibliography entry is not required, but if a newspaper article is central to the main idea of your paper or you cite it frequently, you may include it in the bibliography, following the same format as a magazine article.

Note example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Article Title</th>
<th>Newspaper Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Newspaper article online (no author):
In the note, cite an online newspaper article the same as an online magazine article, omitting the page number. If there is no author, begin the note with the title. If a bibliography entry is necessary (see explanation about newspaper articles above), begin with the newspaper title or give a news service like Associated Press as the author.

Note example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Article Title</th>
<th>Newspaper Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Bibliography example (if necessary):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspaper Title</th>
<th>Article Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Access Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Newspaper article from a database:

Cite newspaper articles from databases in the same way as online newspapers, but use the title of the database instead of the Internet address. A bibliography entry is not required.

**Note example:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Article Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Web page:**

Begin with the author, if one is given, and include as much of the information shown in the examples below as possible. A bibliography entry is not required but can be included if the source is cited frequently in your paper or very important to your main idea. If a web page has no author, begin the bibliography entry with the website's title or owner.

**Note example:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title of Web Page</th>
<th>Title of Whole Website</th>
<th>Publication or Revision Date</th>
<th>Access Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Bibliography example (if necessary):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner of the Website</th>
<th>Title of Web Page</th>
<th>Title of Whole Website</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Work of art:**

Works of art are cited only in notes.

**Note example:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Artist</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date of Creation</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Blog:
A bibliography entry is not required but can be included if the source is cited frequently in your paper or very important to your main idea. The word blog in parentheses (not italicized) may be included after the title.

Note example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title of Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Video:
Only a note is required for a video or podcast, unless it is either cited frequently in your paper or very important to your main idea. Videos and podcasts are not usually listed in the bibliography.

Note example (DVD):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Medium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Note example (online video):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Creator (optional)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Posting Date (optional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Interview by the author or personal communication:
Interviews by the author of the paper and personal communications, such as conversations, e-mails, and letters, are usually cited in notes but not included in the bibliography.

Note example (interview):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Interviewee’s Name</th>
<th>interview by the author</th>
<th>Place and/or Date of Interview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Note example (personal communication):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Person's Name</th>
<th>Type of Communication</th>
<th>Date of Communication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Melanie Lee</td>
<td>e-mail message to the author</td>
<td>November 18, 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Government document online:**

Cite laws, legal cases, and the United States Constitution only in notes, not the bibliography. For government documents not online, follow these examples; just remove the date of access and Internet address.

**Law:**

Note example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name of Law</th>
<th>Title of Year</th>
<th>U.S. Section</th>
<th>Access Date</th>
<th>Internet Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Legal case (Supreme Court):**

Italicize the titles in notes *after* the first one, as well as in the content of the entire paper.

Note example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name of Case</th>
<th>Volume U.S. Page Year</th>
<th>Access Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**US Constitution:**

Note example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>U.S. Const. Article Section Clause</th>
<th>Access Date</th>
<th>Internet Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1/15/2014
For More Information

Contact the Writing Center
Rocklin Campus
LRC, 2nd Floor Learning Commons
(916) 660-7230

Nevada County Campus
N2 203
(530) 274-5265

Visit the Writing Center Web Page
Go to the Sierra College home page at www.sierracollege.edu and click Student Services > Academic Support > Writing Center.

To Download This Term Paper Handbook
Go to the Sierra College home page at www.sierracollege.edu and click Student Services > Academic Support > Writing Center > Handouts.

The Sierra Writing Center's revised Term Paper Handbook for Chicago (Turabian) Style includes:

- Many examples
- Easy-to-read labels
- More models for electronic sources

5100 Sierra College Blvd., Rocklin, CA 95677