**How to cite your sources in the paper – 2 options**

**(this is in addition to your Work Cited Page):**1. in-text citations  -- [see here for a guide](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/02/) of how to create these

**OR**

2. footnotes -- simply use the footnote command and put the citation at the bottom of the page rather than in-text*.  The superscript number should be inserted just* ***after*** *the period at the end of the sentence you are citing.*

An example:

in-text Text
A Union soldier, Jacob Thomas, claimed to have seen Forrest order the killing, but when asked to describe the six-foot-two general, he called him "a little bit of a man." (Wills, 187).

Footnote
A Union soldier, Jacob Thomas, claimed to have seen Forrest order the killing, but when asked to describe the six-foot-two general, he called him "a little bit of a man." [[1]](#footnote-1)

Citation format. Note that the format of either type of citations is simple: author last name [or short title if no author] and page # [if available].

The bibliography [work cited] entry in the Works Cited page for the source above would be as follows:

Wills, Brian Steel. A Battle from the Start: The Life of Nathan Bedford Forrest. New York: HarperCollins, 1992.

WHEN to cite (aka avoiding plagiarism)

“The key to avoiding plagiarism is to make sure you give credit where it is due. This may be credit for something somebody said, wrote, emailed, drew, or implied. . . . Here, then, is **a brief list of what needs to be [cited]**:

* Words or ideas presented in a magazine, book, newspaper, song, TV program, movie, Web page, computer program, letter, advertisement, or any other medium.
* Information you gain through interviewing or conversing with another person, face to face, over the phone, or in writing
* When you copy the **exact words or a unique phrase** [ALL quotes].
* When you reprint any diagrams, illustrations, charts, pictures, or other visual materials
* . . . . .

Bottom line, [cite] any words, ideas, or other productions that originate somewhere outside of you.

There are, of course, certain things that do **not** need [to be cited], including:

* Writing your own lived experiences, your own observations and insights, your own thoughts, and your own conclusions about a subject
* When you use your own artwork, digital photographs, video, audio, etc.
* When you are using "common knowledge," things like folklore, common sense observations, myths, urban legends, and [well-known] historical events
* When you are using generally-accepted facts, e.g., pollution is bad for the environment . . . . [[2]](#footnote-2)

Once you’ve decided you need to cite (a lot in a history research paper), then you need to figure out HOW to cite!

See reverse!!

1. Wills, 187. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Adapted from Purdue Owl https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/2/ [↑](#footnote-ref-2)