

# HANDOUT: BIBLIOGRAPHIES MADE EASY!

Bibliographies are required for all entries. Your bibliography is a reflection of the depth of your research, making it a crucial part of your project. We know that they can be one of the most frustrating and difficult parts of the History Day process! With the invention of online reference and citation websites, the process is far less painful. Below are tips to make the process easier.

**Historians cite their sources for a few important reasons.** First, it is important to give credit to someone else for their work. In fact, not giving them credit is essentially stealing their work (called plagiarism). Second, citing sources proves to readers that you have done the hard work of learning about your topic and they can trust that your facts are accurate. Finally, citing sources shows that the argument you are making has a firm foundation. It shows that you have taken time to understand how others have researched the topic and built your argument based on those sources.

**What do I need to find for each citation?** When you find a new source, write down all the required information for each source. Keep track of it somewhere safe! Depending on the citation style you use, different information may be required. You can use MLA or Turabian format for your citations. The required information for the Turabian style includes:

- Author/creator of the source (including any editors or translators)
- Title (including the title if it's part of a larger work -- not just the webpage title, but the website title as well)
- Publisher Information: Name, City, and Year
- Where the source can be accessed
- *For online sources:* Website URL

**Use of an online citation generator is allowed.** Students will want to be sure that their citation style is available through the online generator they would like to use; Turabian is not always a free citation style to use. It is free through citationmachine.net and bibme.org. If your school subscribes to Noodle tools or Grammarly, you might be able to use them to create your citations. Whatever you use, you will still need to check to make sure all the information is included. If the generator says that it could not find a date or publisher, it is your job to go back to the source and see if there is one.

## Sample Turabian (9<sup>th</sup> Edition) Citation Formats

### **Books (Print)**

Last Name, First Name. *Book Title: Subtitle of Book*. City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

### **Journal Article (Online)**

Last Name, First Name. "Article Title: Subtitle of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume Number, Issue Number (Date of Publication): page numbers. URL of database and the article

### **Newspaper Article (Print)**

Last Name, First Name. "Article Title." *Newspaper Name* [City] Month Day, Year Published.

### **Newspaper Article (Online)**

Dibble, R.F. "She Blazed a Trail for Suffrage: Now a Shrine Will Honor Susan B. Anthony Whose Slogan Was: 'Woman Was In Chains.'" *New York Times*. April 12, 1925. <https://nyti.ms/2G1GL54>.

### **Websites**

Last Name, First Name. "Article Title." Title of Website. Name of Institution/organization who sponsored or published site (if not the same as Title of Website). Date last modified or date published. URL. Accessed Month Day, Year.

**Films** *You have a choice here! You can list the film either by its name first or by the director first.*

*Name of Film*. Directed by First Name Last Name. Name of Company that produced or distributed the movie, year the movie was released or created. Running time of film. URL if you watched it online.

OR

Last Name, First Name, director. *Title of Film*. Name of Company that produced or distributed it, year the movie was released or created. Running time of film. URL if you watched it online.

### **For More Information:**

- Easy Bib: [www.easybib.com](http://www.easybib.com)
- Purdue Online Writing Lab: <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/>