

Turabian Style Sheet for Sources Used in Religion Papers

The principal aims of documentation of your academic work are:

1. To make clear where your work begins and the work of others ends. This makes it possible for the reader to understand what you are saying and how it agrees with or differs from work from another source.
2. To allow the reader to examine the sources that you have consulted and evaluate them for himself or herself. In this manner your reader can help you see different points of view or even correct errors that you may have made in reading and analyzing the material.

Take Note: When using Turabian for making citations you must include both footnotes and a works cited/bibliography page. Notes (N) and bibliographical citations (B) are not formatted the exact same way. Take care to make the distinctions within your own writing. As a general rule, each N begins with an indent, while each B uses hanging indentation.

Microsoft Word and most other word processing software will automatically place footnotes at the appropriate place in a paper. All one needs to do to make footnotes (in MS Word) is click on Insert→Footnote→OK. In both cases, the writer is responsible to provide complete information in the proper order and punctuation. The information that follows illustrates the most common forms for the religion department. If you need more information, consult Kate Turabian's *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses and Dissertations, 6th edition*.

THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT: If your professor explicitly tells you to format something differently than what this sheet or any manual says, you must follow your professors' instructions.

Citing the Bible

When citing the Bible (or sacred texts from other religions such as the Bible, Qur'an (Koran), Talmud, Upanishads, Vedas, etc.), use the abbreviated form of the book's name (i.e. Ps. for Psalms, 1 Cor. for 1 Corinthians, etc. All other abbreviations can be found on page xxi in *the Access Bible*.), followed by the chapter, a colon, the verse, and a period. The first time the Bible is cited, the specific translation must be included in the note as well (Please note: *The Access Bible* is not its own translation; it is the New Revised Standard Version, abbreviated NRSV). The Bible does not need to be included in your list of works cited, unless you are using multiple translations for comparative purposes in which case you would cite it as a book.

N ¹Rom. 12:6 (NRSV).

Within the text, the titles of sacred scriptures and the names of books of the Bible and of the Apocrypha are capitalized but not italicized or put in quotation marks.

Citing essays and other inserted material within *The Access Bible* including introductions to the books of the Bible and the notes therein

Any essays that are included as sidebars, notes within the biblical text, or special essays within *The Access Bible* should be cited using the format below. PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CONTRIBUTING AUTHOR AND THE

GENERAL EDITOR. Generally, there is a list of contributing authors either at the front or back of the book. Sometimes authors' names are abbreviated at the end of an article within an article. One can typically find the authors' full names at the front of the book or volume. This is how it works with *The Access Bible*.

N ²Contributing Author (First and Last Name), "Title of Essay," in *Larger Work*, ed. General Editor (First and Last Name) (Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication), page number.

Ex: ²John Barton, "The Nature and Formation of the Biblical Canon," in *The Access Bible*, ed. Gail R. O'Day and David Peterson (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), 26.

B Contributing Author (Last Name, First Name). "Title of Essay." In *Larger Work*, General Editor (First and Last Name), Inclusive Pages. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

Ex: Barton, John. "The Nature and Formation of the Biblical Canon." In *The Access Bible*, ed. Gail R. O'Day and David Peterson, 26-40. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999.

Citing a one volume/one author biblical commentary (including the commentaries from the Interpretation series) or a Book

To cite a commentary, which has a single author and is only one volume, use the following format:

N ²Author (First and Last Name), *Title of Commentary* (Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication), page number.

Ex: ²Walter Brueggemann, *Genesis* (Atlanta, GA: Westminster John Knox Press, 1982), 26.

B Author (Last Name, First Name). *Title of Commentary* (Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication), page number.

Ex: Brueggemann, Walter. *Genesis*. Atlanta, GA: Westminster John Knox Press, 1982.

Citing a biblical commentary from a series such as the *New Interpreter's Bible* series

To cite a commentary that is one volume (or part of a volume) in a series of commentaries, use the following format:

N ³Author (First and Last Name), "Title of Commentary," *Name of Series*, General Editor (First and Last Name), Vol. # (Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication), page number.

Ex: ³R. Alan Culpepper, "Luke," in *The New Interpreter's Bible*, ed. Leander E. Keck, et. al., Vol. 9 (Nashville, TN: Abingdon Press, 1995), 62-63.

B Author (Last Name, First Name). “Title of Commentary.” *Name of Series*, General Editor (ed. First and Last Name), Vol. #. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

Ex: Culpepper, R. Alan. “Luke.” In *The New Interpreter’s Bible*. Edited by Leander E. Keck, et. al. Vol. 9. Nashville, TN: Abingdon Press, 1995.

Citing a Bible Dictionary

As with the supplemental material in *the Access Bible*, this source will have a contributing author, as well as a general editor for the entire work – take care to cite this accordingly. To cite, use the following formats:

N ²Author (First and Last Name), “Dictionary Entry Title,” in *Dictionary Name*, Vol. # (if multiple volumes), General Editor (ed. First and Last Name) (Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication), Page #.

Ex: ²Jack W. Vancil, “Sheep, Shepherd,” in *The Anchor Bible Dictionary*, Vol. 5, ed. David Noel Freedman (New York: Doubleday, 1992), 1187.

B Author (Last Name, First Name). “Dictionary Entry Title.” In *Dictionary Name*, Vol. # (if multiple volumes), General Editor (ed. First and Last Name), Inclusive Pages. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

Example:

Vancil, Jack W. “Sheep, Shepherd.” In *The Anchor Bible Dictionary*, Vol. 5, Edited by David Noel Freedman, 1187-1189. New York: Doubleday, 1992.

Citing a Journal Article

To cite an article in a journal, use the following format:

N ⁴Author (First and Last Name), “Title of Article,” *Journal Name* Volume, Issue # (Month Year): Page #.

⁴Kenneth E. Bailey, “The Manger and the Inn: The Cultural Background of Luke 2:7,” *Theological Review* 2, no. 2 (1979): 33.

B Author (Last Name, First Name). “Title of Article.” *Journal Name* Volume, Issue # (Month Year): Inclusive Pages.

Ex: Bailey, Kenneth E. “The Manger and the Inn: The Cultural Background of Luke 2:7.” *Theological Review* 2, no. 2 (1979): 33-44.

Citing a map from *the Access Bible*

When providing the source information for a map, the following format should be used. It is more of a footnote than a bibliographical note and should be placed underneath the map or on the back.

N General Editor (First and Last Name, ed.), *Book Title*, Edition Number (if other than first edition) (Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication), Map (or Page) #.

Ex: Gail R. O'Day and David Peterson, eds., *The Access Bible*, 2d ed., (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), Map 6.

It is necessary to include the edition number because the maps in *The Access Bible* have been numbered differently in the different editions. The edition number should be found in the copyright information or on the title page.

Subsequent Footnotes

For all footnotes after the first, abbreviated forms are used.

The standard format is Author's Last Name, Page #.

⁶Culpepper, 34.

When using multiple sources from the same author, the title of the work must be included in the abbreviated note.

⁷Bovon, *Luke 1*, 84.

To cite the exact same source as the previous footnote in your paper, the following form shall be used:

⁸Ibid.

To cite the same source, but a different page number, follow the Ibid with the page number:

⁹Ibid., 67.

This document was edited and amended in May 2007 by Beau D. Nelson '08.