

History Department Guide to referencing

Updated: Autumn 2022

Why reference?	3
What are references?	3
How do I compose references?	3
How do I format my references?	3
Footpoto (first ontry):	4
Footnote (first entry): Short note (subsequent entries):	4
Bibliographical entry:	
Footnote (first entry):	E
Short note (subsequent entries):	5
Bibliographical entry:	
Footnote (first entry):	F
Short note (subsequent entries):	6
Bibliographical entry:	6
Footnote (first entry):	6
Short note (subsequent entries):	6
Bibliographical entry:	6
Footnote (first entry):	7
Short note (subsequent entries):	7
Bibliographical entry:	7
Footnote (first entry):	8
Short note (subsequent entries):	8
Bibliographical entry:	8
FAOs	9

There are many referencing styles and guides out there (eg. Chicago, MPA, etc).

There is extensive detail on this on the Skills Hub.

Footnote (first entry):

Journal Title

Katharina Rietzler, 'Counter-imperial Orientalism: Friedrich Berber and the Politics of International Law in Germany and India, 1920s-1960s', *Journal of Global History* 11 no. 1 (2016): 116.

Claire Langhamer, 'An Archive of Feeling? Mass Observation and the Mid-Century Moment', *Insights* 9 no. 4 (2016): 13-15.

Short note (subsequent entries):

Short note (subsequent entries):

Siebrecht, 'Tears of 1939', 78-97.

Damodaran, Hamilton and Allan, 'Climate Signals, Environment, and Livelihoods', 52-4.

Bibliographical entry:

Book title

Siebrecht, Claudia. 'The Tears of 1939: German Women and the Emotional Archive of the First World War'. In *Total War: An Emotional History*, edited by Claire Langhamer, Lucy Noakes and Claudia Siebrecht, 78-97. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2020.

Damodaran, Vinita, James Hamilton and Rob Allan. 'Climate Signals, Environment, and Livelihoods in the Long Seventeenth Century in India'. In *A Cultural History of Famine: Food Security and the Environment in India and Britain*, edited by Ayesha Mukherjee, 52-70. New York: Routledge, 2020.

Footnote (first entry):

James Baker, 'A Machine That Writes Like Mary Dorothy George', Cradled in Caricature, accessed 5 January 2020, https://cradledincaricature.com/2020/06/18/mary-dorothy-george/.

Sharon Webb and Laurence Hill, 'Sharon Webb and Laurence Hill in Conversation', Sussex Humanities Lab, accessed 5 January 2020,

https://sussexhumanitieslab.wordpress.com/2020/04/15/sharon-webb-and-laurence-hill-inconversation/.

Short note (subsequent entries):

Baker, 'A Machine'.

Webb and Hill, 'Sharon Webb and Laurence Hill'.

Bibliographical entry:

Baker, James. 'A Machine That Writes Like Mary Dorothy George'. Cradled in Caricature. Accessed 5 January 2020. https://cradledincaricature.com/2020/06/18/mary-dorothy-george/.

Webb, Sharon and Laurence Hill. 'Sharon Webb and Laurence Hill in Conversation'. Sussex Humanities Lab. Accessed 5 January 2020.

https://sussexhumanitieslab.wordpress.com/2020/04/15/sharon-webb-and-laurence-hill-inconversation/.

For more examples (including interviews, book reviews and social media), see: https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide/citation-guide-1.html
If you're still unsure, write to your module convenor.

If you are pulling information from more than one source in a single sentence, it is best to include at the end of the sentence.

There are a couple of scenarios in which this might occur:

- (a) The sentence you are referencing contains a number of different topics, and you have a reference for each of these. You can organize your footnote by using phrases such as 'For [x topic] see: [reference(s)]. For [y topic] see: [reference(s)].'
- (b) You want to list a number of sources as evidence. Put your references in chronological order, with a semicolon (;) between them.

This is why it is important in the 'short note' citation to include the title, to differentiate between works by the same author.

If you are referencing a source within a source (for instance a secondary source that provides a long passage from a primary source), you can provide the original source and then 'quoted by' and the second source. Where you can, of course, do try to find the original source yourself.

This information should be included in the copyright pages of the book you are referencing.

You need to provide . For instance, it is probably important for your essay that Marx's *Communist Manifesto* was published in 1848, but unless you are reading *that* edition (from 1848), you need to provide the date of publication of the edition you are reading.

No. If you use the footnotes to include information *other* than the references, however, it might be counted.

If possible, try to go beyond your module's lectures in researching for your essay. However, if you need to cite lecture material, it needs to include: