

Chicago Format: Citing Biblical Sources in Chicago Style

Sample citations are provided for the most frequently used Biblical sources. For full details on Chicago style, see the *Chicago Manual of Style (CMS)* at the Reference Desk (Z253 .U69 2003) or online at <http://0-www.chicagomanualofstyle.org.clark.up.edu/home.html>

Formatting Footnotes:

- In Microsoft Word 2007, go to the References tab, look for the Footnotes group, and choose Insert Footnote. Note: MS Word does not indent footnotes correctly; you will need to fix this
- Footnotes should be the same font type and size as the rest of your paper. It is important to be consistent
- Footnotes should refer to the **specific** page you are citing/quoting. Your bibliography will cite the full page-range of the chapter/article
- Journal titles and book titles are *italicized*; article titles are encased in quotation marks “ ”, series titles have no additional formatting

Choosing the best sources:

- Use current sources (for theology it is preferable to use sources published in the past 20-30 years). Follow your professor's guidelines.
- Avoid using internet sources, except for articles in library databases (ATLA Religion Database).

Bible Dictionaries, Single-Volume Commentaries & Multi-Volume Commentaries (see CMS sections 17.68 - 17.75, 17.238)

Tips for citing Bible dictionaries, single-volume commentaries & multi-volume commentaries:

- Cite the author of the section (e.g. the chapter on Luke); the author's name is usually given at the beginning or end of the essay.
- If your source lists a chief or head editor, you only need to cite that person. If there is no clear chief, cite all the editors.
- Always cite the city of publication; only include the state/country if the city is not well known or may be confused with another place.

	Bibliography example:	Footnote example:
Example	(1st Author) Last name, First name and (2nd Author) First name Last name. "Title of Chapter." In <i>Title of book</i>, edited by Editor's name, Page numbers. City, State: Publisher, Year.	1. (1st Author) First name last name and (2nd Author) First name Last name, "Title of Chapter," in <i>Title of book</i>, ed. Editor's name. (City, State: Publisher, Year), Volume number: Page number.
Bible dictionary (organized alphabetically)	Sarna, Nahum M. "Exodus, Book of." In <i>Anchor Bible Dictionary</i> , edited by Daniel Noel Freedman. Vol. 2, 689-700. New York: Doubleday, 1992.	1. <i>Anchor Bible Dictionary</i> , s.v. "Exodus, Book of."
Single-volume commentary	Perkins, PHEME. "The Gospel According to John." In <i>The New Jerome Biblical Commentary</i> , edited by Raymond E. Brown, Joseph A. Fitzmyer, and Roland E. Murphy, 942-85. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1990.	1. PHEME Perkins, "The Gospel According to John," in <i>The New Jerome Biblical Commentary</i> , eds. Raymond E. Brown, Joseph A. Fitzmyer, and Roland E. Murphy (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1990), 945.
Multi-volume commentary	Boring, M. Eugene. "The Gospel of Matthew." In <i>The New Interpreter's Bible</i> , edited by Leander E. Keck, Vol. 8, 89-505. Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1994.	1. M. Eugene Boring, "The Gospel of Matthew," in <i>The New Interpreter's Bible</i> , ed. Leander E. Keck (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1994), 8:94.

Book-length commentaries of a single book of the Bible (see CMS sections 17.90-17.95; 17.274)

Tips for citing Book-length commentaries:

- Include the series title in your citation (e.g. The Anchor Bible); include the series number if it is given.
- The name of the series editor is usually omitted.

Tips for citing Ancient Christian Commentary:

- In your bibliography, you need to cite both Ancient Christian Commentary AND the original source.
- To find the information about the original source, look for a footnote number at the end of the excerpt you are citing. A footnote at the bottom of the page will provide an acronym and page number (e.g. OCC 267-68). Look up this acronym in the *Abbreviations* section at the front of the Ancient Christian Commentary volume, where you will find the full citation information.

	Bibliography example:	Footnote example:
Book-length commentary of 1 book of the Bible	Bright, John. <i>Jeremiah</i> . The Anchor Bible. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1965.	1. John Bright, <i>Jeremiah</i> , The Anchor Bible (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1965), 60.
Book-length commentary – with series number (see Tips)	Donahue, John R., and Daniel J. Harrington. <i>The Gospel of Mark</i> . Sacra Pagina, no. 2. Collegeville, MN: Liturgical Press, 2002.	1. John R. Donahue and Daniel J. Harrington, <i>The Gospel of Mark</i> , Sacra Pagina, no. 2 (Collegeville, MN: Liturgical Press, 2002), 195.
Patristic Commentary (see Tips)	Origen. <i>Contra Celsum</i> . Translated with an Introduction and Notes by Henry Chadwick. Cambridge University Press, 1953. Quoted in Joseph T. Lienhard, ed., <i>Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy</i> . Ancient Christian Commentary (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 2001), 102.	1. Origen, <i>Contra Celsum</i> . Translated with an Introduction and Notes by Henry Chadwick. Cambridge University Press, 1953, 267-68, quoted in Joseph T. Lienhard, ed., <i>Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy</i> , Ancient Christian Commentary (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 2001), 102.
Shortened version	Origen. Commentary on Exodus 20:5. In <i>Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy</i> , edited by Daniel Noel Freedman, 102. Ancient Christian Commentary. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 2001.	2. Origen, Commentary on Exodus 20:5, in <i>Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy</i> , ed. Daniel Noel Freedman, Ancient Christian Commentary (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 2001), 102.
“Overview” section in Ancient Christian Commentary	Just, Arthur A., ed. "Overview, Luke 3:1-20." In <i>Luke</i> , 57-58. Ancient Christian Commentary. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 2001.	1. Arthur A. Just, ed., "Overview, Luke 3:1-20," in <i>Luke</i> , Ancient Christian Commentary (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 2001), 57.

Other Biblical Reference Sources (see CMS sections 17.26-17.30; 17.68 - 17.75; 17.239)

Tips for citing other Biblical reference sources:

- If your source is written by a single author, cite the entire book, rather than the specific chapter.
- Publication information about well-known dictionaries and encyclopedias may be omitted from the footnotes.
- For online sources, include access dates when citing books or sites that are frequently updated.

	Bibliography example:	Footnote example:
Biblical History source	Thompson, J.A. <i>Handbook of Life in Bible Times</i> . Downers Grove, IL: Inter-Varsity Press, 1986.	1. J.A. Thompson, <i>Handbook of Life in Bible Times</i> (Downers Grove, IL: Inter-Varsity Press, 1986), 83.
Online Biblical reference source	Hayes, John H. "Moses." In <i>The Oxford Guide to People and Places of the Bible</i> , edited by Bruce M. Metzger and Michael D. Coogan. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001. http://0-www.oxfordreference.com.clark.up.edu:80/views/ENTRY.html?subview=Main&entry=t97.e214 (accessed April 3, 2007).	1. John H. Hayes, "Moses," in <i>The Oxford Guide to People and Places of the Bible</i> , eds. Bruce M. Metzger and Michael D. Coogan (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001), http://0-www.oxfordreference.com.clark.up.edu:80/views/ENTRY.html?subview=Main&entry=t97.e214 (accessed April 3, 2007).

Citing a Book (see CMS sections 17.26 – 17.30; 17.41-42)

Tips for citing edited books:

- Edited books usually have chapters written by individual authors. Your citation needs to include the author and title of the chapter you are quoting as well as the title and editor of the book
- If you are citing more than one chapter from the same edited book, you will need to add a separate citation to your bibliography for each chapter

	Bibliography example:	Footnote example:
Book	Kling, David William. <i>The Bible in History: How the Texts Have Shaped the Times</i> . New York: Oxford University Press, 2004.	1. David William Kling, <i>The Bible in History: How the Texts Have Shaped the Times</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 2004), 301.
Edited Book (see Tips)	Brueggemann, Walter. "A Biblical View of Suffering." In <i>What are They Saying about the Theology of Suffering?</i> , edited by Lucien Richard, 11-22. New York: Paulist Press, 1992.	1. Walter Brueggemann, "A Biblical View of Suffering," in <i>What are They Saying about the Theology of Suffering?</i> , ed. Lucien Richard (New York: Paulist Press, 1992), 20.

Citing the Bible (see CMS sections 17.234 – 17.239; 17.247-17.248)

Tips about citing the Bible:

- See page 7 of this handout “Style Sheet for Biblical Citations”
- For Biblical (THE205) papers, Biblical references should go in the text of the paper rather than the footnote or bibliography
- For online sources, include access dates when citing books or sites that are frequently updated.

	Bibliography example:	Footnote example:
Biblical passage	[Bible is not cited in bibliography]	[see page 7 “Style Sheet for Biblical Citations”]
Footnote in the Bible	Wansbrough, Henry, ed. <i>The New Jerusalem Bible</i> . New York: Doubleday, 1990.	1. Henry Wansbrough, ed., Footnote 14a, Exodus 3:2, in <i>The New Jerusalem Bible</i> (New York: Doubleday, 1990), 99.
Introduction to a chapter in the Bible	Sumney, Jerry L. “The Book of Tobit.” In <i>Saint Mary’s Press College Study Bible</i> , 587-88. Winona, MN: Saint Mary’s Press, 2007.	1. Jerry L. Sumney, “The Book of Tobit,” in <i>Saint Mary’s Press College Study Bible</i> (Winona, MN: Saint Mary’s Press, 2007), 588.
Chronological Table in a Bible	Wansbrough, Henry, ed. “Chronological Table.” In <i>The New Jerusalem Bible</i> , 2055-2074. New York: Doubleday, 1990.	1. Henry Wansbrough, ed., “Chronological Table” in <i>The New Jerusalem Bible</i> (New York: Doubleday, 1990), 2070.
Map in a Bible	Wansbrough, Henry, ed. “Map 3: Palestine of the Old Testament.” In <i>The New Jerusalem Bible</i> , Supplements. New York: Doubleday, 1990.	1. Henry Wansbrough, ed., “Map 3: Palestine of the Old Testament” in <i>The New Jerusalem Bible</i> (New York: Doubleday, 1990), Supplements.
Complete Parallel Bible	“Job.” In <i>The Complete Parallel Bible</i> , 1048-1131. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.	1. “Job (New American Bible)” in <i>The Complete Parallel Bible</i> (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993), 1049.
Online Bible	“Job 19:1-29 (New International Version).” In <i>Bible Gateway</i> . http://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=job%2019&version=31 (accessed December 11, 2006).	1. “Job 19:1-29 (New International Version)” in <i>Bible Gateway</i> , http://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=job%2019&version=31 (accessed December 11, 2006).

Journal Articles (see CMS sections 17.148 – 17.203; 17.357 - 17.359)

Tips for citing journal articles:

- You may omit the issue number if the journal numbers pages continuously throughout an entire volume. If every issue of the journal starts with page 1 then the issue number is included after the volume number.
- If you cite the issue number, you do not need to include the month or season in which the journal was published.
- If the article has up to 10 authors, you must cite every author. For more than 10 authors, only list the first seven, followed by **et al.**
- For articles from ATLA, cite the “Persistent Link to this record” NOT the address that appears in the address line of your internet browser
- Access dates are not needed for online articles; access dates are only needed for sites that are updated frequently or online books

	Bibliography example: (1st Author) Last name, First name and (2nd Author) First name Last name. “Title of Article.” <i>Journal Title</i> Volume number, no. [Issue number] (Year): Pages. URL.	Footnote example (see CMS sections 16.19-16.50): 1. (1st Author) First name Last name and (2nd Author) First name Last name, “Title of Article,” <i>Journal Title</i> Volume number, no. [Issue number] (Year): Page number, URL.
Article retrieved from ATLA Religion Database (using persistent link to this article)	Kilgallen, John J. “The Elder Son.” <i>Expository Times</i> 115, no. 6 (2004): 186-89. http://0-search.ebscohost.com.clark.up.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=rfh&AN=ATLA0001418178&loginpage=login.asp?custid=s8474154&site=ehost-live .	1. John J. Kilgallen, “The Elder Son,” <i>Expository Times</i> 115, no. 6 (2004): 187, http://0-search.ebscohost.com.clark.up.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=rfh&AN=ATLA0001418178&loginpage=login.asp?custid=s8474154&site=ehost-live .
Article from print journal	Fewell, Danna Nolan, and David M. Gunn. “Boaz, Pillar of Society: Measures of Worth in the Book of Ruth.” <i>Journal for the Study of the Old Testament</i> 45 (1993): 45-59.	1. Danna Nolan Fewell and David M. Gunn, “Boaz, Pillar of Society: Measures of Worth in the Book of Ruth,” <i>Journal for the Study of the Old Testament</i> 45 (1993): 46.
Article retrieved from online source	Booij, Thijs. “Psalm 141: A Prayer for Discipline and Protection.” <i>Biblica</i> 86, no. 1 (2005): 97-106. http://www.bsw.org/?l=71861&a=Ani02.html .	1. Thijs Booij, “Psalm 141: A Prayer for Discipline and Protection,” <i>Biblica</i> 86, no. 1 (2005): 100, http://www.bsw.org/?l=71861&a=Ani02.html .

Notes about Footnotes:

Short Form (see CMS sections 16.41-16.46) – If you have already cited a source in your paper, use the short form for any additional footnotes to that reference. Short form includes: Last name of the author*, Shortened version of the title** and Page number.

*Last name of the author – if you have more than 3 authors, use the first author’s last name followed by **et al.** e.g.: Smith **et al.** (**et al.** is an abbreviation for **et alii**, meaning “and others”).

For short form citations, omit abbreviations such as **ed.** or **trans.**

**Shortened version of the title: If a title contains more than four words a shortened version should be used. Include the key word or words from the title. Omit initial articles such as *A, An or The*.

	First footnote of a source	Subsequent footnotes: Short form
Book	1. John Bright, <i>Jeremiah</i> . The Anchor Bible (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1965), 60.	1. Bright, <i>Jeremiah</i> , 60.
Journal article or book chapter	1. Danna Nolan Fewell and David M. Gunn, “Boaz, Pillar of Society: Measures of Worth in the Book of Ruth,” <i>Journal for the Study of the Old Testament</i> 45 (1993): 46.	1. Fewell and Gunn, “Boaz, Pillar of Society,” 46.
Edited book (omit the ed after the name)	1. Arthur A. Just, ed., “Overview, Luke 3:1-20,” in <i>Luke</i> , Ancient Christian Commentary (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 2001), 57.	1. Just, “Overview, Luke 3:1-20,” 57.

Ibid. (see CMS sections 16.47-16.48):

Use **Ibid.** when citing a source that you just cited in the previous footnote (**Ibid.** is an abbreviation of **ibidem** meaning “from the same place”).

Tips for using **Ibid.**:

- If you cited more than one source in the previous footnote, then you cannot use **Ibid.**
- If you are citing the same page number, use **Ibid.** If you are citing a different page number, use **Ibid.** followed by the new page number.

	Original footnote:	Footnotes immediately following the original:
Book	1. John Bright, <i>Jeremiah</i> . The Anchor Bible (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1965), 60.	1. Ibid. 2. Ibid. , 65.
Ibid. can also follow a short form footnote	1. Bright, <i>Jeremiah</i> , 60.	1. Ibid.

Style Sheet for Biblical Citations Theology Department

Students should check with each instructor for specifics appropriate to the assignments!

General Guideline

Once you have determined which translation of the Bible will be your default translation (e.g. *New American Bible* translation as used in the *College Study Bible*), it is customary to use "in line" references with parentheses, for example (John 4: 5-6). To inform the reader which translation will be default, the first time you cite the Bible in this way, insert a footnote at that point indicating, "The *New American Bible* translation will be used throughout this paper" or the like. Please note that the direction for citing the Bible in *A Writer's Resource* (2007) 378, Section 35/c/9 is a general rule that may apply for papers in courses other than Theology but is **not** to be used in Theology courses. If at any time you choose to use a translation different from the default to make a specific point, then you are to indicate that in the narrative of your text or in a footnote.

Titles of Bible books

If you are referring to a book or a chapter of a book, but not specific verses, you need to write out the name of the book in full. Abbreviations are customary for citing book and chapter with specific verses. It is not customary to use periods after abbreviated book names, but do put spaces between the abbreviations and chapter numbers. Thus: Romans or Romans 9, but: Rom 9:2.

Citation of books, chapters, verses

- Use colons between chapter and verse numbers. [Matt 13:12 means verse 12 of chapter 13 of Matthew's Gospel. FYI: Europeans use a different format, putting commas here.]
- Use commas between verse numbers of the same chapter [Mark 2:13, 17 means chapter 2, verses 13 and 17 only] and between chapter numbers, but only if no verses are given [Rev 1, 4 means chapters 1 and 4 of the Book of Revelation].
- Use semicolons between references that give chapter and verse numbers from different chapters [2:13; 3:6 means the two verses 2:13 and 3:6 only].
- Use a single dash between verses to indicate "from-to" within one chapter [Mark 2:13-17 means chapter 2, from verse 13 to verse 17] or between chapter numbers without verses [Genesis 1-4 means chapters 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Book of Genesis].
- [For recognition only - not common in the U.S: Sometimes you will see a double dash to indicate "from--to" between different chapters (with or without spaces, does not matter much).]

Summary Chart

Matt 13:12 means verse 12 of chapter 13 of Matthew's Gospel	Romans 9 means all of chapter 9 of Paul's Letter to the Romans
Rev 1, 4 means chapters 1 and 4 of the Book of Revelation	Genesis 1-4 means chapters 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Book of Genesis
Mark 2:13, 17 means chapter 2, verses 13 and 17 only	Mark 2:13-17 means chapter 2, from verse 13 to verse 17
2:13; 3:6 means the two verses 2:13 and 3:6 only	2:13 - 3:6 means the whole section from 2:13 to 3:6 (sometimes seen as 2:13 – 3:6, using the double dash)

Love God and Your Neighbor (Matthew 22:36-40) Sample Paper with Footnotes

According to Matthew 22:36-37, when Jesus is asked “which commandment in the law is the greatest” he indicates “you shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind.”¹ This verse has connections to several other passages in the Bible, including Deuteronomy 6:5.² In this Old Testament verse, love refers not to “a feeling but covenant fidelity, a matter of willing and doing.”³ The command to love God is part of the Shema, which habitually begins with a confession of the oneness of God; it is not clear why this statement is not reflected in Matthew.⁴

Jesus follows the command to love God with his pronouncement a second commandment, which is “You shall love your neighbor as yourself” (Matt 22:39). However, the translation from the Hebrew indicates that these two commands are of equal importance: “One cannot first love God and then, as a second task, love one’s neighbor. To love God is to love one’s neighbor, and vice versa.”⁵ This love is an ongoing task: “one obeys the great commandment as one shows love towards those one meets daily.”⁶

Jesus concludes “on these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets” (Matt 22:40). Jesus’ unified command to love God and love is described as “the hermeneutical key for interpreting all the divine revelation – not only the Law, but the Prophets as well.”⁷ According to the rabbis, the world hangs on Torah, Temple service, and deeds of loving-kindness (or, on truth, judgment and peace.)⁸ In this statement in Matthew, the law instead depends on deeds of love.⁹ Jesus’ statement does not discount the law or set the law in opposition of the command to love; rather it sums up the law.¹⁰ Thus, it becomes “not only the supreme expression of the law, but the guiding principle for its interpretation.”¹¹

¹ The *New Revised Standard Version* translation will be used throughout this paper.

² Benedict T. Viviano, “The Gospel According to Matthew,” in *The New Jerome Biblical Commentary*, eds. Raymond E. Brown, Joseph A. Fitzmyer, and Roland E. Murphy (Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1990), 666.

³ Ibid.

⁴ M. Eugene Boring, “The Gospel of Matthew,” in *The New Interpreter’s Bible*, ed. Leander E. Keck (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1994), 8:424.

⁵ Ibid., 426.

⁶ *Anchor Bible Dictionary*, s.v. “Love (NT and Early Jewish).”

⁷ Boring, “Gospel of Matthew,” 425.

⁸ Viviano, “Gospel According to Matthew,” 666.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Donald Senior, *Matthew*, Abingdon New Testament Commentaries (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1998): 253.

¹¹ Ibid.