Chicago Citation for a Summary

Whenever you summarize another writer’s words or ideas, you must cite that writer in your text to give her credit. To avoid plagiarism, you must cite sources using footnotes as well as listing all cited sources on your Bibliography page.

To cite a source for a summary:

1) Lead into the summary by naming the author. (If no author is listed, use the title instead. If no title is listed, use the name of the individual page of the website.)
2) Finish the summary by inserting a footnote with a corresponding citation at the bottom of the page.
3) This source also needs to be cited in your Bibliography at the end of your paper.

This conveys to the reader that everything between the name of the author and the superscript number is a summary of the cited source. (If you don’t name the author at the beginning, it looks as if only the last sentence derives from the cited source.)

Political philosopher Todd May explains that, in a grand splitting from Descartes and other Enlightenment and modernist thinkers, Foucault suggests that the instruments of hierarchical observation, normalizing judgment, and examination are what drives our contemporary disciplinary society. He asks us to consider how seemingly mundane and beneficent institutions as hospitals and schools (and also asylums and prisons) enact these instruments.¹


Further resources:
- Ask a librarian or visit the Academic Resource Center.
- Purdue Online Writing Lab (owl.english.purdue.edu/)

See reverse for instructions on using footnotes for quotations and paraphrases.
Chicago Citation for a Quotation or Paraphrase

Whenever you quote or paraphrase another writer’s words or ideas, you must cite that writer in your text to give her credit. To avoid plagiarism, you must cite sources using footnotes as well as listing all cited sources on your Bibliography page.

Citing a source for a quotation or paraphrase:

- The citation should consist of a superscript number and corresponding footnote citation at the bottom of the page.
- Introduce a quote, paraphrase, or summary by setting it in context. For a paraphrase or summary, name the author in the lead-in. (See summary example on reverse.)
- You must always cite the author in the footnote at the bottom of the page even if you have stated the author in a lead-in.
- The first footnote for a new source requires a full footnote.
- Successive uses of the same source should be cited in the shortened form.
- Remember to put all cited sources in the Bibliography.
- Consult the JGP Library’s Chicago Manual Style citation guide on how to correctly format your Bibliography.

Enlightenment thinkers, such as Kant, believed in “thinking for oneself, no longer following others in one's thinking”;¹ by extension, “equality, liberty, faith in human intelligence… and universal reason” were widely held beliefs and seen as unifying forces.² Ultimately for Foucault, “Power was the great network of political relationships among all things”³ and Foucault represents a powerful figure in postmodern thought. Later modernists began to acknowledge the fragmentation, ambiguity and larger chaos that characterized modern life,⁴ but, perhaps ironically, only so they might better reconcile their disunified state.


See reverse for using footnotes with a summary.