Chicago Manual of Style

There are two different systems of citation for citing items in using the Chicago style: the notes and bibliography system (used primarily in literature, history, and the arts) and the author-date system (used primarily in the physical, natural, and social sciences).

Notes and bibliography
The notes and bibliography system uses footnotes or endnotes rather than in-text citations. The first citation of a source in a footnote or endnote requires full publication information. In subsequent citations from the same source, you may use ibid. (from the Latin ibidem, "in the same place"). In a subsequent citation which does not directly follow the original citation, simply include the author's name, short title, and the page number.

For example:

The early life of Martin Van Buren significantly affected his political beliefs and, in turn, the political development of the United States. Van Buren accepted and even welcomed the idea of permanent political opposition. To Richard Hofstadter, this belief "marked the longest single stride toward the idea of a party system" in the United States.¹ Van Buren was the first American president born after the Revolutionary War. His childhood memories and experiences as a young man were of the battles between the Democratic-Republicans and the Federalists of the 1790s and early 1800s. Hofstadter argues that the battles between the Democratic-Republicans and Federalists in this period were "at least as real and decisive for the early union as that which had been successfully passed in the 1780s."² Columbia County in New York State was decidedly Federalist territory, yet Van Buren's father was an ardent Democratic-Republican whose tavern was used as a base for the local Democratic-Republican opposition. The political squabbles he overheard cemented the importance of political opposition in the mind of young Martin. Even after taking a position as a law clerk with a local Federalist, he still maintained his party loyalty to the Jeffersonians.³

While the founding fathers deplored the spirit of party, Van Buren's generation saw the spirit of party as a "vigilant watchman over the conduct of those in power."⁴

² Ibid., 11.

Author-date
The author-date system replaces footnotes or endnotes with the author's last name and the date of the work as an in-text citation. Include page numbers when using a direct quotation or paraphrase. Author-date citations in the text must agree exactly, in both name and date, with the corresponding entries in your list of references, and there must be an entry for every text citation.

If you use the author's name in the text then you do not include that in the citation. Otherwise, cite the author and date in parentheses after the sentence.

For example:

- Martin Van Buren accepted and even welcomed the idea of permanent political opposition. To Richard Hofstadter (1970, 226), this belief "marked the longest single stride toward the idea of a party system" in the United States.
While the founding fathers deplored the spirit of party, Van Buren’s generation saw the spirit of party as a “vigilant watchman over the conduct of those in power” (Hofstadter, 1970, 251).

Bibliography
In Chicago style, your bibliography page is titled “Bibliography.” Begin on a separate page with “Bibliography” centered (no quotation marks, underlining, boldface, or italics) at the top. Leave two blank lines between “Bibliography” and your first entry. Leave one blank line between remaining entries. Entries should be listed alphabetically by author’s last name (or by title when no author is given), with a hanging indentation for the first line of each entry. Book titles are italicized; titles of chapters in books and journal article titles should be in quotation marks. Use online access dates only when publication dates are not given, or when citing an online-only source. Provide DOIs instead of URLs when possible. Here are examples:

Book, one author

Book, more than one author

Journal article

Newspaper article

Web site

Film