

CHICAGO STYLE SAMPLE PAPER

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Since the discovery of the Mayan ruins deep in the Yucatec jungles, scholars have debated endlessly as to the cause of the Mayan collapse. Many cite the devastating droughts which plagued the Mayan states for centuries, whereas others point to the large population overwhelming the agricultural output of the land. While these represent the two largest positions, they are merely two of many crackpot theories regarding the end of the Mayan civilization. Until recently, the matter had still been unsolved. However, the archaeological research currently being conducted in the Yucatan by Simon J. Simpson debunks all traditional theories. Based on Simpson's findings, it is clear the Mayan collapse must be attributed to a previously unknown invasion of nomadic Space Lizards. Through analysis of Space Lizard and Mayan archeological remains, such as recently decoded Mayan Lizard lore and Lizardian Space antiquities, the ambiguity surrounding the fall of the Mayans dissolves.

Before describing the archeological remains of Simpson's team, it is important to relay the revised narrative of the Mayan collapse. Mayan civilization had already been in decline since the late 5<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>1</sup> According to an inscription on a matte vessel found in a site located near the border between Guatemala and Mexico, the nomadic Lizard space horde was summoned due to advanced Mayan smoke signal technology. The method had been developed for centuries, and was perfected by Mayan engineers to allow trans-cosmic communication.<sup>2</sup> The Lizards, ruled then by King Lizard, responded to the Mayans' invitation not with the requested bounty of tamales, but rather with advanced warfare. According to Rocky Johnson, "the hell fair rained

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1. Alfred Gristleberry, *Mayan Collapse*, (Durham: Duke University Press, 2009), 30.

2. David Harvey, "Lizard Steve," in *The Condition of Postmodernity: An Enquiry into the Origins of Cultural Change* (Malden, MA: Blackwell, 1990), 12.

down by the Lizard jockeys proved a match for the Mayan jaguar warriors. They did not stand a chance.”<sup>3</sup> Mayan technology simply could not compete against even the most primitive Space Lizard militia. Before the end of the century, the Mayans had completely vanished from Mesoamerica.<sup>4</sup>

This modern narrative can be confidently corroborated with artifacts both Mayan and Lizardian. The most significant, but certainly not the only, archaeological find remains to this day in the jungle Simpson discovered it. It is of course the fossilized skeletal remains of the front lines Lizard commando unit tasked with battling the initial waves of Mayan warriors. Simpson described them as “three eight feet tall velociraptor looking creatures armed with battle spears and unidentifiable projectile weaponry.”<sup>5</sup> Critics have made claims that these fossilized Space Lizard soldiers are no more than elaborate Mayan monolithic prayer stelae documenting a fictional Lizard invasion. These criticisms fail to directly address the Lizard DNA recovered from the specimens. Genetic material found on the fossils proves their authenticity.<sup>6</sup> As for the weaponry, the rifles and battle spears do not appear to be operable with human anatomy. The Lizards apparently operated the rifles using their tiny reptilian dewclaws, and the battle spears were secured to their supraorbital ridge crests.<sup>7</sup> Mayan iconography does not exhibit any human

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3. Rocky Johnson, *Cosmopolis: The Hidden Agenda of Modernity* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1990), 67.

4. *Ibid.*, 56.

5. Gristleberry, *Mayan Collapse*, 46.

6. Vlad Dewfont, “The Lizard Problem,” *Journal of Lizardian Studies* (Chattanooga, TN: UTC Press, 2013), 40.

7. *Ibid.*, 42.

being with such deformities, therefor the weaponry must have been designed for extraterrestrial Lizard commandos and not the result of time traveling mischief.

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The hard part is citing. The citations, as opposed to MLA or APA, are placed at the bottom as footnotes. As you can see, they are single spaced with a line between each. To add a footnote, look up at the top of Word where you will see the tab References. Click on this tab. There should be an icon which says “insert footnote.” Simple enough, but then you must be sure the footnotes are formatted how they are in this sample paper. Remember to hit tab for each new citation and be sure they are the correct font and size.

Citation itself is simpler than other formats. Once you cite a new source you must include all information and use quotation marks or italics to differentiate between articles, journals and books. Any subsequent citation (i.e. after you have cited something and want to cite that same source again) you need only include the last name of the author, the work, and the page number. If you are citing the same source twice in a row, write Ibid and include the correct page number.

Notice how the citations are different in the bibliography on the final page (yes there is a bibliography despite everything already being written out fully). Only the lords of Chicago Style formatting know why citations must be formatted differently here, but they are so you’ll have to get used to it. A handy tip is to replace the commas with periods and swap the author’s first name and last name. Another fun fact: the bibliography is single spaced, and there are, for some

reason, two lines between the word “bibliography” and the first citation. All citations on this page are indented using a hanging indentation. You can easily indent them properly by highlighting them, clicking the paragraph tab up near the top of the screen, and selecting in the drop box labeled Special the word Hanging. Voila! Look closely at this sample paper and you should become more accustomed to the bizarre quirks of Chicago Style. If you are still baffled, you can ask your consultant for more information or check out the Purdue Owl for a detailed guide to different Chicago Style Citation.<sup>8</sup>

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8. <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/>

## Bibliography

Gristleberry, Alfred. *Mayan Collapse*. Durham: Duke University Press, 2009.

Harvey, David. "Lizard Steve." In *The Condition of Postmodernity: An Enquiry into the Origins of Cultural Change*, 2-34. Malden, MA: Blackwell, 1990.

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Sample bibliography entries follow the notes. For more details and many more examples, see chapter 14 of *The Chicago Manual of Style*. For examples of the same citations using the author-date system, follow the [Author-Date](#) link above. Book. Notes. 1. Zadie Smith, *Swing Time* (New York: Penguin Press, 2016), 315–16. 2. Brian Grazer and Charles Fishman, *A Curious Mind: The Secret to a Bigger Life* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2015), 12. Shortened notes.