

ThM Thesis



When do you use this? ONCE.

- This style is for ThM Theses only.
- You do this **officially once** for your whole time as a ThM student at Torch Trinity.
- You do this **officially once** when you submit your thesis to the school.
- This is not for term papers.

Term Papers ~~X~~ Theses

- Term papers have their own format. Please refer to the handbook for term papers.

Tips

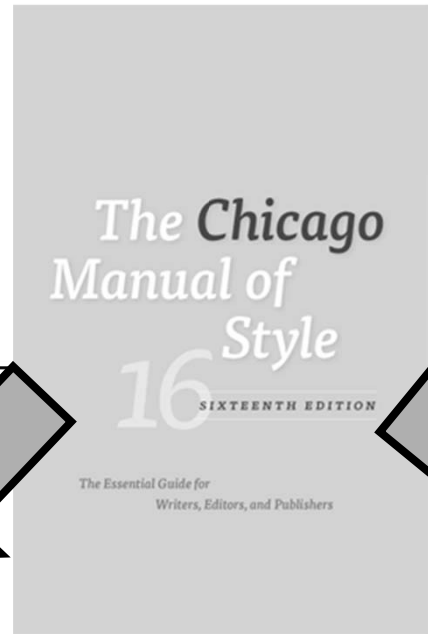
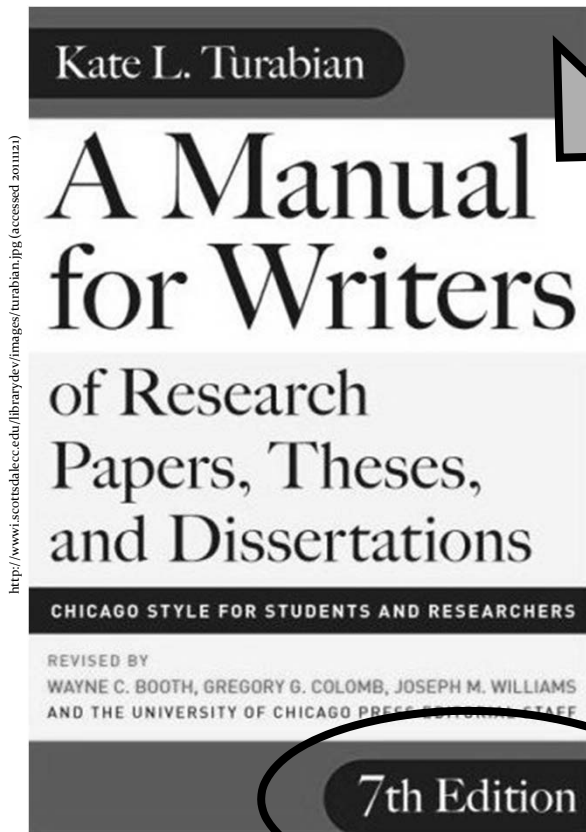
- Remember your audience!
- Your professor knows basic definitions to words and terms so do not write their definitions in your essay (unless you plan to use them differently).
- Keep the following short:
 - Introduction (one to two paragraphs)
 - Thesis should be at the beginning of your paper (within first two pages)
 - Background information (maximum: 10% of your paper)
 - Exception: if your assignment is to only write about background information then make the background 100%
- Get to the point!

GUIDELINES FOR TORCH TRINITY

- Paper Format: Torch Trinity's paper format is similar to (not the same as) Turabian
- Citations: As part of the humanities, the MDiv program follows
 - SBL in biblical citations
 - Turabian for all other citations
- Turabian, Kate L. *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations: Chicago Style for Students and Researchers*. 7th ed. Revised by Wayne C. Booth, et al. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007.

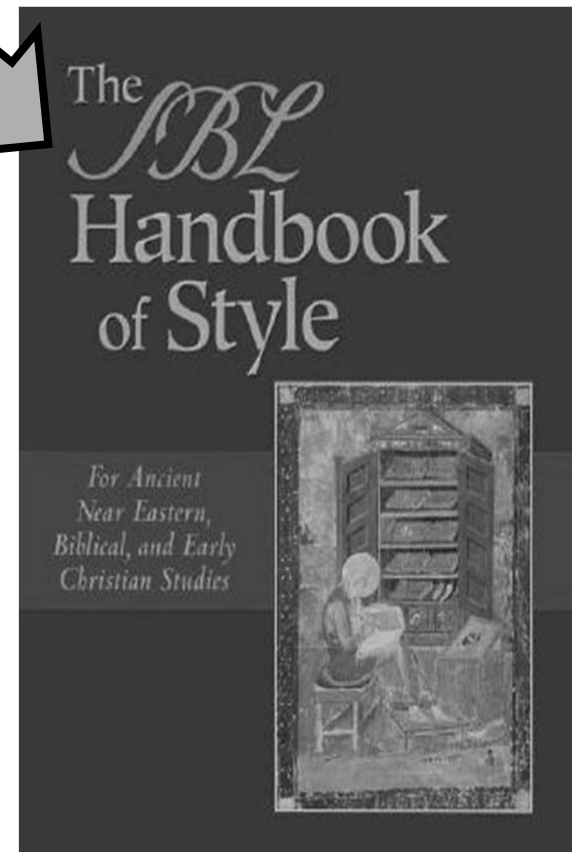
Citations

Citations



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:The_Chicago_Manual_of_Style_16th_edition.gif (accessed 20/11/21)

Bible Citations



Major Sections of a ThM Thesis

- Main Section
 - Chapters
 - Introduction
 - Conclusion
 - Bibliography
- Approval Sheets
 - Faculty
 - Supervisor
 - Readers
 - Librarian
- Abstract
 - 350 Words or
 - Ask Your Department
- Table of Contents
- Optional
 - Dedication
 - Acknowledgements
 - Appendix
 - Lists
- Word Count: 30,000-35,000 words
 - including footnotes
 - excluding bibliography

Word Count of a ThM Thesis

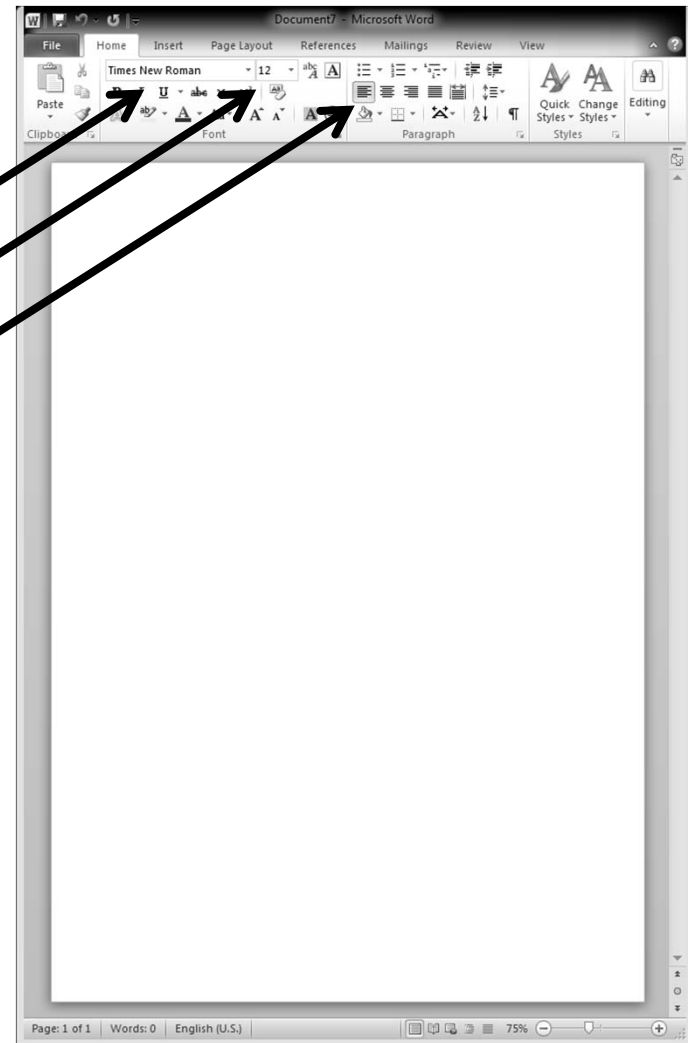
- Abstract – 350 words (1 page)
- Introduction – 3,000–5,000 words
- Chapters
 - Chapter One – 7,000–10,000 words
 - Chapter Two – 7,000–10,000 words
 - Chapter Three – 7,000–10,000 words
- Conclusion – 3,000–5,000 words
- Bibliography

Binding Format Rules

- Paper: A4
 - Single Side (no duplex or back-to-back)
 - Font: Times New Roman
 - Size (MS Word Equivalent)
 - Main Text: 12 size
 - Footnotes: 10 size
 - Margins (except cover)
 - Left: 3.25 cm (for binding purposes)
 - Top, Right, and Bottom: 2.5 cm
 - Hardback Covers
 - PhD: Black with Gold Letters
 - ThM: Navy with Silver Letters
- Beware! Hangu's ".hwp" sizes tend to be bigger than MS Word sizes!

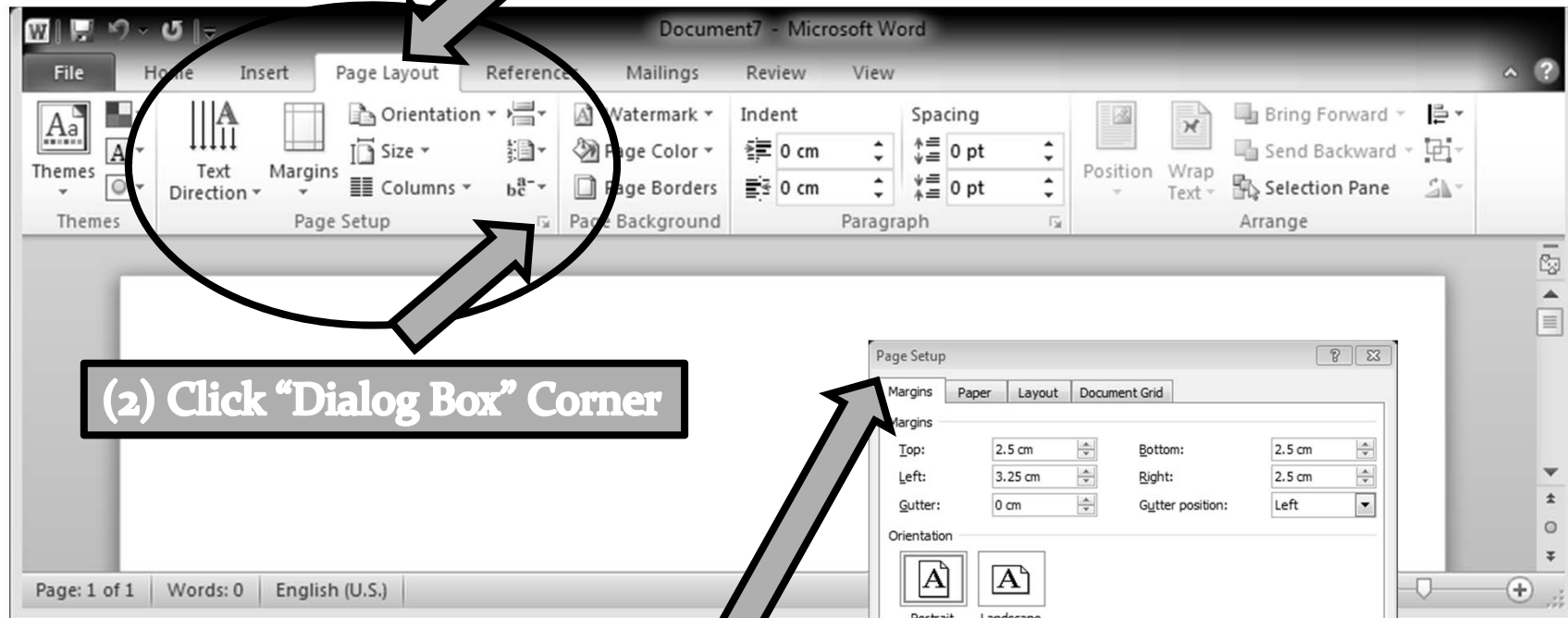
general settings

- Paper size: A4 (white)
- Margins
 - General: 3.25 cm all around (except cover page)
 - Header/Footer: 1 cm
- Font: Times New Roman
- ✘ Size (Microsoft Word Equivalent):
 - 12
 - Except footnotes: 10
- Alignment:
 - Left
 - Except:
 - cover page,
 - pagination
 - most headings



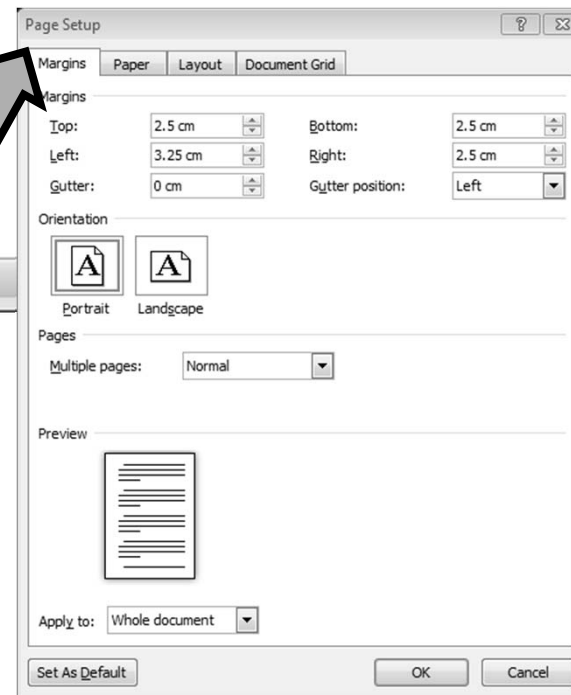
Margins

(1) Click Page Layout Tab



(2) Click "Dialog Box" Corner

(3) Page Set Up Pops Up!



Margins

Click Click Click!

Margin Paper Layout

The image shows three overlapping 'Page Setup' dialog boxes in Microsoft Word. The first dialog box has its 'Margins' tab selected, and the margin values (Top: 2.5 cm, Bottom: 2.5 cm, Left: 3.25 cm, Right: 2.5 cm, Gutter: 0 cm) are circled in black. The second dialog box has its 'Paper' tab selected, and the 'Paper size' dropdown menu (showing 'A4') is circled in black. The third dialog box has its 'Layout' tab selected, and the 'Different first page' checkbox is checked and circled in black. Large arrows point from the text 'Margin', 'Paper', and 'Layout' to their respective tabs. A large arrow points from the text 'Press OK!' to the 'OK' button in the third dialog box. The background shows the Word ribbon with 'Page Layout' selected, and the words 'Click Click Click!' are overlaid on the ribbon area.

Press OK!

COVER PAGE



Format Settings

TORCH TRINITY GRADUATE UNIVERSITY

FRONTIER EDUCATION:
REFORMED FAITH IN INDIGINEOUS CULTURES

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
THE FACULTY
IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF THEOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF CHURCH HISTORY

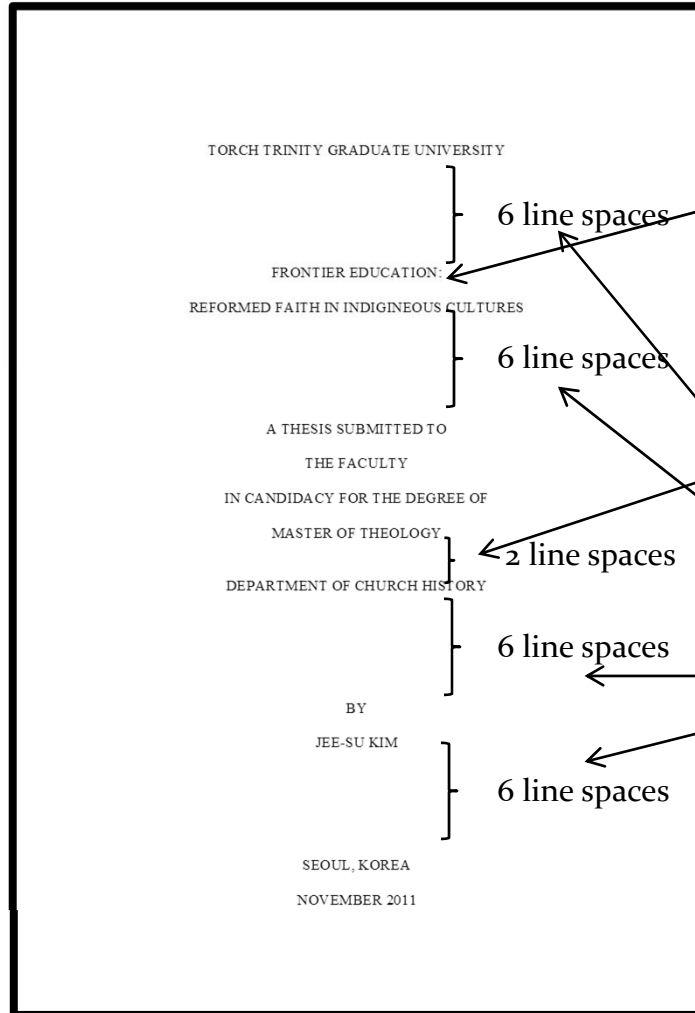
BY
JEE-SU KIM

SEOUL, KOREA
NOVEMBER 2011

Note: TOP margin is different from the rest of your pages!

- Margins
 - Top 5 cm
 - Left 3.25 cm
 - Right 2.5 cm
 - Bottom 2.5 cm
- Alignment: Center
- Font: Times New Roman
- Size: 12 (MS Word Equivalent)
- Style: CAPS
 - Name of School
 - Title
 - Address
 - Department
 - Author
 - City, Country
 - Submission Month & Year

Format Spacing



- Sections are double spaced (with one line dividing texts)
- Exception: middle bottom with 2 empty line spaces
- Sections divided by 6 empty lines spaces in between texts

TABLE OF CONTENTS



Old Way

Old Way (Likely Based on the APA)

Table of Contents: Examples

~~Old (BAD) Way~~

~~ABSTRACT~~

~~CHAPTER~~

- ~~1. Introduction~~
- ~~2. Chapter One~~
- ~~3. Chapter Two~~
- ~~4. Chapter Three~~
- ~~5. Conclusions~~

~~BIBLIOGRAPHY~~

Current Way

- ABSTRACT
- INTRODUCTION
- CHAPTER
 - 1. Chapter One
 - 2. Chapter Two
 - 3. Chapter Three
- CONCLUSION
- BIBLIOGRAPHY

Do Not Be Tempted: Do not follow the Old WAY

~~Old WAY~~

~~ABSTRACT~~

~~CHAPTER~~

~~1. Introduction~~

2. Chapter One

3. Chapter Two

4. Chapter Three

~~5. Conclusion~~

~~BIBLIOGRAPHY~~

What's the difference?

NONONONO!

OLD (BAD) WAY –

five sections under chapter
including the introduction
and conclusion

NONONONO!



New Way

New Way Based on Turabian

Explanation

They are separated! Yay!

- New Way has THREE CHAPTERS under the CHAPTER HEADING.
- Introduction is before the chapters
- Conclusion is after chapters
- Note that section headings are capitalized
- Table of Contents should be 1 to 2 pages long.

- ABSTRACT
- INTRODUCTION 
- Chapter
 - CHAPTER ONE
 - CHAPTER TWO
 - CHAPTER THREE
- CONCLUSION 
- BIBLIOGRAPHY

FORMAT EXAMPLE

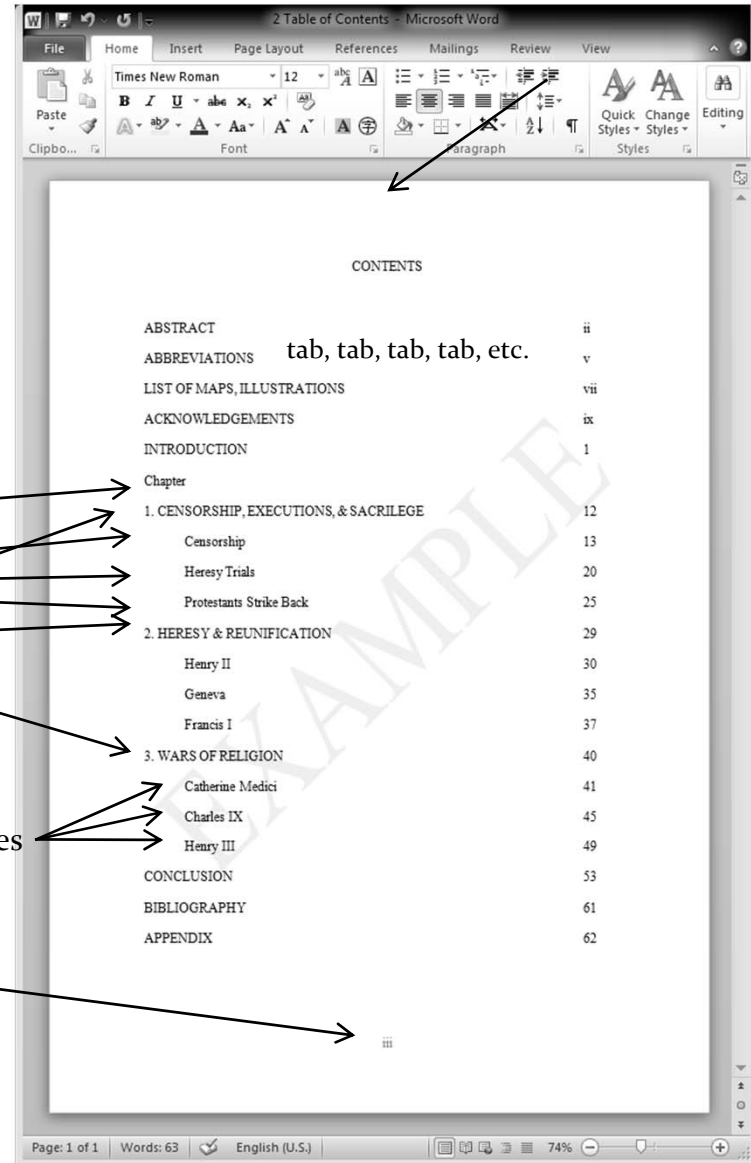
- Margins
 - Left: 3.25 cm
 - Top, Left, Bottom: 2.5 cm
 - Header/Footer: 1 cm
- Line:
 - Top: 2x Double Space
 - Body: Double Space
- Style: CAPS
 - Except the Word, “Chapter,” & Section Headings
 - Caps include Chapter Titles
- Alignment
 - Top: Center
 - Body: Left
- Page Number

CONTENTS	
ABSTRACT	ii
ABBREVIATIONS	v
LIST OF MAPS, ILLUSTRATIONS	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ix
INTRODUCTION	1
Chapter	
1. CENSORSHIP, EXECUTIONS, & SACRILEGE	12
Censorship	13
Heresy Trials	20
Protestants Strike Back	25
2. HERESY & REUNIFICATION	29
Henry II	30
Geneva	35
Francis I	37
3. WARS OF RELIGION	40
Catherine Medici	41
Charles IX	45
Henry III	49
CONCLUSION	53
BIBLIOGRAPHY	61
APPENDIX	62

FORMAT SETTINGS

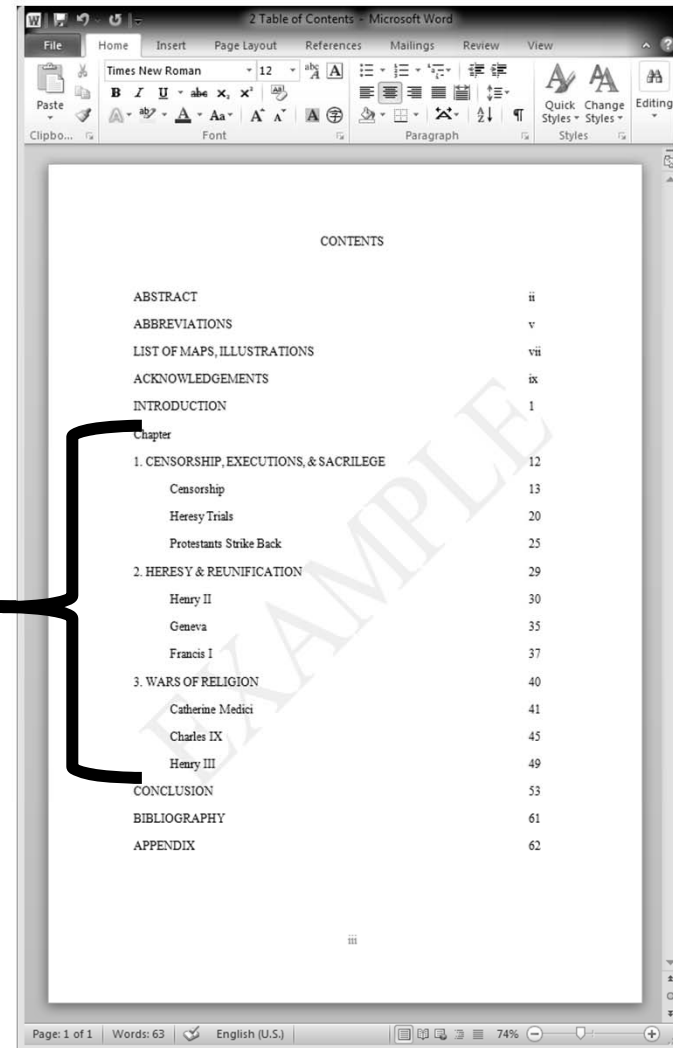
Two double spaces between
“CONTENTS”
heading and list

- Margins
 - Left: 3.25 cm
 - Top, Left, Bottom: 2.5 cm
 - Header/Footer: 1 cm
- Line:
 - Top: 2x Double Space
 - Body: Double Space
- Style: CAPS
 - Except the Word, “Chapter,” & Section Headings
 - Caps include Chapter Titles
- Alignment
 - Top: Center
 - Body: Left
- Page Number using lower case Roman number system



CHAPTER SECTION SETTINGS

- The word, “Chapter,” is in headline style
- Your chapter titles are in caps
- Your headings are in headline style
- Subheadings (Level 3 and below)? Avoid them in the Table of Contents
 - They’re not significant (if they are, they should be level 1 and 2 headings)
 - Table of Contents should be easy to read and simple
 - Optional alternative: create an index if you want to give the reader more detail!



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Word document titled "2 Table of Contents - Microsoft Word". The document displays a Table of Contents with the following entries:

CONTENTS	
ABSTRACT	ii
ABBREVIATIONS	v
LIST OF MAPS, ILLUSTRATIONS	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ix
INTRODUCTION	1
Chapter	
1. CENSORSHIP, EXECUTIONS, & SACRILEGE	12
Censorship	13
Heresy Trials	20
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3. WARS OF RELIGION	40
Catherine Medici	41
Charles IX	45
Henry III	49
CONCLUSION	53
BIBLIOGRAPHY	61
APPENDIX	62

The page number "iii" is centered at the bottom of the page. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Page: 1 of 1", "Words: 63", "English (U.S.)", and "74%".

Outline = Table of Contents? No!

Outline of Short Research Paper

- No Chapters
- No Page Numbers
- Yes Subheadings
- Usually Four Major Sections: Introduction, Body, Conclusion, Bibliography

nope

Table of Contents for Long Research Paper

- Yes Chapters
- Yes Page Numbers
- No Subheadings
- Several Major Sections: Abstract, Abbreviations, Lists,

nope

MAIN BODY



One Thesis Is Like

3 Very Good Term Papers

+ an introduction and conclusion that help connect the chapters.

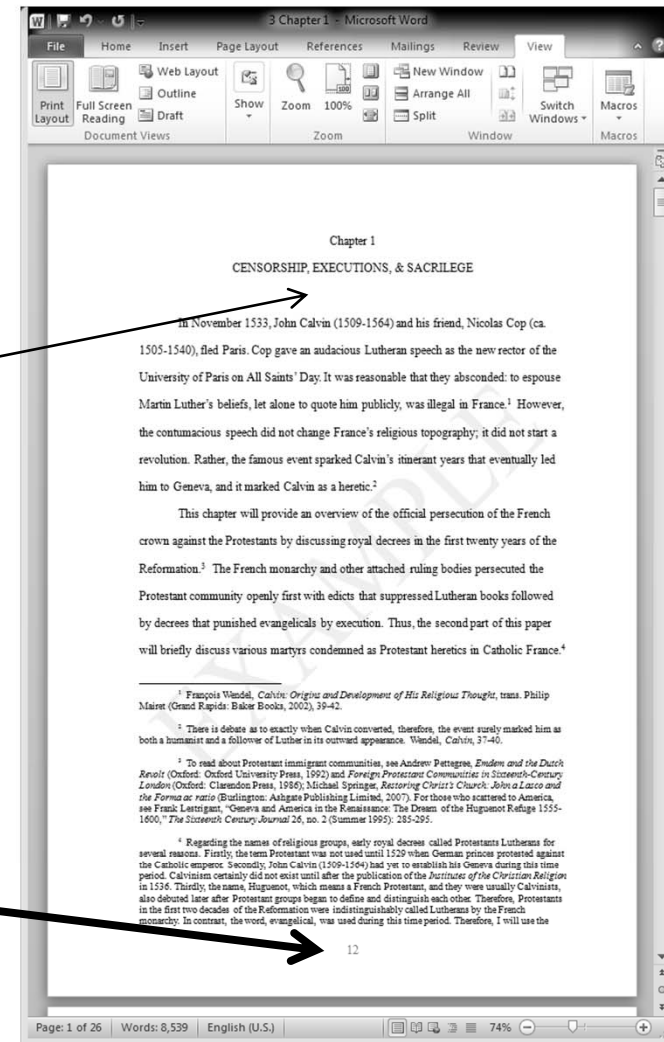
General Settings for Main Body

- Font: Times New Roman
- Size
 - Main Text: 12 size (equivalent MS Word size)
 - Footnotes: 10 size
- Margins
 - Left: 3.25 cm (for binding purposes)
 - Top, Right, and Bottom: 2.5 cm
- Alignment: Left
- Double Space (except block quotes)
- Page Numbers (12 size)
- Cite!
 - Quotes,
 - Paraphrases,
 - Pictures/Charts
 - Internet
 - Books
 - Other Sources

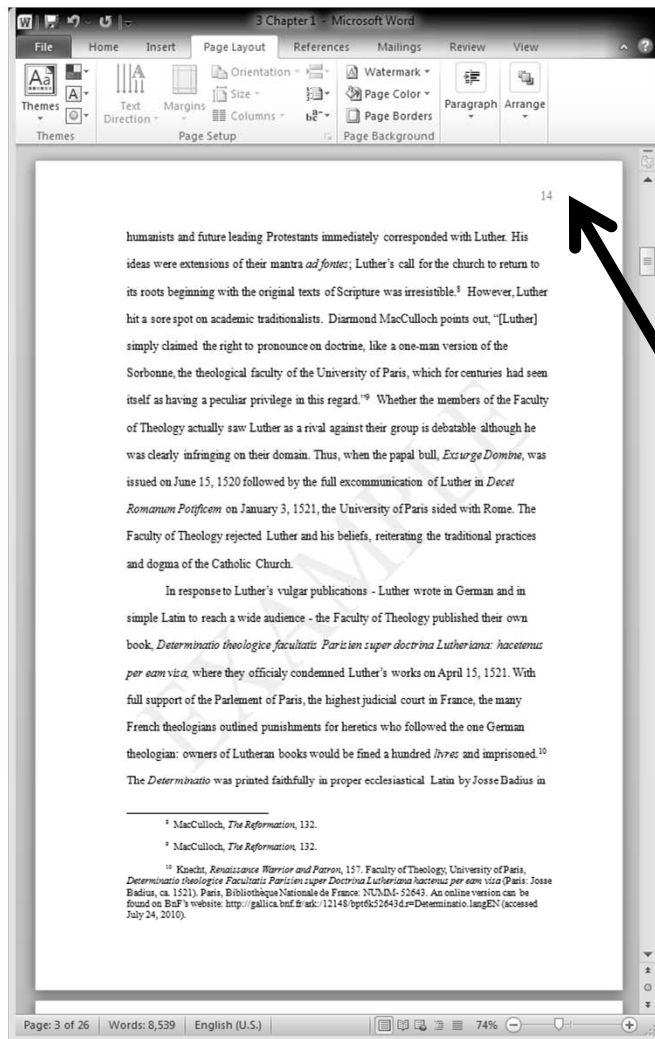
Page Appearance

Chapter's First Page

- Margins:
 - Left: 3.25 cm
 - Top, Right, Bottom: 2.5 cm
- Body Alignment: Left
- No “Introduction” Label
- Font: Times New Roman
- Size (MS Word Equivalent)
 - Body: 12
 - Footnotes: 10
- Page Number:
 - Bottom Center
 - Size: 12
 - Font: Times New Roman



Following Pages

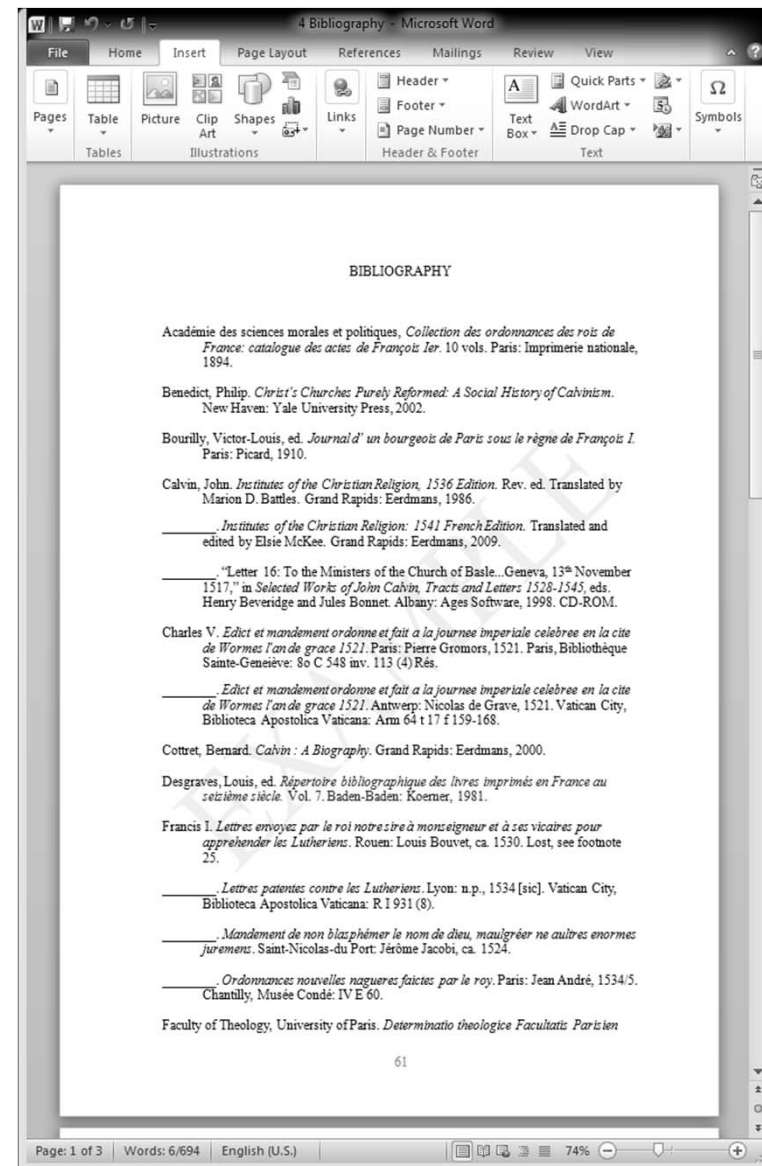


- Margins:
 - Left: 3.25 cm
 - Top, Right, Bottom: 2.5 cm
- Body Alignment: Left
- Font: Times New Roman
- Size (MS Word Equivalent)
 - Body: 12
 - Footnotes: 10
- Page Number:
 - Top Right Corner
 - Size & Font: Same as Main Body

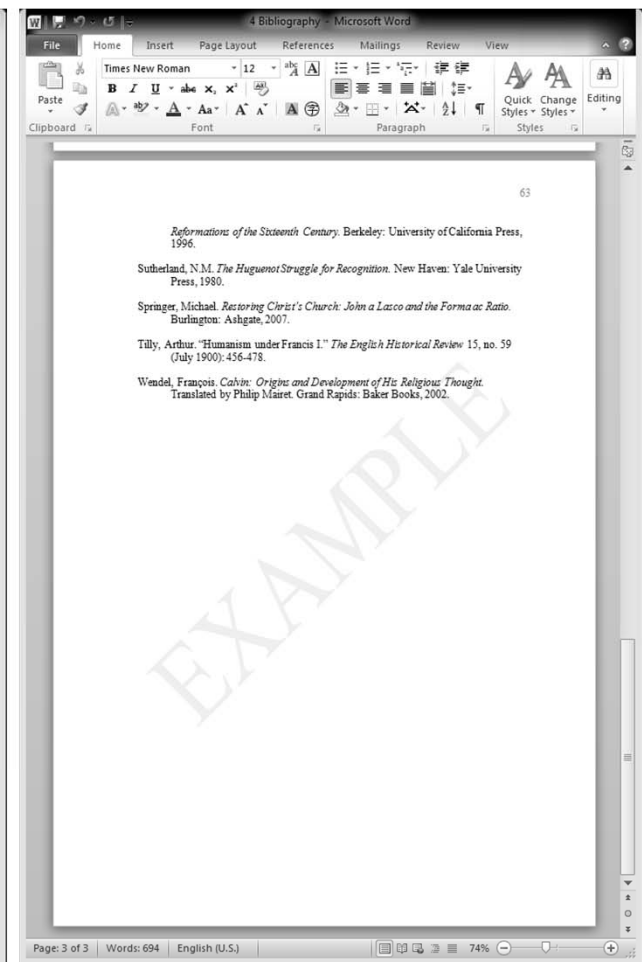
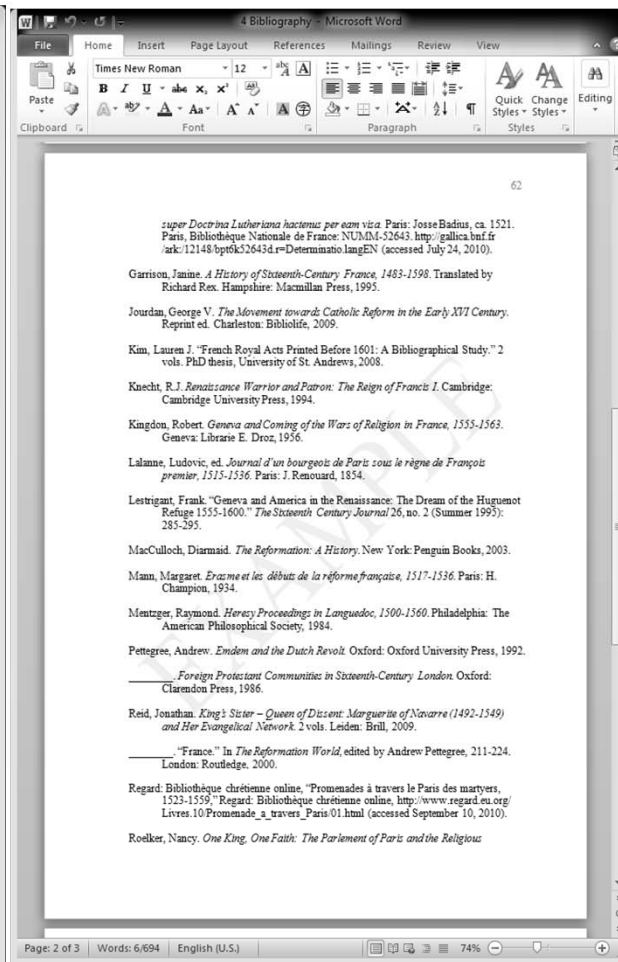
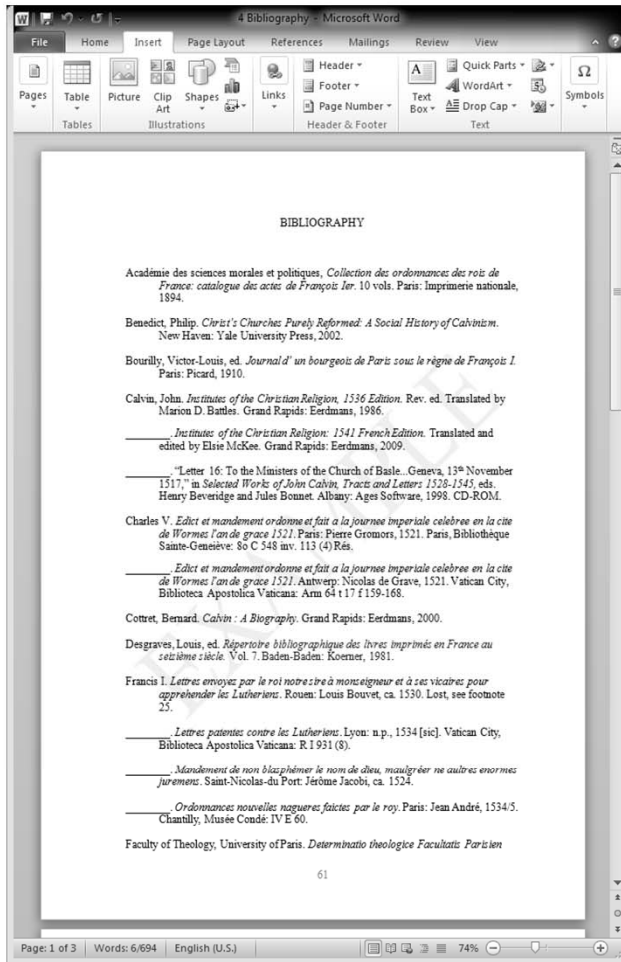
Bibliography

Bibliography

- New section
- Heading: center, all caps
- List sources in alphabetical order by last name
- Repeating names – 8 underscore lines
- Indent second and subsequent lines
- Pagination continues from main body



Visual Example



Bibliography: Sources Consulted

- Bibliography is a list of all the sources you consulted and used to write your paper.
 - This is not a list of the books you cited but all the sources you used to help you understand your topic.
 - Some citations are not required in the bibliography.
 - Some books listed here will not be in your footnotes.
- For sources that are omitted in the bibliography, see Turabian, page 150.
 - The Bible and the Books in the Bible
 - general dictionaries and encyclopedic references you consulted

Divide My Bibliography?

- If you have many sources, you can divide your bibliography into more sections
 - Original Sources & Secondary Sources & Reference Works
 - By Languages
 - By Types: Manuscripts, Books, Online
- Use the same heading styles as the main body

Settings



Headings

Levels

General Section Guidelines

- Sections with headings should be strong and with length
 - Each heading should have two or more paragraphs below it.
 - One paragraph should not have a section heading. Exceptions should be extremely rare. Why? Too many headings often prevent/obstruct a smooth read.
 - When in doubt, ask your supervisor.
 - Exception: Chapter conclusions can be one or more paragraphs long
- Table of Contents: do not put subheadings here.
- Not necessary:
 - labeling chapter introductions
 - chapter introductions do not require headings

Chapter Divisions → Heading Levels

Divisions

- I. Chapter One
 - A. Section One
 - 1. Subsection One
 - a. Part One of Subsection One
 - i. Subpart One of Subsection One
 - ii. Subpart Two of Subsection One
 - b. Part Two of Subsection One
 - 2. Subsection Two
 - B. Section Two
- II. Chapter Two

Headings

- I. Level 1
 - A. Level 2
 - 1. Level 3
 - a. Level 4
 - i. Level 5
 - ii. Level 5
 - b. Level 4
 - 2. Level 3
 - B. Level 2
- II. Level 1

Heading Levels come with a partner or several partners!

I. Level 1

A. Level 2

1. Level 3

a. Level 4

i. Level 5

ii. Level 5

b. Level 4

2. Level 3

B. Level 2

II. Level 1

- A section level should never exist without a second equivalent.
- Example:
 - Master theses contains three “level 1” headings: Chapters 1, 2, & 3.
 - Within one chapter, there should be at least two “level 2” sections or no sections at all.

Comparison of Good/Bad Organizational Headings

Good Organization

- I. Level One
 - A. Level Two
 - 1. Level Three
 - a. Level Four
 - i. Level Five
 - ii. Level Five
 - b. Level Four
 - 2. Level Three
 - B. Level Two
- II. Level One

Bad Organization

- I. Level One
 - A. Level Two
 - 1. Level Three
 - a. Level Four
 - i. Level Five
 - II. Level One

Each level under “Level One”
is missing a partner of equal value!

Missing Partners!

I. Level 1

A. Level 2

1. Level 3

a. Level 4

i. Level 5

II. Level 1

A. Level 2

1. Level 3

a. Level 4

i. Level 5

- Equivalent partners need to be found within the same section.
- Level 1 has a partner: Chapters 1 & 2 within the main body of the thesis
- Not partners! Here, Level 2s do not have partners because there is only one “level 2” in each chapter.
- Partners need to be within the same section.

I. Level 1

A. Level 2

B. Level 2

II. Level 1

Level Styles: Visual Examples

(notice page number locations)

General Heading Style

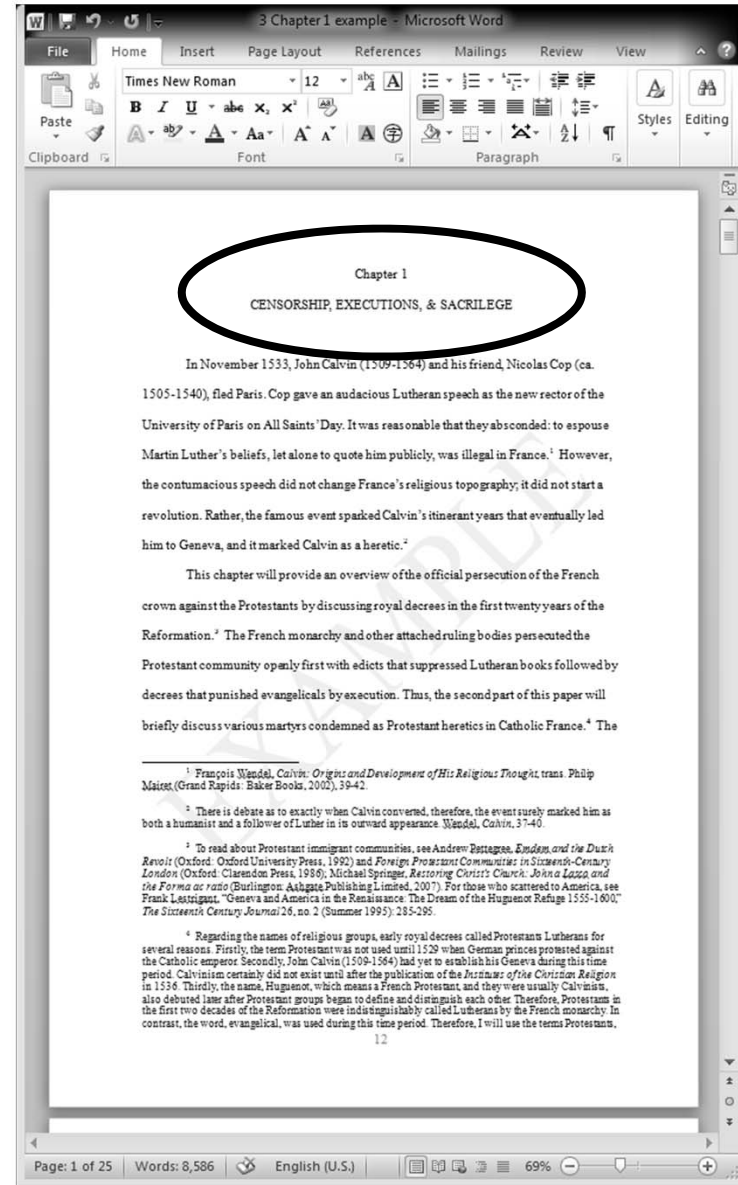
Chapter #
LEVEL ONE
Level Two
<i>Level Three</i>
Level Four
<i>Level Five</i>

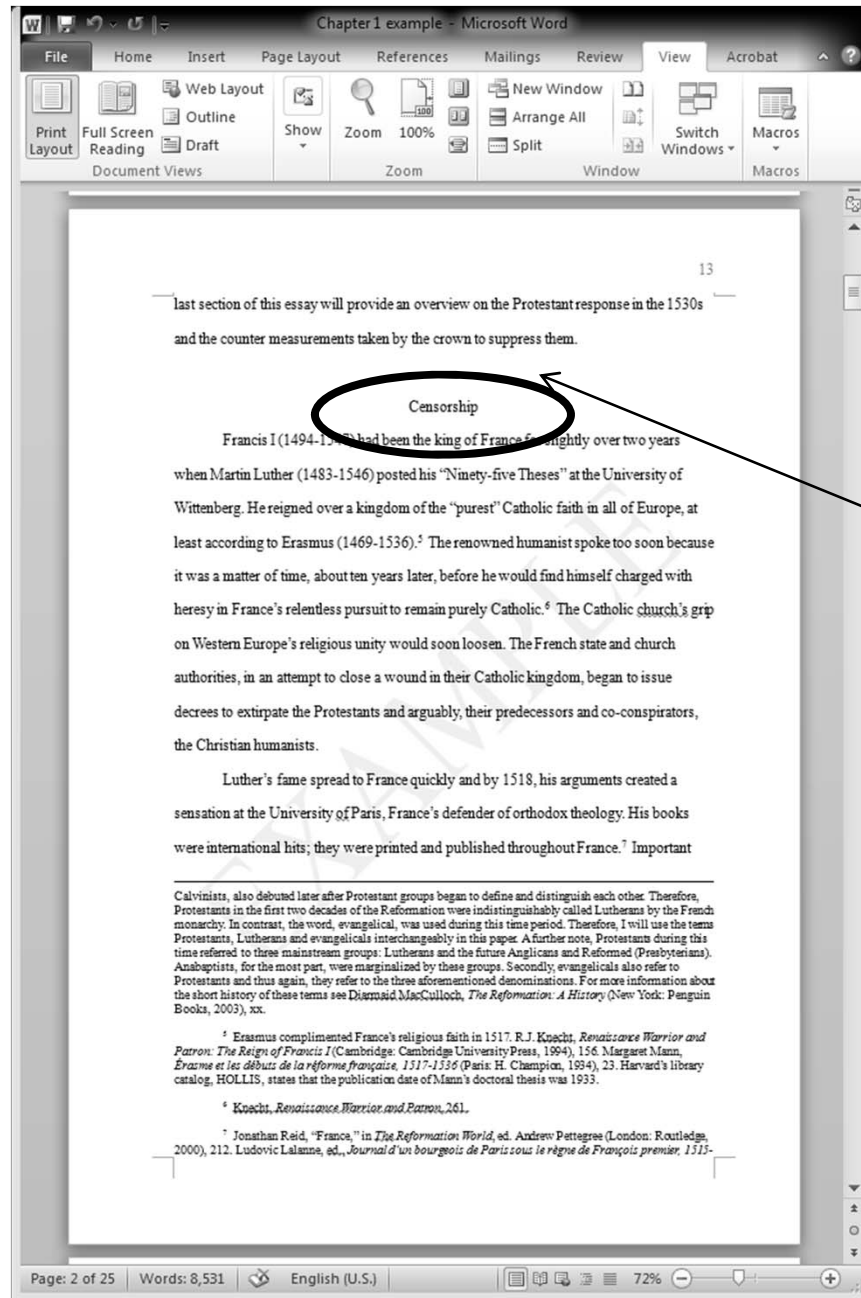
Format Rules

- Headline Style
- Double Space
- Size: 12
- No!
 - **Bold**
 - **CAPS**

Level 1

- Alignment: Center
- Mixed Styles
 - Top Line Headline: Chapter #
 - Second Line Caps: CHAPTER TITLE
- Double Space Chapter & Title
- Title
 - Double Space if Title Is Long
 - Headline Style
- 2x Double Space after Title
- No Bold or Italics!
- Size: 12 (MS Word Equivalent)
- Font: Times New Roman



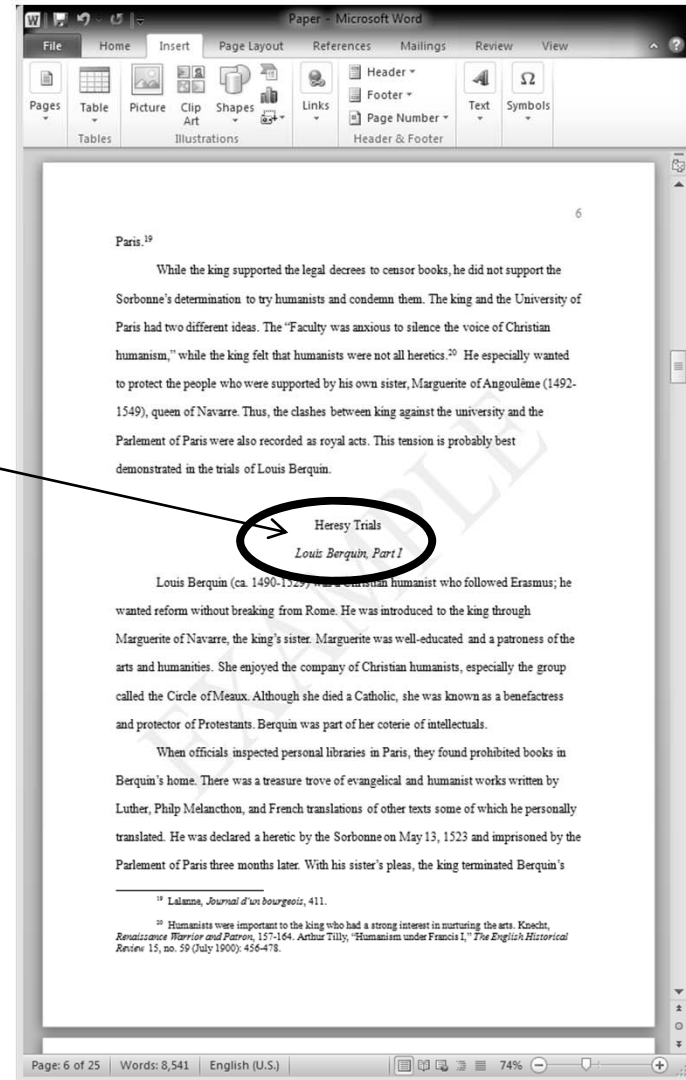


Level 2

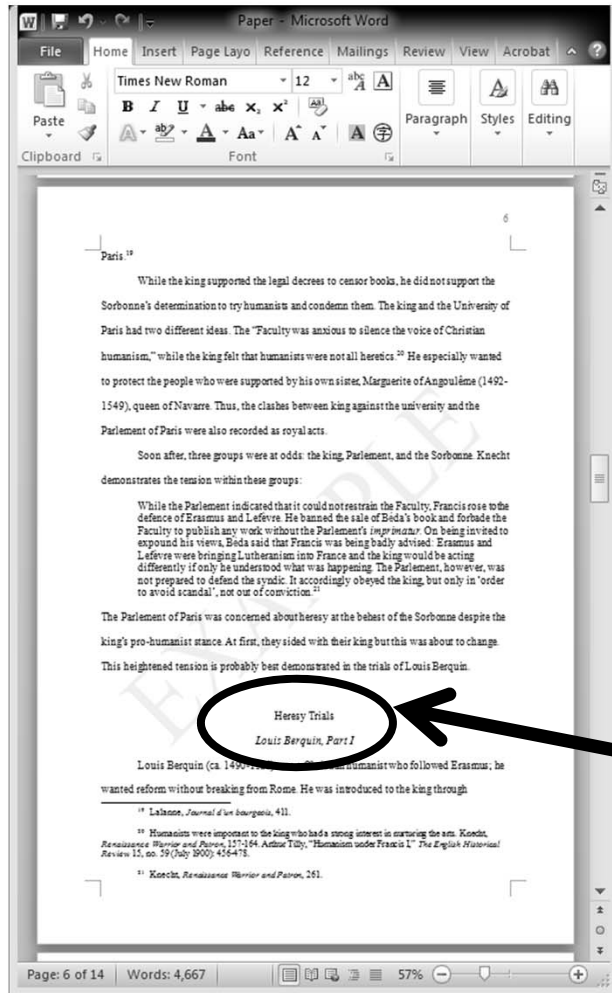
- Alignment: Center
- Headline Style
- 2x Double Space Lines before Previous Paragraph
- Double Space Lines after Heading
- No Bold or Italics!
- Size: 12 (MS Word Equivalent)
- Font: Times New Roman

Level 3

- Alignment: Center
- *Italics*
- Headline Style
- Spacing
 - #1: If section heading precedes,
 - Double space between headings
 - Double space after headings
 - #2: If paragraph precedes,
 - 2x double space before heading
 - Double space after heading
 - See next slide
- No Bold!
- Size: 12 (MS Word equivalent)
- Font: Times New Roman

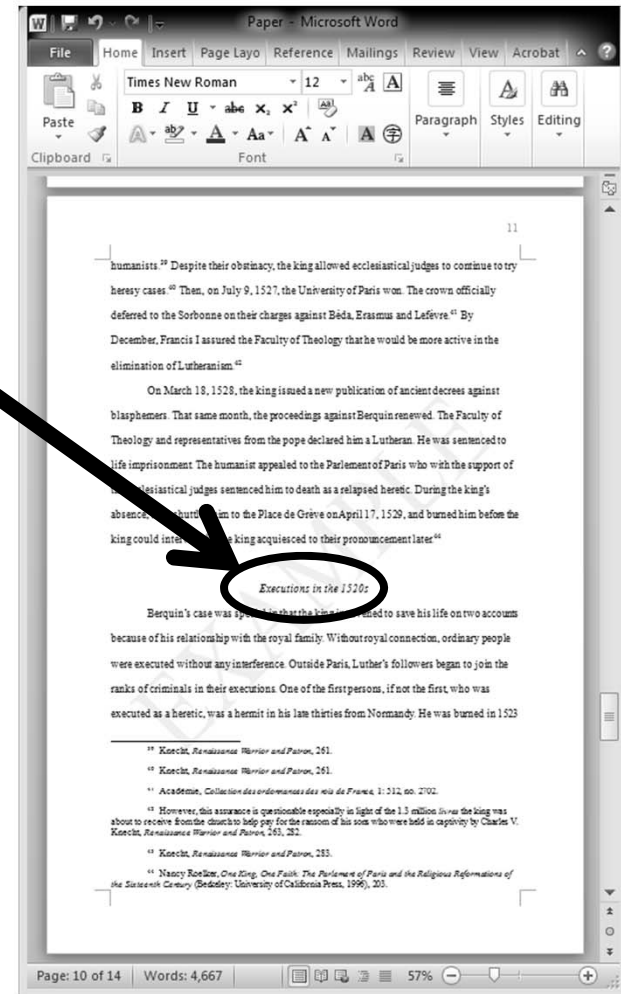


Level 3 Examples



#2:
2x double
space
before, if
paragraph
precedes

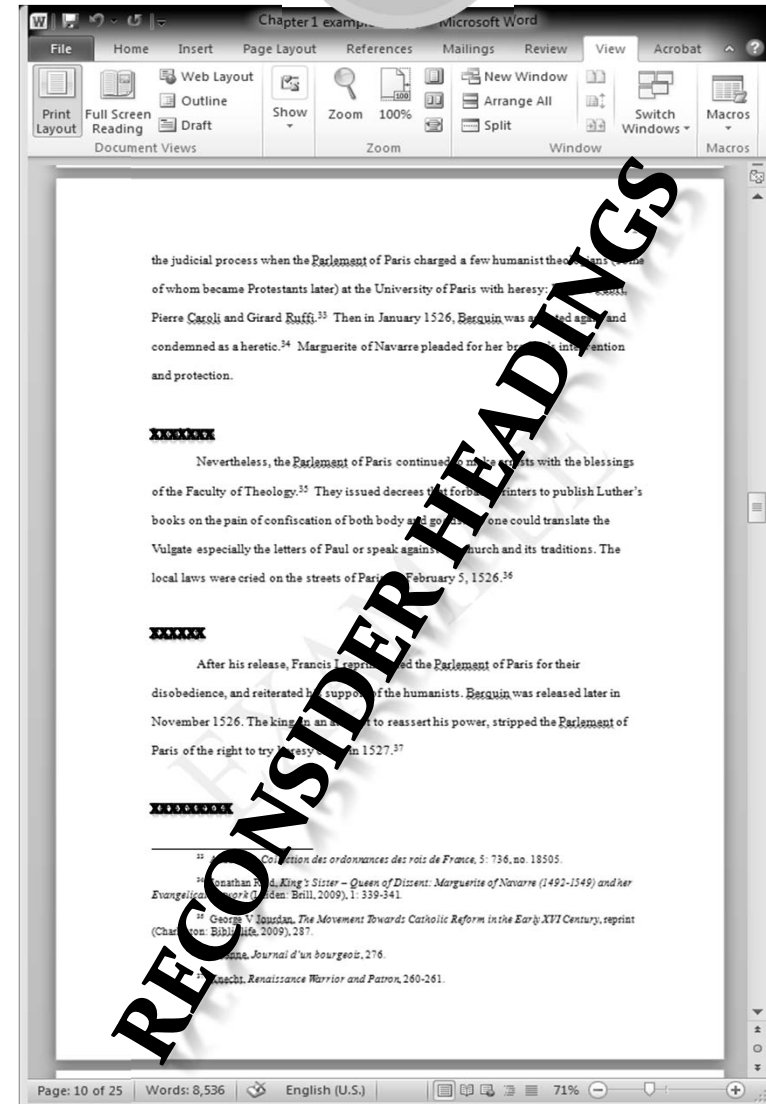
#1:
double space
before,
if level 2
heading
precedes



Levels 4 & 5: Avoid!

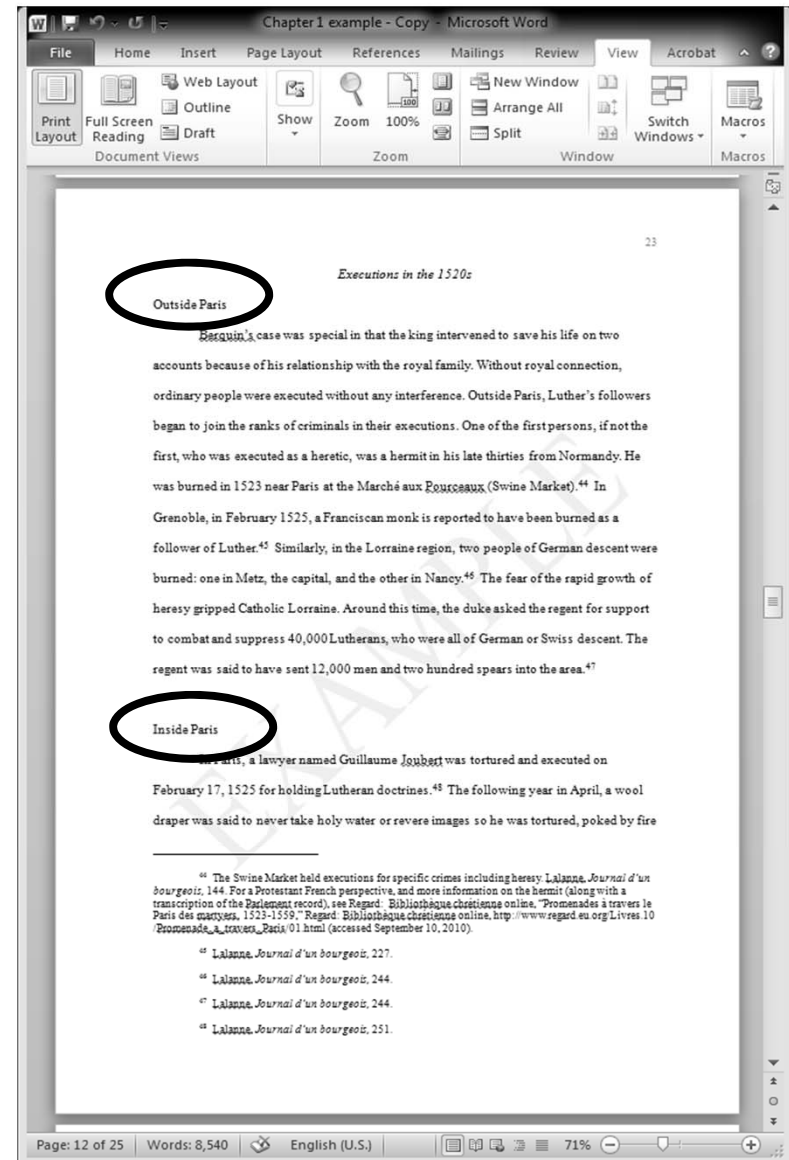
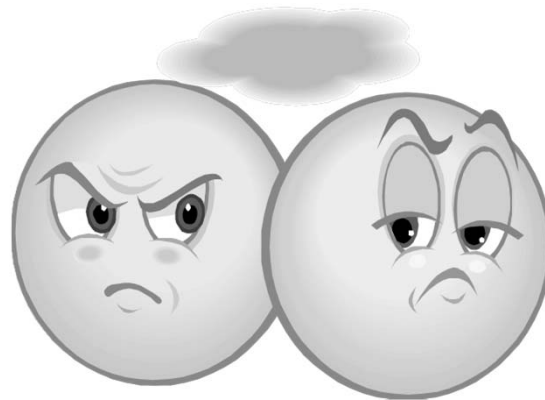


- Avoid creating levels 4 & 5 headings as much as possible
- Avoid One Heading per Paragraph
 - It stops the flow of reading
 - Use the levels as a last minute resort, say, for the sake of consistency
- Consult Supervisor for Further Advice
- Social Science Papers Should Be in APA Writing Style

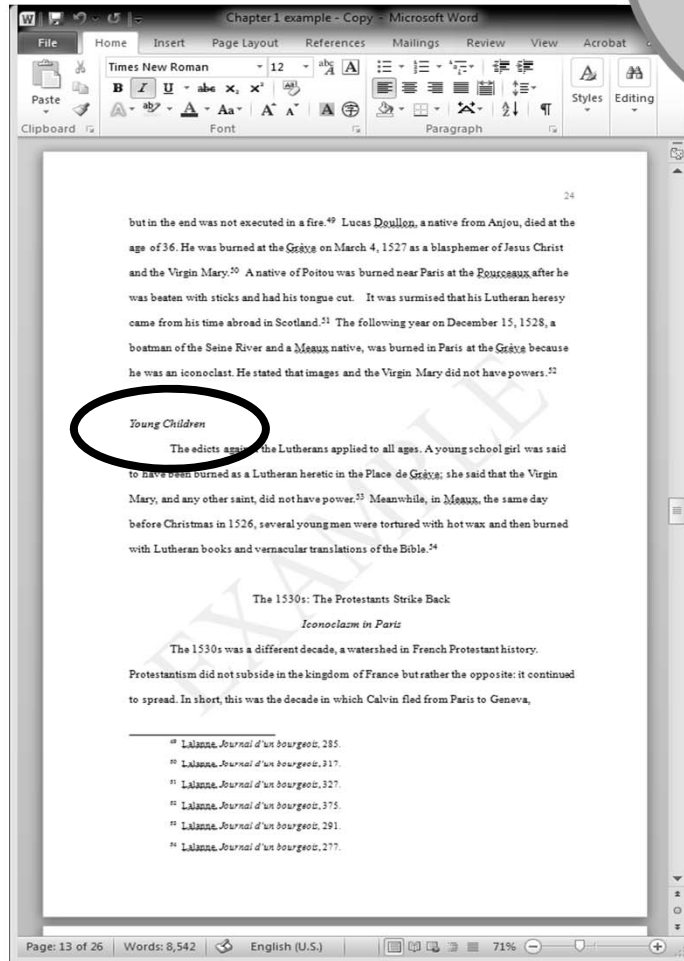


Level 4: If Absolutely Necessary...

- Alignment: Left
- Headline Style
- 2x Double Space preceding Heading
- Double Space after Heading



Level 5



- Alignment: Left
- Headline Style
- *Italics*
- 2x Double Space preceding Heading
- Double Space after Heading

Pagination

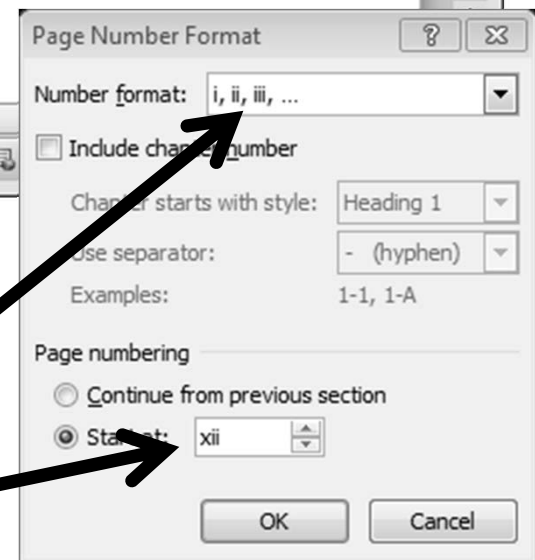
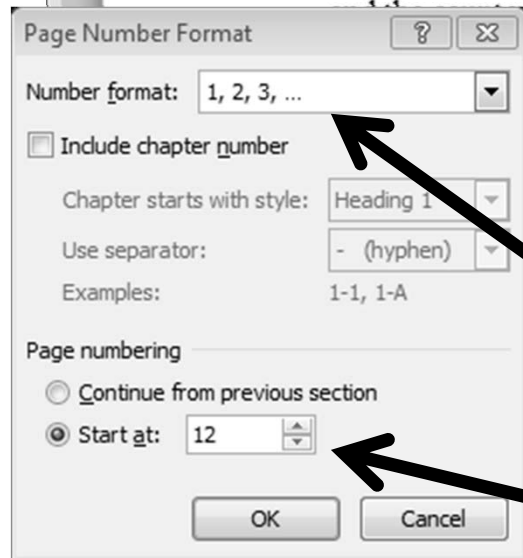
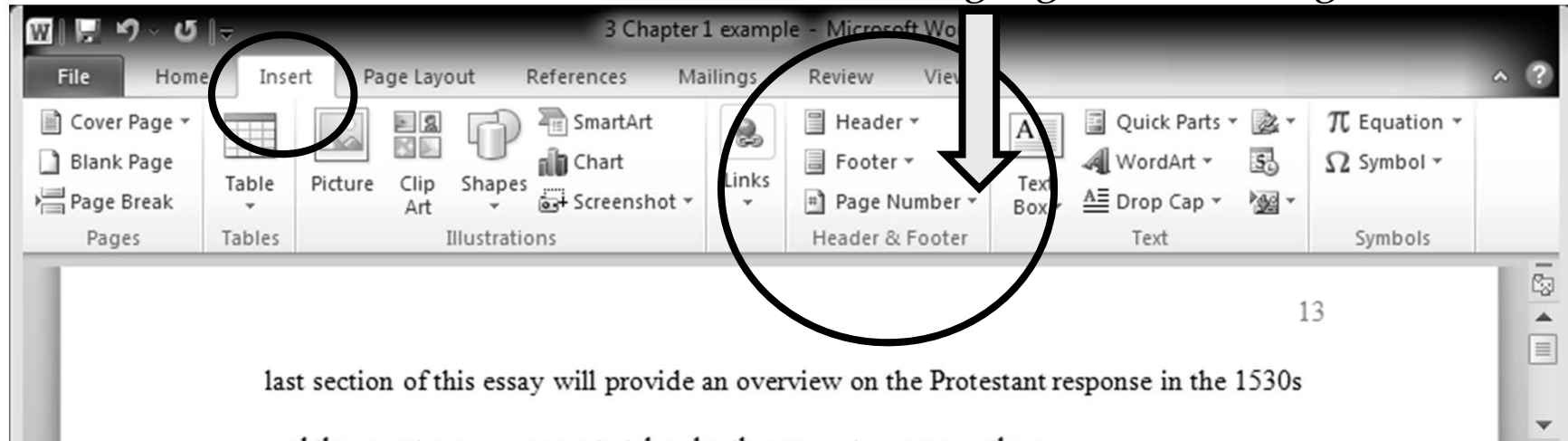
Pagination

- Before Introduction
 - Use the lower case Roman numeral system (i, ii, iii, iv, v, etc.)
 - Cover page? No page numbers!
- Introduction and Following Chapters
 - Use Arabic number system (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.)
 - Introduction's first page is page "1"
 - Do not start over for each section. Pagination continues to the end of the thesis.
- General Rules
 - Font: Times New Roman
 - Size (MS Word Equivalent): 12
 - No Bold, No Italics
 - Header/Footer Positions: 1 cm – see next slide

Pagination

1. Click “Page Number”
Let Menu Drop

Highlight “Format Page Numbers”



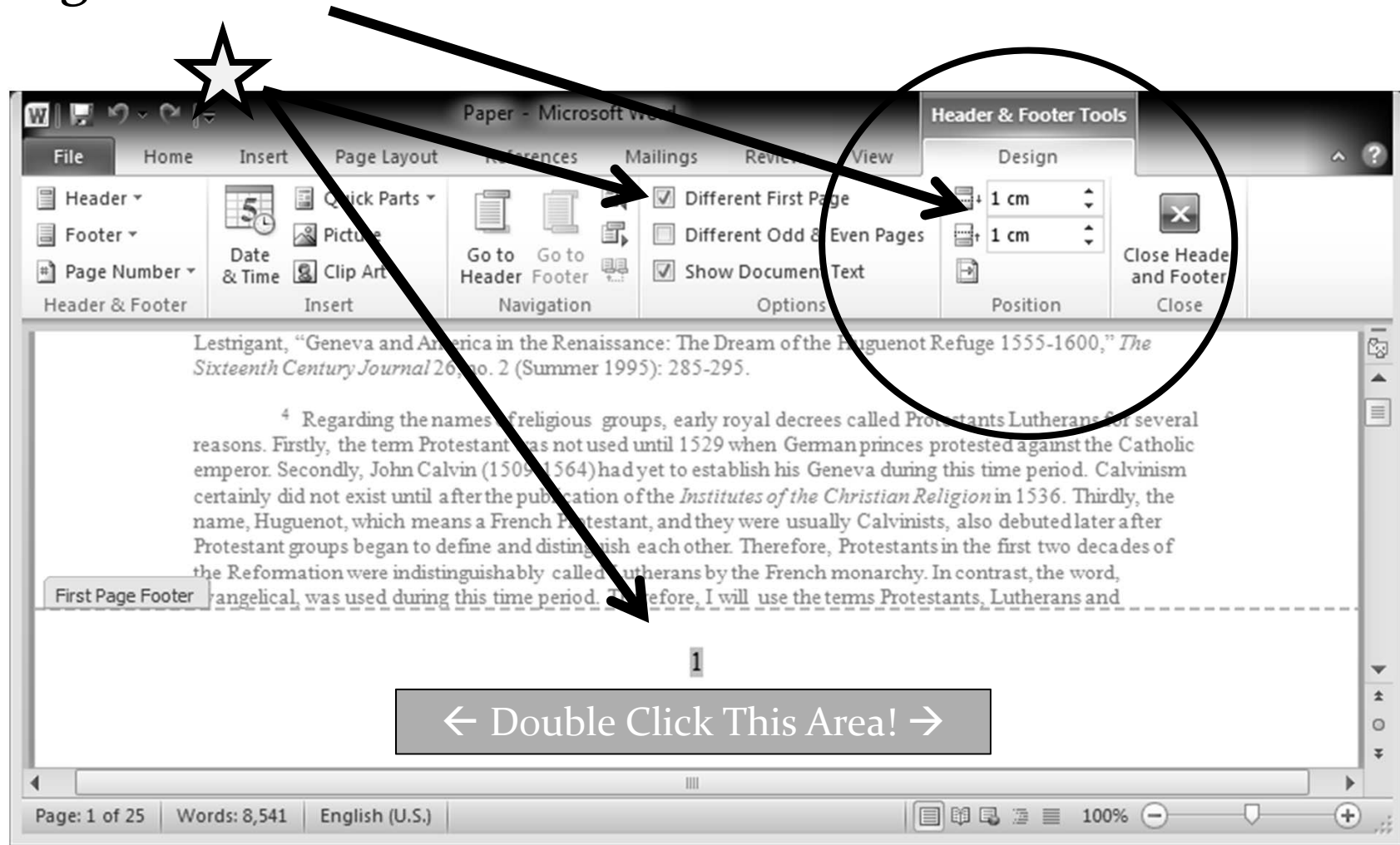
2. Box Will Appear
Choose a Number Format
(1) Arabic (First on List)
(2) Roman Lower Case
(shown right)

3. Choose Number

Header/Footer Positions

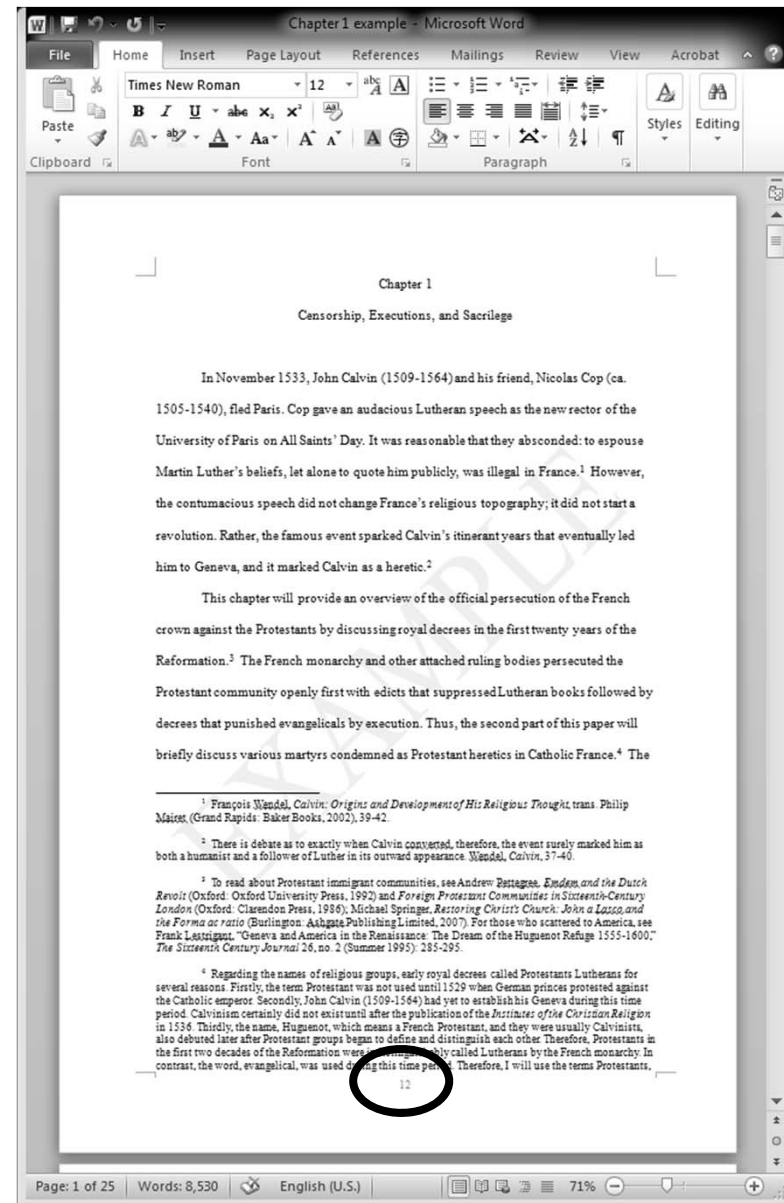
Margins: 1 cm for both header and footer

Double Click
Document Bottom
to Get the “Header
& Footer Tools” Bar

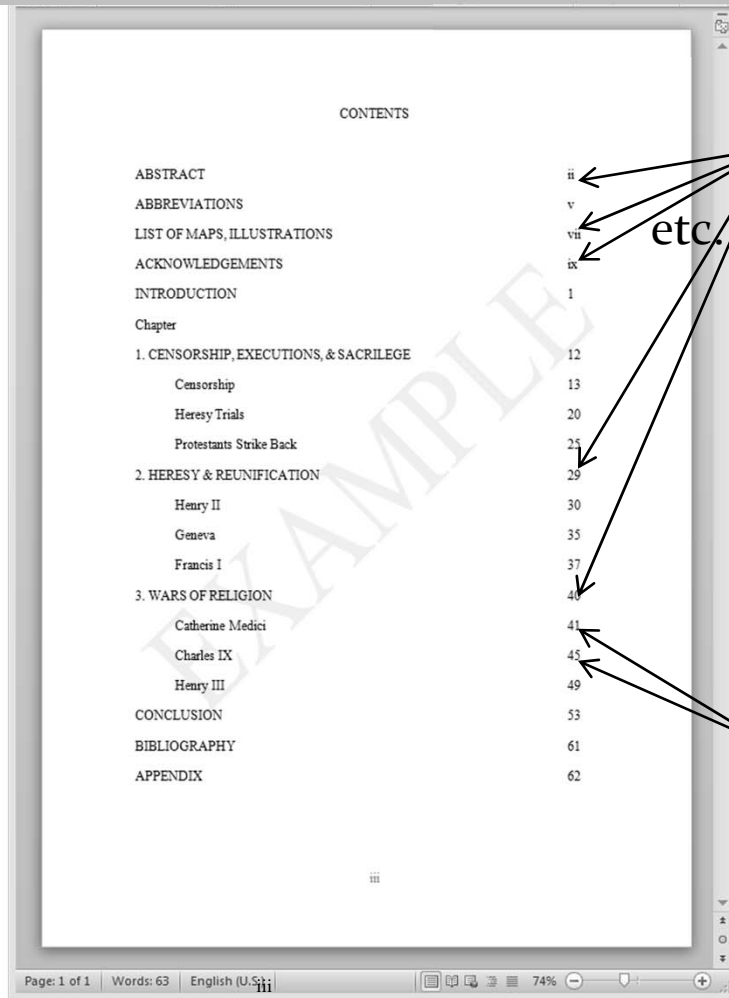


Section Headings

- Each first page with “level 1” headings should have page numbers at the bottom center
- Location: Bottom Center
- Font: Times New Roman
- Size: 12
- No Bold, No Italics



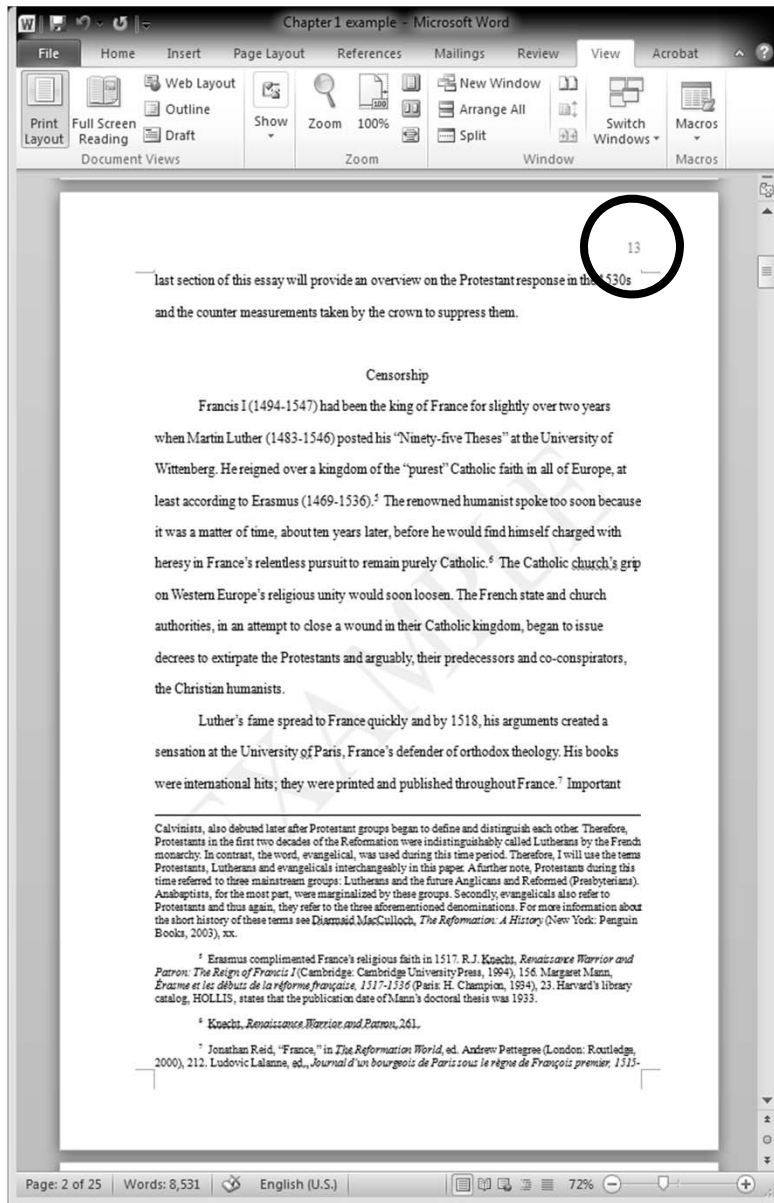
Which Pages Deserve Bottom Center Numbers?



The image shows a screenshot of a document's Table of Contents page. The page is titled "CONTENTS" at the top center. The table lists various sections and their corresponding page numbers. Arrows from the text on the right point to the page numbers 12, 25, 40, and 45. The word "etc." is written near the arrows pointing to 12, 13, 20, and 25. The page number "iii" is centered at the bottom of the page. The document is displayed in a window with a status bar at the bottom showing "Page: 1 of 1", "Words: 63", "English (U.S.)", and a zoom level of "74%".

Section	Page Number
ABSTRACT	ii
ABBREVIATIONS	v
LIST OF MAPS, ILLUSTRATIONS	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ix
INTRODUCTION	1
Chapter	
1. CENSORSHIP, EXECUTIONS, & SACRILEGE	12
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BIBLIOGRAPHY	61
APPENDIX	62

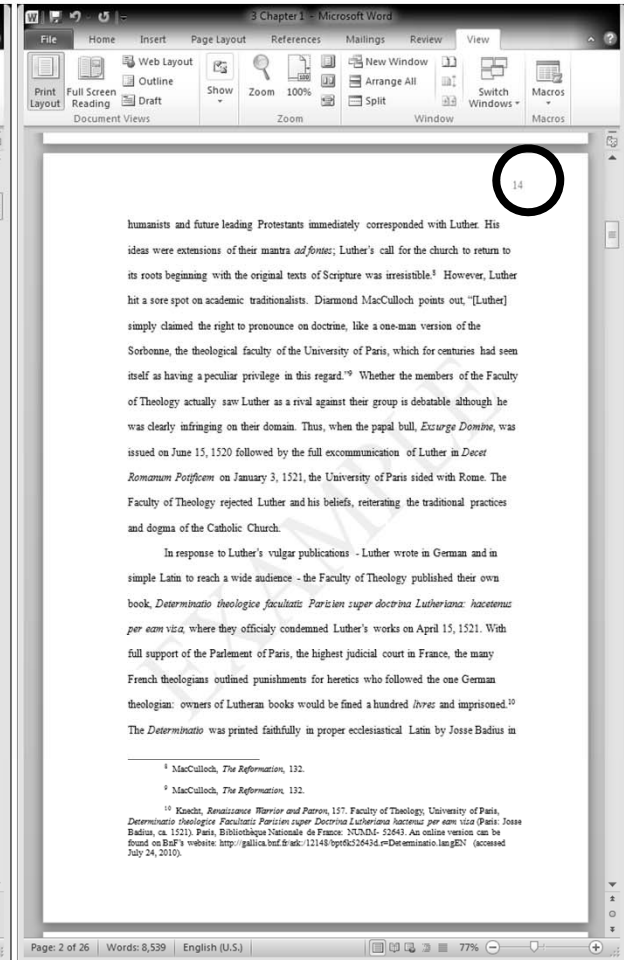
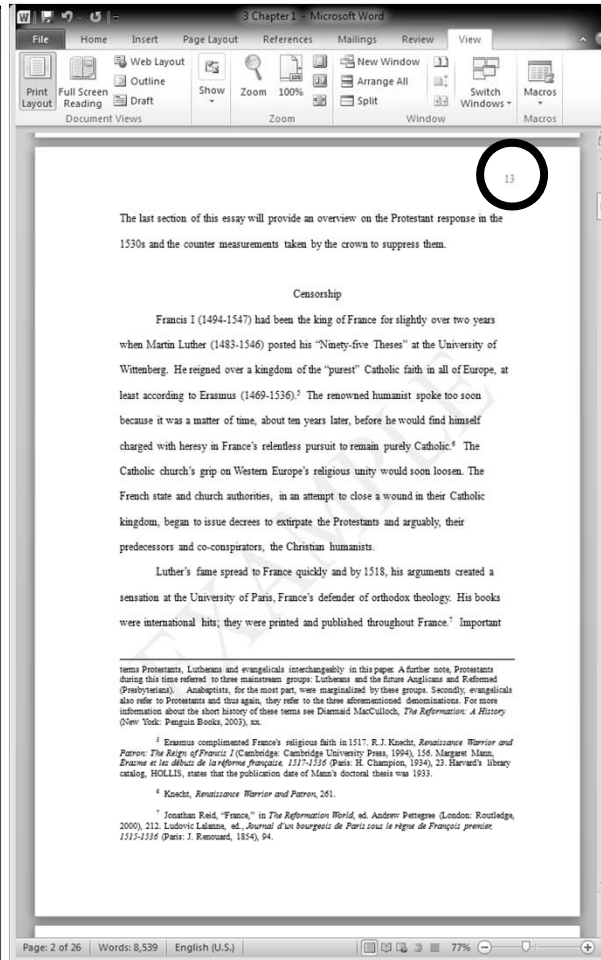
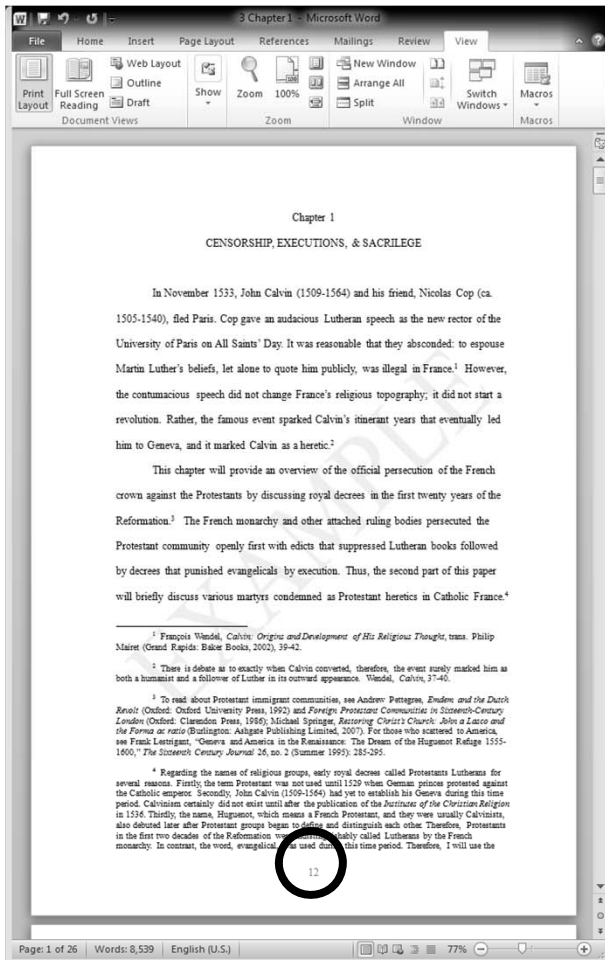
- Every *1st* page that is in all caps in your Table of Contents. In other words, pages with Level 1 headings on them should have bottom center page numbers.
- All other pages will have top right corner numbers.



Following pages

- All other pages will have numbers at top right corner.
- Location: Top Right Corner
- Font: Times New Roman
- Size: 12
- No Bold, No Italics

Pagination Example



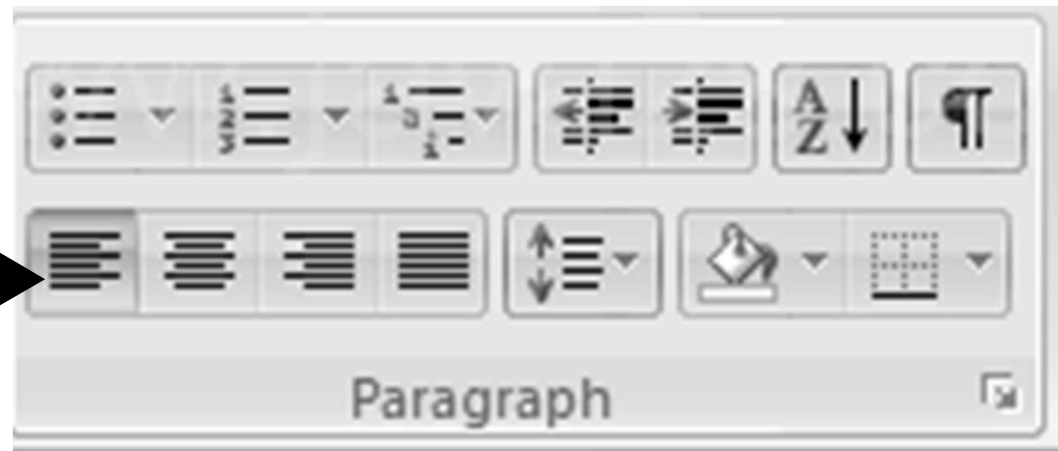
ALIGNMENT

What is it?

MS Word Alignment

Align Text LEFT – Do Not Justify!

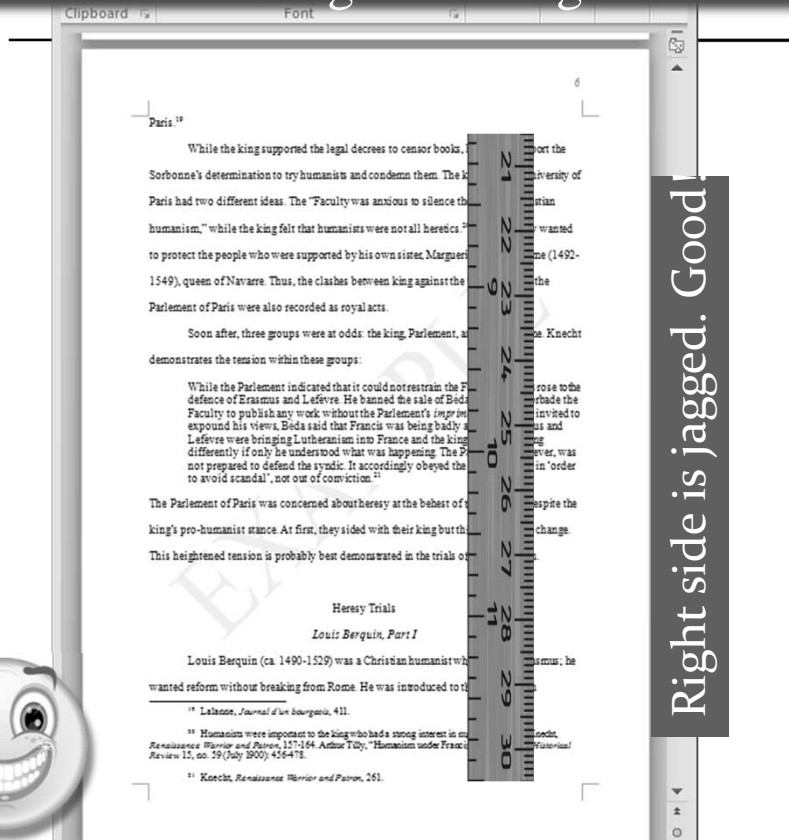
Press This Button!



http://www.java2s.com/Tutorial/Microsoft-Office-Word-2007/Images/Align_Existing_Text_Left.PNG (accessed 2010427)

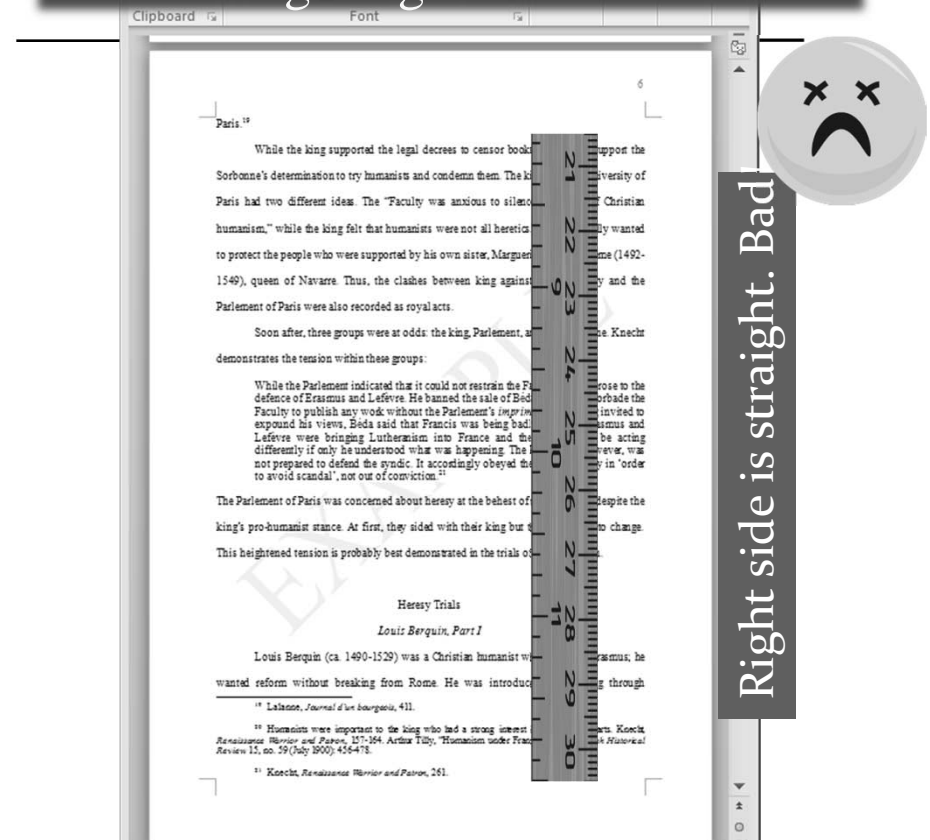
Alignment comparison

GOOD – align LEFT – GOOD
Uneven right side is good.



This is better because the words are close together and easier to read.

BAD – align JUSTIFY – BAD
Straight right side is bad.



This is harder to read because of the chunky spaces between words.

Alignment

- But books justify!
- Yes AND they're usually
 - single spaced
 - page numbers at corners
 - different font
 - different footnote format
 - with chapters and an index
 - copyright information
- Your thesis can become a book.
- Each publisher has their own styles.
- Until then, follow TTGU standards.

Quotations

3 Ways to Copy *LEGALLY*

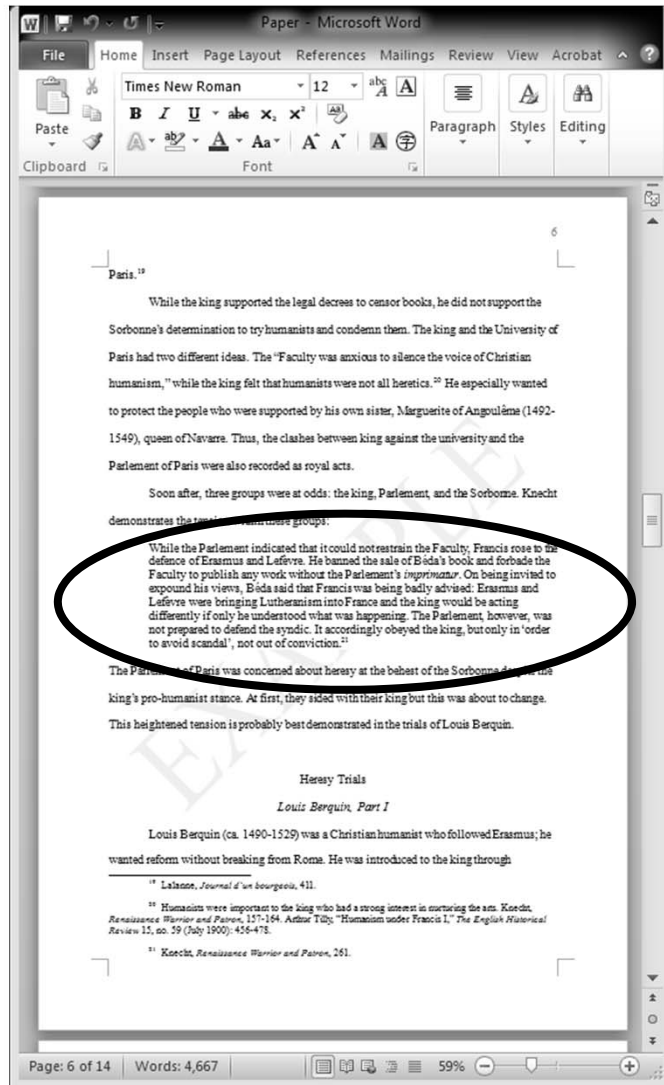
Types

- Run-in Quotation
 - Part of the sentence (and paragraph)
 - Uses double quotation marks + footnote
- Paraphrase
 - Part of the paragraph
 - Footnote only
- Block Quotation – see next slide

Examples

- Boaz said, “The Lord be with you” so the workers responded in kind.²¹
- Boaz greeted people with God’s blessing.²¹

Block Quotation



- Quoting Five or More Lines? Block!
- Line Space: Single
- Indent
 - whole block
 - line up with paragraph indentions
- Align Left
- Line Space Above and Below the Block
- Font and Size: Same as Main Body

Block Quotation – close up

Line Up with Paragraph Indentation

- Font Size: 12
- Single Line Space
- Alignment: Left
- Left Side: Indented

It can help if you summarize your long quotation after you block it!

Paris.¹⁹ While the king supported the legal decrees to censor books, he did not support the determination to try humanists and condemn them. The king and the University had different ideas. The Faculty was anxious to silence the voice of Christian humanism, while the king felt that humanists were not all heretics.²⁰ He especially wanted to silence people who were supported by his own sister, Marguerite of Angoulême (1491-1547) of Navarre. Thus, the clashes between king against the university and the Parlement of Paris were also recorded as royal acts.

Soon after, three groups were at odds: the king, Parlement, and the Sorbonne. Knecht demonstrates the tension within these groups:

While the Parlement indicated that it could not restrain the Faculty, Francis rose to the defence of Erasmus and Lefèvre. He banned the sale of Bêda's book and forbade the Faculty to publish any work without the Parlement's *imprimatur*. On being invited to expound his views, Bêda said that Francis was being badly advised. Erasmus and Lefèvre were bringing Lutheranism into France and the king would be acting differently if only he understood what was happening. The Parlement, however, was not prepared to defend the syndic. It accordingly obeyed the king, but only in 'order to avoid scandal', not out of conviction.²¹

The Parlement of Paris was concerned about heresy at the behest of the Sorbonne despite the king's pro-humanist stance. At first, they sided with their king but this was about to change. This heightened tension is probably best demonstrated in the trials of Louis Berquin.

Heresy Trials
Louis Berquin, Part I

Louis Berquin (ca. 1490-1529) was a Christian humanist who followed Erasmus; he wanted reform without breaking from Rome. He was introduced to the king through

¹⁹ Lalanne, *Journal d'un bourgeois*, 411.

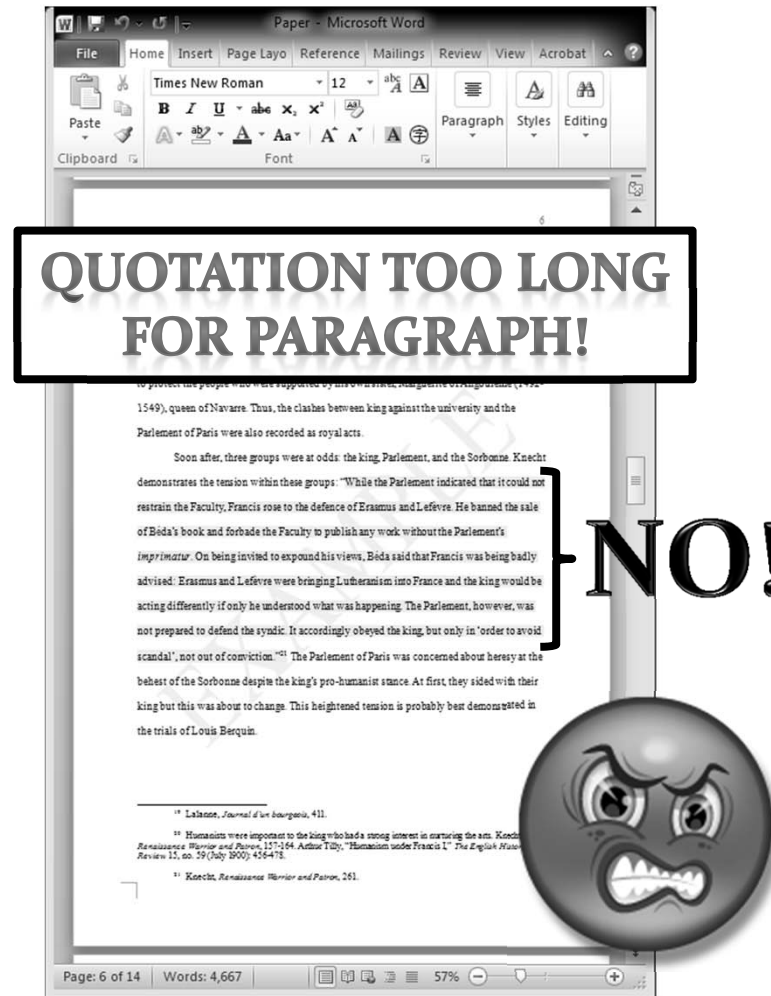
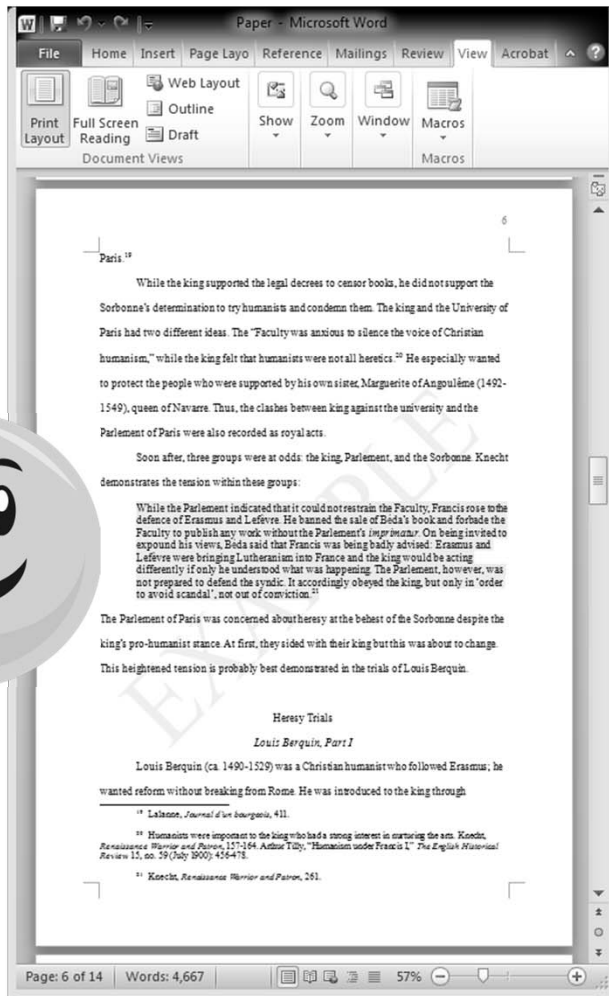
²⁰ Humanists were important to the king who had a strong interest in nurturing the arts. Knecht, *Renaissance Warrior and Patron*, 157-164. Arthur Tilly, "Humanism under Francis I," *The English Historical Review* 15, no. 59 (July 1900): 456-478.

²¹ Knecht, *Renaissance Warrior and Patron*, 261.

Page: 6 of 14 Words: 4,667 59%

Page: 6 of 14 Words: 4,667 English (U.S.) 100%

Block Quotation Comparison



Types of Foreign Sources by Language

- Roman Letters (ABCDEF....)
 - English
 - French
 - German
 - Latin....
- Non-Roman Letters
 - Russian
 - Korean
 - Chinese
 - Japanese
 - Greek...
- General Rule: Translate quotations into English
- If translations are yours add [translation mine] or something similar to let readers know that you translated the work

FOOTNOTES

General Formatting

- Bottom of Each Page (No Endnotes)
- Font: Times New Roman
- Size (MS Word Equivalent): 10
- Superscript Footnote Number – usually automatic in MS Word
- Do not superscript notes (only footnote number)
- Indent first line of every note.
- Do not indent second lines and following.

Footnotes: Partial Book Entries

(you do not repeat entries in the bibliography)

- Use a shortened version of a reference if you are using a book repeatedly.
- Short version: Last Name, *Main Title*, page(s).
 - Do not include the subtitle.
 - If the main title is very long, you can shorten it as long as the repetitions are consistent.
- Do not use “Ibid.” It is old-fashioned. See Turabian 16.4.
- Do not use the underscore for repeated last names. Underscores are used only in the bibliography.

¹⁵ Kim, *Rice*, 49.

¹⁶ Kim, *Rice*, 49.

¹⁷ Kim, *Kimchee*, 98-99.

Footnotes: Full Book Entries

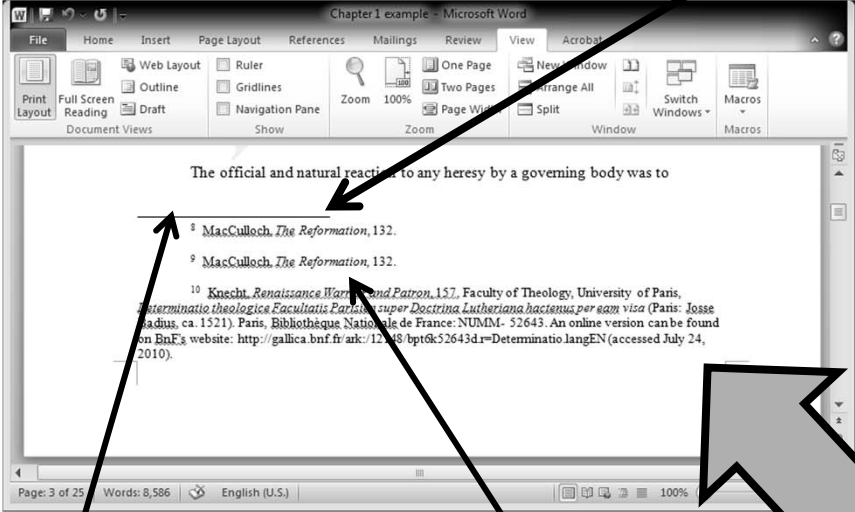
Write full entries of books once in the footnotes when you cite them for the first time.

² Lauren J. Kim, *Kimchee: A Gastronomic History* (Fake City: Pretend Books, 2011), 102.

³ Lauren J. Kim, *Rice: A Sticky History* (Mocktown: University of Invention Press, 2007), 78.

FOOTNOTES

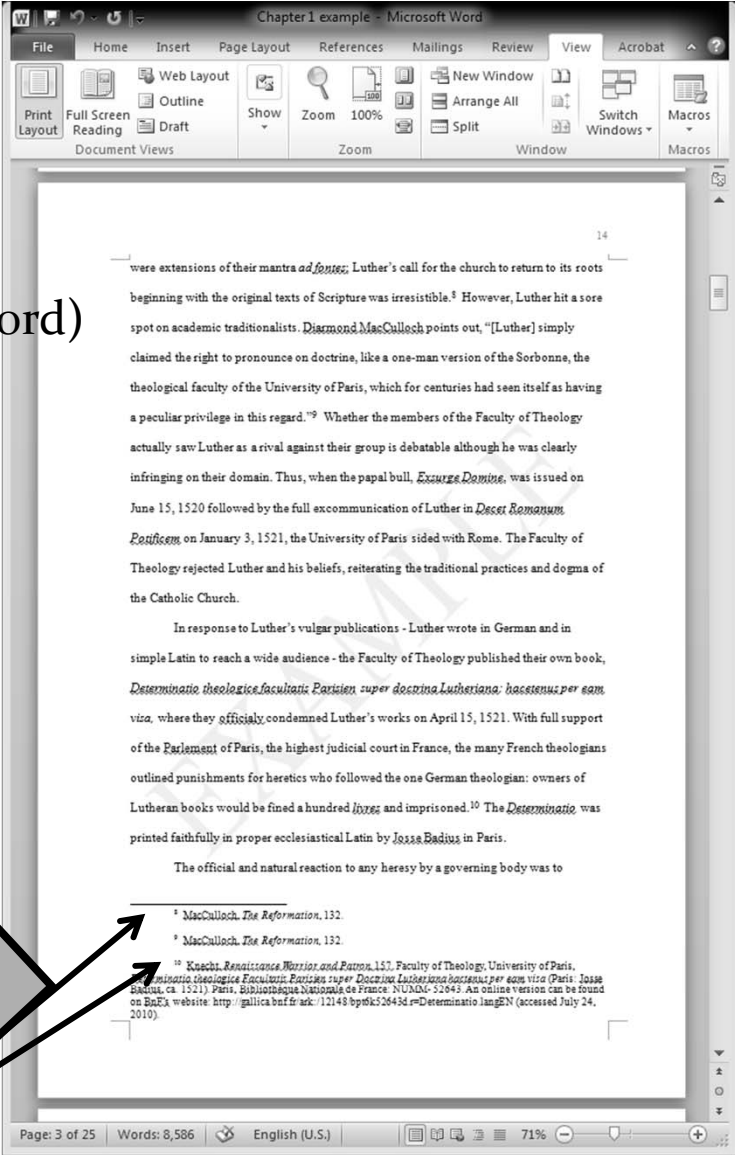
Partial line
for new note.
Automatic for MS Word)



No line space
between line and note.

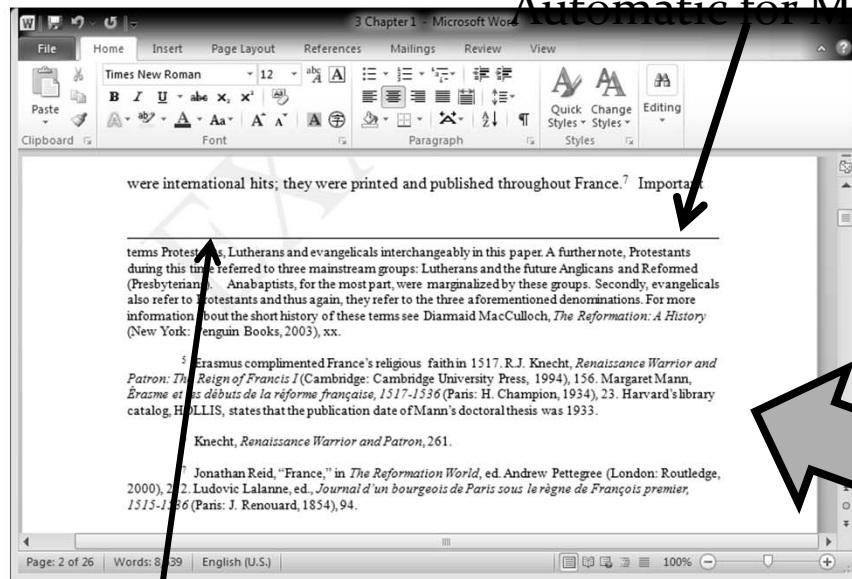
Double space
between notes

Indent first line
of every note.

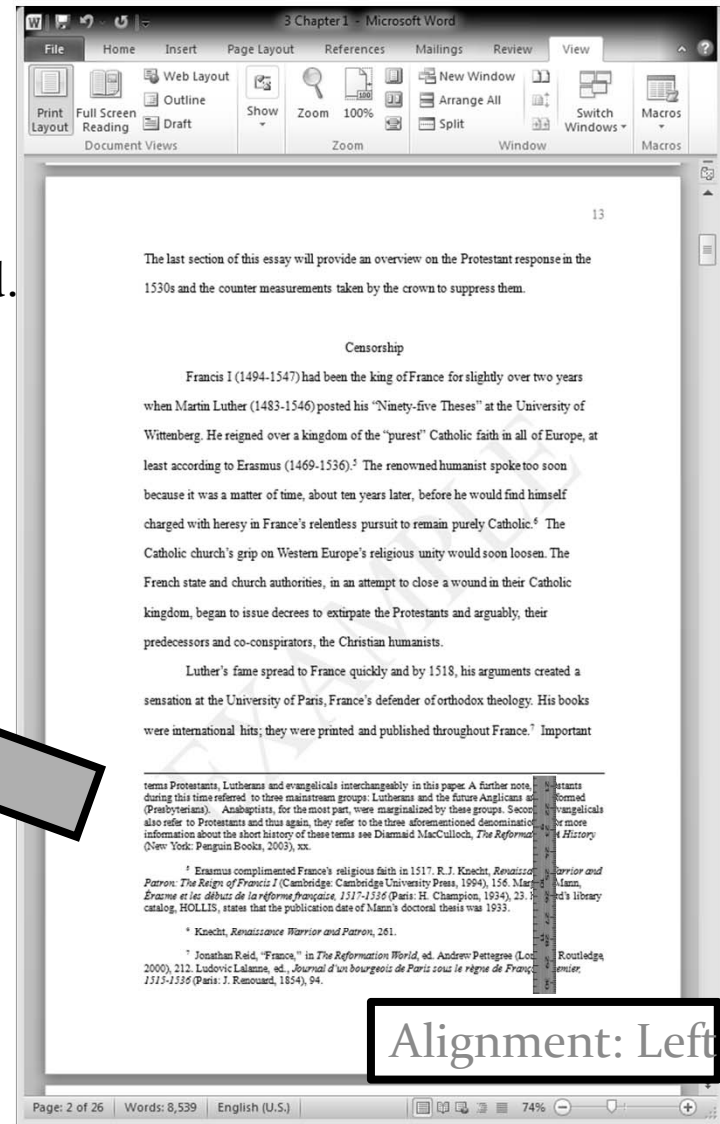


FOOTNOTES

Full line
for continuing note.
Automatic for MS Word.



No line space
between line and note.



Shorten Long Main Titles

- If the main title is longer than four words, shorten it to four or fewer words.
 - Original:
 - ² Robert M. Kingdon, *Adultery and Divorce in Calvin's Geneva* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1995), 143-165.
 - Repeat:
 - ³ Kingdon, *Adultery and Divorce*, 205.
- You can create your own shortened title to avoid confusion.

Not so Obvious Shortened Titles

- Use “henceforth” or “hereafter” to let readers know your alternative titles.
 - ⁵ G. Baum, E. Cunitz, and E Reuss, eds., *Ioannis Calvinii Opera Quae Supersunt Omnia* (Brunsvigae: C.A. Schwetsckhke, 1863-1900); hereafter, OC.
 - ¹² Through Calvin and the Company of Pastors, the Italian community asked to be allowed to establish a church, OC 21: 493, 26 November 1551 (from Registers of the Council). For the English church, OC 21: 608, 10 June 1555 and OC 21: 617, 24 October 1555. For the Spanish, see OC 21:706, 10 October 1558.

Not so Obvious Shortened Titles

- A single author has two different books with the same main title: *John Calvin*. Use the subtitle to differentiate the books.

⁸ E. A. McKee, trans. and ed., *John Calvin: Writings on Pastoral Piety* (Mahwah: Paulist Press, 2001), 139-140. Hereafter, *Writings on Pastoral Piety*.

⁹ E. A. McKee, trans. and ed., *John Calvin. Institutes of the Christian Religion: 1541 French Edition* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 2009), 694. Hereafter, *1541 French Edition*.

¹⁰ McKee, *Writings on Pastoral Piety*, 205.

¹¹ McKee, *1541 French Edition*, 151.

Roman Letters:

Quote from a Foreign Source

- Translate quote into English in your paper with a footnote at the end of the translation.
- You don't have to translate the reference into English (unless you want to).
- Example:
 - French President Nicolas Sarkozy said that we will not go to war.³
 - The French president said, "We will not go to war" [translation mine].³

³ Jacques Bleu, "Nouvelles présidentielles," *Le Monde*, June 5, 2011, 8.

OR

³ Jacques Bleu, "Nouvelles présidentielles" [Presidential news], *Le Monde*, June 5, 2011, 8.

Non-Roman Letters:

Quote from a Foreign Source

- Translate quote into English in your paper with a footnote at the end of the translation.
- Translate the reference into English.
- Add the original for further reference (TTGU policy).
- Example:
 - The South Korean president said that we will not go to war.²³
 - President Kim Dae-jung said, “We will not go to war” [translation mine].²³

²³ Kim Ji-Soo, “Presidential news” [translation mine], *The Korea Times*, June 5, 2011, 8. For the original, see 김지수, “대통령 뉴스” *한국일보*, 2011년 10월 7일, 8.

Quoting from Foreign Works

- The goal of citation is to let your readers know the original source.
- Be as helpful as you can so that they will be able to find the original reasonably well especially if they too can read the same language.
- See Turabian for further information.
 - Names: 17.1.1
 - Titles: 17.1.2

Bible Books

USE SBL

The
SBL
Handbook
of Style

*For Ancient
Near Eastern,
Biblical, and Early
Christian Studies*



Bible Books

- In your main body, spell out the name of the book.
- In parenthesis, use the shorthand SBL expressions on 8.3.1 and 8.3.2
 - Matthew – Matt
 - Mark – Mark
 - James – Jas
 - 1 Thessalonians – 1 Thess
 - Job – Job
 - Ecclesiastes – Eccl
 - 2 Kings – 2 Kgs

How do I let my reader know which Bible version I am using?

See SBL 8.2

- State It in Your Introduction: This paper will quote from the English Standard Version (ESV).
- State It in Your Footnote: ¹ Bible verses will come from the English Standard Version (ESV).
- Put It in Parenthesis – See Next Slide

Parenthesis

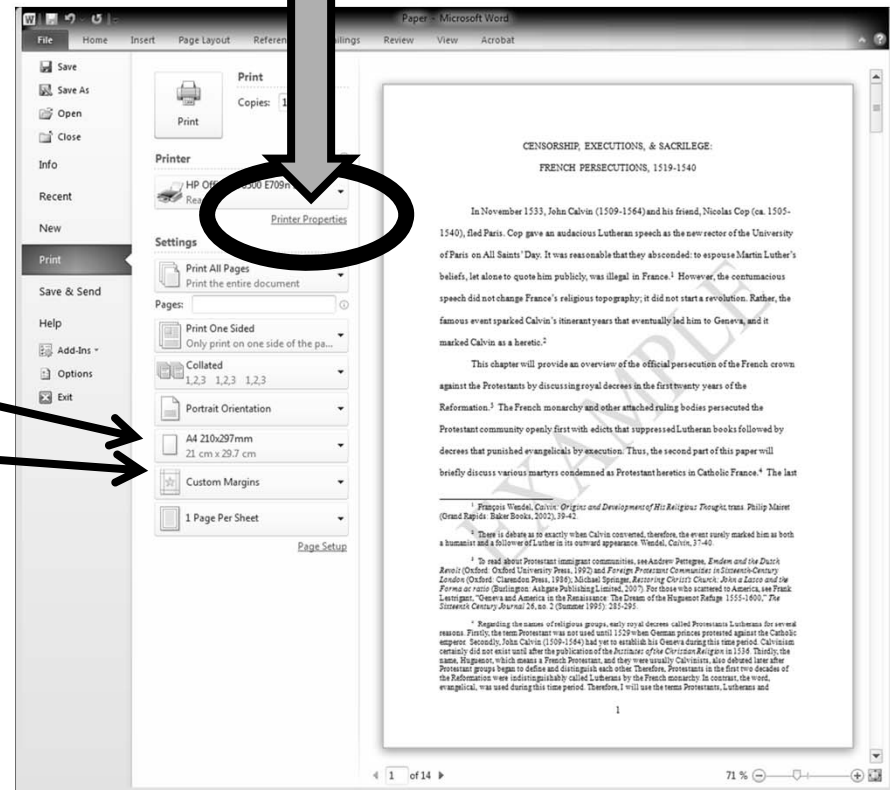
- If you put it in your first parenthesis, it will be implied that you are quoting from the same version for the rest of your work:
 - (Mal. 5:12, RSV)
 - John 11:35 says, “Jesus wept” (NIV).
- If you are quoting from different versions, state the version in parenthesis each time.
 - Jesus wept (John 11:35, NIV).
 - Jesus wept (John 11:35, NASB).
 - John 11:35 states that “Jesus wept” (KJV).

printing

Printing

- Paper Format = Printing Format? NO!
- You Must Set Printer Too!
- Check Settings
 - Paper Size: A4
 - Margins:
 - Left: 3.25
 - Top, Right, Bottom: 2.5

Click This!
Printer Properties

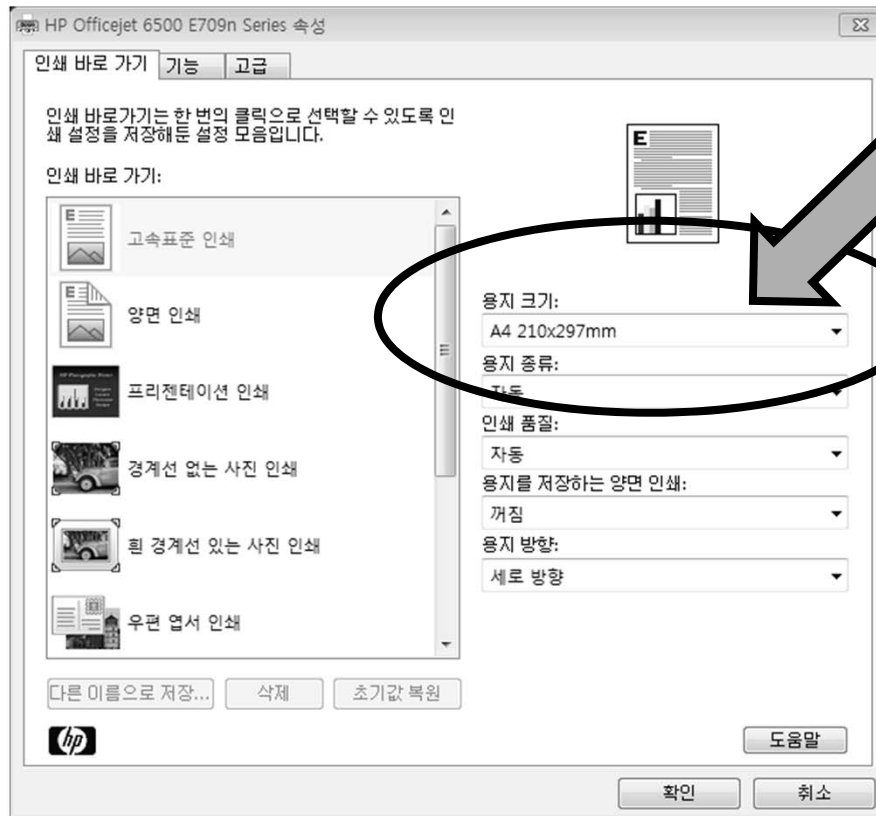


printer properties

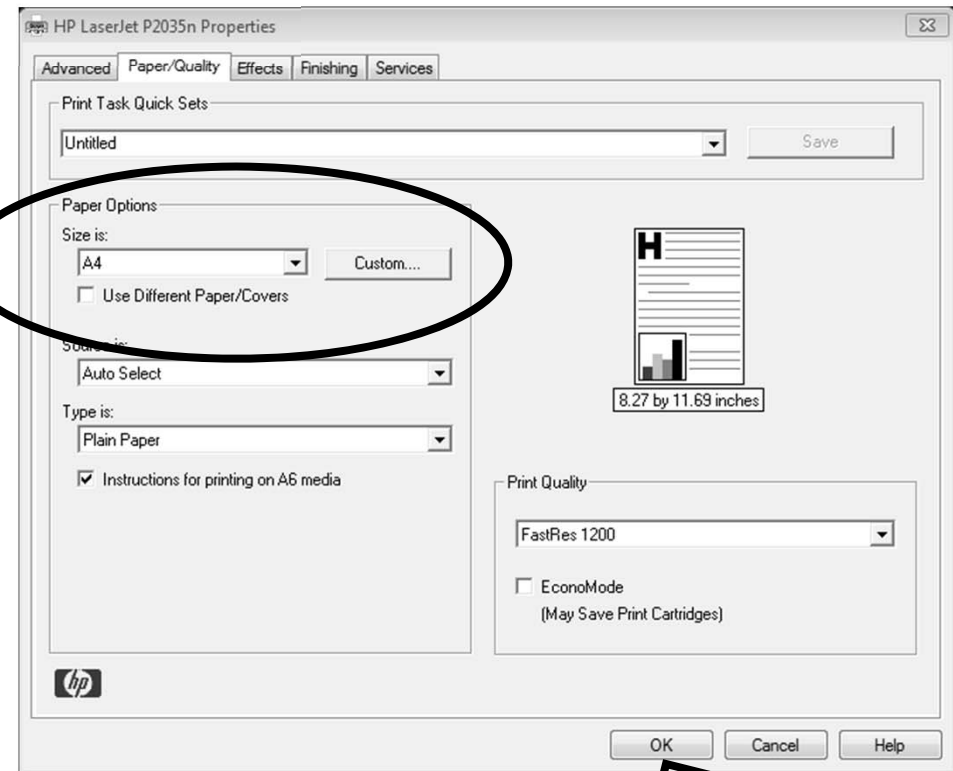
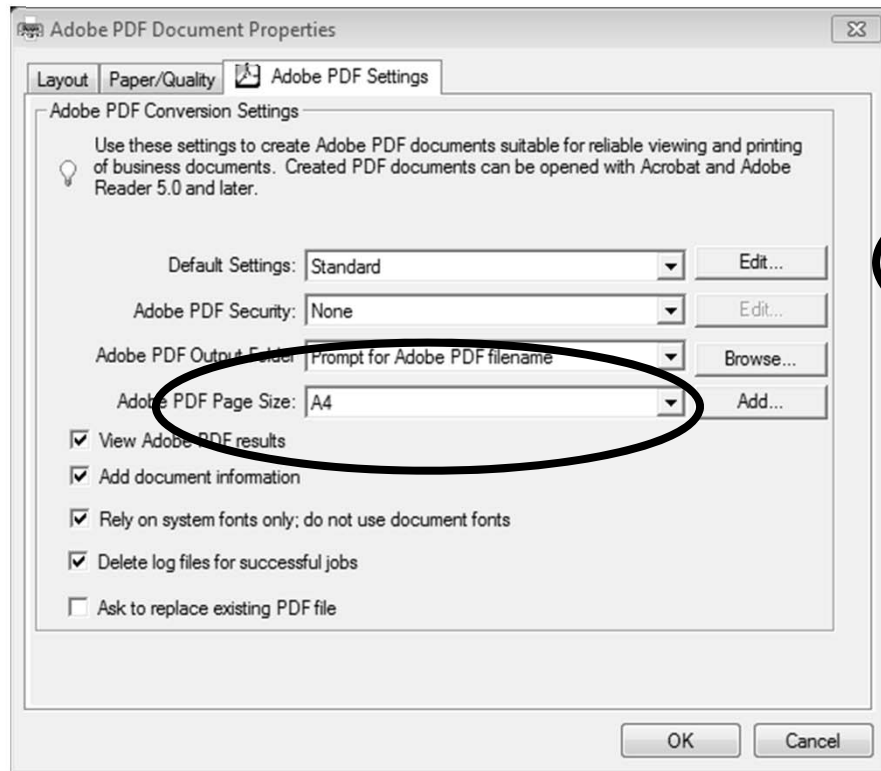
IMPORTANT!

Set Printer Properties

Paper Size: A4



More Printer Examples



IMPORTANT!
Set Printer Properties
Paper Size: A4

Press OK