Turabian Tutor

A Quick Reference Guide

for

Writing Research Papers

using

Kate L. Turabian's *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations* (**seventh edition**)

by Jerry N. Barlow, Sandy Vandercook, and Eddie Campbell

adapted for TTU by Howard Owens, Danny Cochran, and Francis Kimmitt

Tennessee Temple University
May 15, 2013

Preface

"Turabian Tutor" is provided as our ministry to students. This guide has developed from the authors' teaching of the course Research and Writing and is designed to facilitate the writing of research papers according to seminary style requirements. The guide is intended to be only an aid and is limited in scope to the rules usually needed by students using Kate L. Turabian's *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations* (seventh edition). Students should note that the sample research paper title page is specific to current style specifications of Temple Baptist Seminary. Students are reminded also that their instructors may modify the style parameters for a particular course writing assignment. In such cases, students should follow the writing requirements given in the course syllabus.

The format of "Turabian Tutor" is simple. The guide consists of sample research paper pages of key sections, i.e., a title page, a contents page, four pages of text, and bibliography pages. Interspersed with the sample pages are pages which display selected rules from Turabian corresponding to each type of page and a sample "picture" of the page for convenient reference. Students are advised to consult Turabian during any formal writing assignment and to use "Turabian Tutor" as a quick reference and as a help in proofing their papers. Please note that the pages of this guide are not numbered, since doing so could cause confusion with the correct style to be followed in number the research paper pages. For a similar reason, no page listing the contents of this guide is provided.

The authors thank all of their students from Research and Writing because their needs and requests led to the first attempts to formulate this writing aid. They especially thank Jason Allen, who allowed them to use (or edit for use) portions of his research paper in the sample pages.

Writing a research paper is demanding. We hope "Turabian Tutor" will make the endeavor easier and enjoyable.

Jerry N. Barlow, Sandy Vandercook, and Eddie Campbell

Preface to Revised TTU Edition

Howard Owens and Francis Kimmitt earned their Ph.D. degrees from New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary and taught there prior to coming to Tennessee Temple University. We are grateful for Drs. Barlow, Vandercook, and Campbell allowing us to use this work to help our TTU and TBS students. We have only revised the *Tutor* with respect to those issues that specifically relate to TTU and TBS. All other work is from the NOBTS *Turabian Tutor*.

Howard Owens, Danny Cochran, and Francis Kimmitt

TITLE PAGE SAMPLE

Form of Title of the Paper:
➢Use all capital letters
➢Note: if title is more than forty-eight spaces, divide it into a double-spaced inverted pyramid. Make lines compatible in length.

For remainder of title page:
➢Use headline style for capitalization (first letter except prepositions, articles). Capitalize prepositions only if they begin the first line of a section.

Spacing/Margins:
➢Top margin (A)=bottom margin (E). One inch is recommended.
➢Each line is centered, leaving at least a margin of one inch on each side.
➢Spacing between title and "A Paper" (B)=spacing between "The Strategic Ministry Leader: DMIN 8003" and "Jason Allen"(D)
➢Center spacing may vary; however, keeping B, C, and D all equal is the best option.

A A=E

ANSWERING CONDITIONALISM AND ANNIHILATIONISM

B B=D

A Paper

Submitted to Dr. Danny Cochran

of the

Temple Baptist Seminary

C May vary

In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Course

The Strategic Ministry Leader: DMIN 8003

D

Jason S. Allen

A.A., Anywhere College, 2005

March 15, 2007

E

Please Note:
➢Use full name with middle initial and period after middle initial.
➢If you have a college degree, abbreviate the degree, but spell out the college's name and give the year you graduated. If you do not have a college degree already, omit that line and type due date or date submitted.
➢The title page counts as page "i"of the paper, but do not type the number on the page.
➢Insert a blank page between the title page and the contents page.
➢The blank page counts as page "ii" of the paper, but no number should appear on the page.

Binding:
➢Staple the paper in the top left corner only. Do not use covers or binders.

ANSWERING CONDITIONALISM AND ANNIHILATIONISM

A Paper

Submitted to Dr. Danny Cochran

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In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Course

The Strategic Ministry Leader: DMIN 8003

Jason S. Allen

A.A., Anywhere College, 2004

March 15, 2007

CONTENTS PAGE SAMPLE

Headings:
➢The title for the contents page is simply CONTENTS, positioned one inch from the top of the page.
➢Because major sections of most papers in TBS are too short to constitute chapters, students should use first-level subheads rather than chapter headings for the major sections. **Numbering each section is not required. However, doing so may aid the reader with the flow of the paper.** If you further divide the major sections, see A.2.2, 398, for selection of lower-level subheads.
➢Turabian 7 treats the bibliography as an element, along with the contents page. As such, both headings should be typed in all caps (no bold or italics).

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4. Conclusion 19

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Margins/Spacing
➢Page margins= one inch on top, bottom, and sides
➢Triple-space between the heading CONTENTS and what follows, leaving two blank lines.
➢The seventh edition shows single spacing between subheads on the contents page. Double-spaced subheads, however, are clearer. Also, single space run-over lines of subheads.

Alignment and Page Numbers
➢Align the first-level subheads, including the introduction and conclusion flush left. Also, align the heading SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY flush left with the subheads.
➢Indent lower level subheads with each level a half inch to the right of the previous level. (A.2.1, 388, and figure A.4).
➢Align page numbers for sections on the right (a.2.1, 388, and figures A.3 and A.4).
➢The seventh edition indicates the lines of period leaders before the pages numbers are optional. Omitting them may save valuable time and energy.
➢The contents page is numbered "iii." The title page and the blank page are counted as pages "i" and "ii," respectively, although those pages do not bear the numbers (A.2.1, 386).

CONTENTS

Section

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2. Conditionalism and Annihilationism 3

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4. Conclusion 19

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FIRST PAGE OF TEXT SAMPLE

Heading:
➢The seventh edition treats the introduction as an element, not a chapter. However, since the texts of most TBS papers are too short to include elements and chapters, the introduction is to be treated as a first-level section. The heading should be centered, typed headline style in bold or italics (A.2.2, 398).

Margins/Spacing:
➢Page 1, all margins = one inch (A.1.1 and fig. A.9)
➢Double-space only between the heading "**1. Introduction"** and the first line of text, leaving only one blank line.
➢Double-space the text (A.1.3).

Indentation:
➢Indent paragraphs a consistent measure (A.1.3).
➢Indent footnotes the same amount as paragraphs (16.3.4).

1. Introduction

Fitting a ping-pong ball into a jar already full of beans is impossible. The reason is simple enough. Because the beans filled the jar first, they left no accessible space for the ball. In reality, the jar has enough space for the ball. In between the beans are small spaces of air that have the potential to accommodate the ball. Both the beans and the ball need readjusting so that the jar can make the best use of the space. The ball will fit, but only if it is placed in the jar first.

Many times, Christians will come with all of their own ideas about who God should be. They put all of these ideas into their jar, and then they try to fit God in, with no success. In Rom. 11:33, the apostle Paul expressed his own inability to explain God: "Oh the depth of the riches of the wisdom and knowledge of God."[1] Therefore, when studying theology, the students of God's Word never should try to fit God into their own thoughts about him. God will not change who he he is because one thinks him to be different. Instead, human beings need to change their own thoughts to fit who God is, even if doing so means that all the beans do not fit back into the jar or that the ball never fits in the jar at all.

One such difficult theological issue is how God deals eternally with unbelievers. The traditional view would hold that hell is a very real place of eternal punishment where God's wrath is sufficed and where the punishment for sin is carried out. *Endless* and *eternal* are the words that define the traditionalist view. The traditionalist would take Scripture such as Mark 9:48 literally in its description of hell as a place where "the fire is not quenched." The traditionalists

[1]Unless otherwise noted, all Scripture citations will be from the New American Standard Bible.

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Pagination:
➢The first page of the introduction is arabic page 1 of the paper.
➢The page number should be centered one inch from the bottom on the first page.

Footnotes:
➢Mark the place in the text where a footnote is introduced with an arabic superscript (16.3.2).
➢A footnote must begin on the page where it is referenced (16.3.4).
➢Separate the footnotes on a page from the text with a short separator line of consistent length (16.3.4).The WordPerfect and Word default is twenty spaces or two inches.
➢The separator line should be at the bottom of the next line after the last line of text. At the beginning of the document, in Word be sure to change "bottom of page" to "below text" in the footnote window. In WP, go to advanced options in the footnote window and change to "immediately below text."
➢Number notes consecutively beginning with arabic 1 (16.6.6).

1. Introduction

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[1]Unless otherwise noted, all Scripture citations will be from the New American Standard Bible.

SECOND PAGE OF TEXT SAMPLE

Footnotes (continued):

➢The seventh edition prefers the note number typed on the line followed by a period and the note (16.3.4). However, Turabian allows the superscript numbers used in the Tutor.

➢Single space the subsequent lines of each note. Double space between notes (A.1.3 and 16.3.4).

➢Give only one full reference for each source cited. For subsequent references, use shortened references. See pages 154-55 in Turabian and the info under the heading "Shortened References" later in this document.

may not like the idea that God will judge eternally those who do not know Christ as Lord, but they accept it because Scripture teaches it.

The traditional view, however, draws much criticism. The main point of the debate is the question of how a God of love could allow unbelievers to suffer torture for all eternity for not accepting him. Edward Fudge asked, "But are we to believe that God, who 'so loved' the world that he gave his only Son to die for our sins (John 3:16), also will keep millions of sinners alive forever so he can torment them endlessly throughout all eternity?" Fudge answered his question, "No, no–a thousand time no."[2] This type of thinking about the eternal state of the unbelieving is true of conditionalism and annihiliationism. Wayen Grudem defined the annihilationist view: "After the wicked have suffered the penalty of God's wrath for a time, God will 'annihilate' them so that they no longer exist." [T] Therefore, to attempt to relieve the so-called tension between the love of God and the eternal punishment of unbelievers, the annihilationist says that a God of justice must see punishment carried out, but it does not last forever.

This view of hell not only compromises the biblical account about hell, as the reader will see, but also reduces the seriousness of sin and writes for itself what the character of God should be. Clark Pinnock, a theologian supporting this view, said, "Today it is easier to invite people to find fulfillment in a dynamic, personal God than it would be to ask them to find it in a deity who

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[2]Edward William Fudge, "The Case for Conditionalism," in *Two Views of Hell: A Bilbical and Theological Dialogue*, by Edward William Fudge and Robert A. Peterson (Downers Grove: IntrerVarsity Press, 2000), 81.

[3]Wayne Grudem, *Bible Doctrine: Essential Teachings of the Christian Faith* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1999), 460.

Pagination:

Number the pages following page 1 consecutively to the end of the text with arabic numerals centered one inch from the top of the paper <u>or</u> flush right one inch from the top, even if the page begins with a subhead. The space between the page number and the text should be one blank line.

Scripture References:

➢In text, parenthetical references, or notes, use the full name of a Bible book only when referring to the book as a whole or to a book and chapter (i.e., Amos, John 3, or Ephesians 4-6).

➢When citing a specific verse or group of verses, abbreviate the name of the Bible book (i.e., Matt. 5:16 or Prov. 3:5-6). Use the traditional abbreviations on pages 341-43. Note: Some of the shorter book titles, such as John, are not to be abbreviated according to Turabian.

➢When a reference to a specific verse begins the sentence, spell out the Bible book (i.e., Luke 1:1-4 presents the purpose of . . .).

➢The book's number and name always should appear on the same line, as with 1 John.

➢In papers dealing extensively with Scripture, you may choose to identify the biblical text within the context of the sentence or in a parenthetical reference at the end of the sentence rather than in a footnote. You may advise the reader in a footnote for the first reference in text as to which translation you are using so that you do not have to list the translation on each citation. If you choose to use footnotes for scriptural references, see 17.5.2. Always identify the version you are citing.

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[3]Wayne Grudem, *Bible Doctrine: Essential Teachings of the Christian Faith* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1999), 460.

SAMPLE THIRD PAGE

Sections and Subsections

➢Headings for major sections of the paper (including the introduction and conclusion) should be centered and bold or italicized. If you further divide these sections into subsections, choose them "in any suitable *descending order*"(397-98). For instance, if you choose a third level subhead style instead of a second-level heading for your first subsections, you cannot use a second-level subhead in the paper.

➢Leave two blank lines between a subhead and the preceding text and one blank line before the text that follows. If two subheads appear together, leave only one blank line between them.

➢No page should end with a subhead. Type at least one line below the subhead. **NOTE:** Turabian no longer prohibits widows and orphans in the text.

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is immutable and self-enclosed."[4] Although presenting God in such a way may be appealing, God does not change himself so that human beings can explain him more easily. He remains unchangeable and unfathomable. In light of this debate concerning the believer's permanent state, a study of the historical, biblical, and philosophical arguments should support the traditionalist view of hell rather then the claims of conditionalism and annihilationism.

2. Condtionalism and Annihilationism

The first tasks in this critique of these views are to explain the key arguments of the views and to give the traditionalist defense to each argument. This study is not exhaustive, but merely gives an overview dealing with the major points.

Historical Argument

One conditionalist argument is the supposed influence of Greek thought upon the early interpretation of the biblical text. Conditionalists hold that the immortality of the soul is a Greek thought, not a biblical one. Pinnock claimed, "The assumption goes back to Plato's view of the soul as metaphysically indestructible."[5] According to this argument, generations of theologians believed the traditional view because of this influence. Pinnock added, "This concept has influenced theology for a long, long time, but it is not biblical."[6] Proponents of this argument

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[4]Clark H. Pinnock, "Systematic Theology, " in *The Openess of God: A Biblical Challenge the Traditional Understanding of God*, ed. Clark H. Pinnock (Downers Grove: InterVarsity Press, 1994), 101.

[5]Clark H. Pinnock, "The Conditional View," in *Four Views on Hell*, ed. William Crockett (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1992), 147.

[6]Ibid., 148.

Writing the Introduction:

Open with background information, such as an observation, historical perspective, quotation, or statistics. Lead into a statement of the problem or concern which led to the research project. Close with the question or thesis in the last paragraph and transition into the body of the paper. The thesis can be the last sentence in the introduction and serve as a transition.

Writing the Conclusion:

Summarize the arguments presented and give your conclusions based upon the evidence given in the paper. Explain the significance of the findings. Do not present new information, and, as a rule, do not quote in the conclusion. Finally, you may point out the need for future research.

Suggested Steps in Writing the Paper:

Review the question/thesis and the general outline of the paper. Outline the paper in detail. Gather the needed source materials, based on the detailed outline, and write the text. Read for style and revise, if needed. Proofread for grammatical errors and correct accordingly. Proofread for Turabian errors and correct accordingly.

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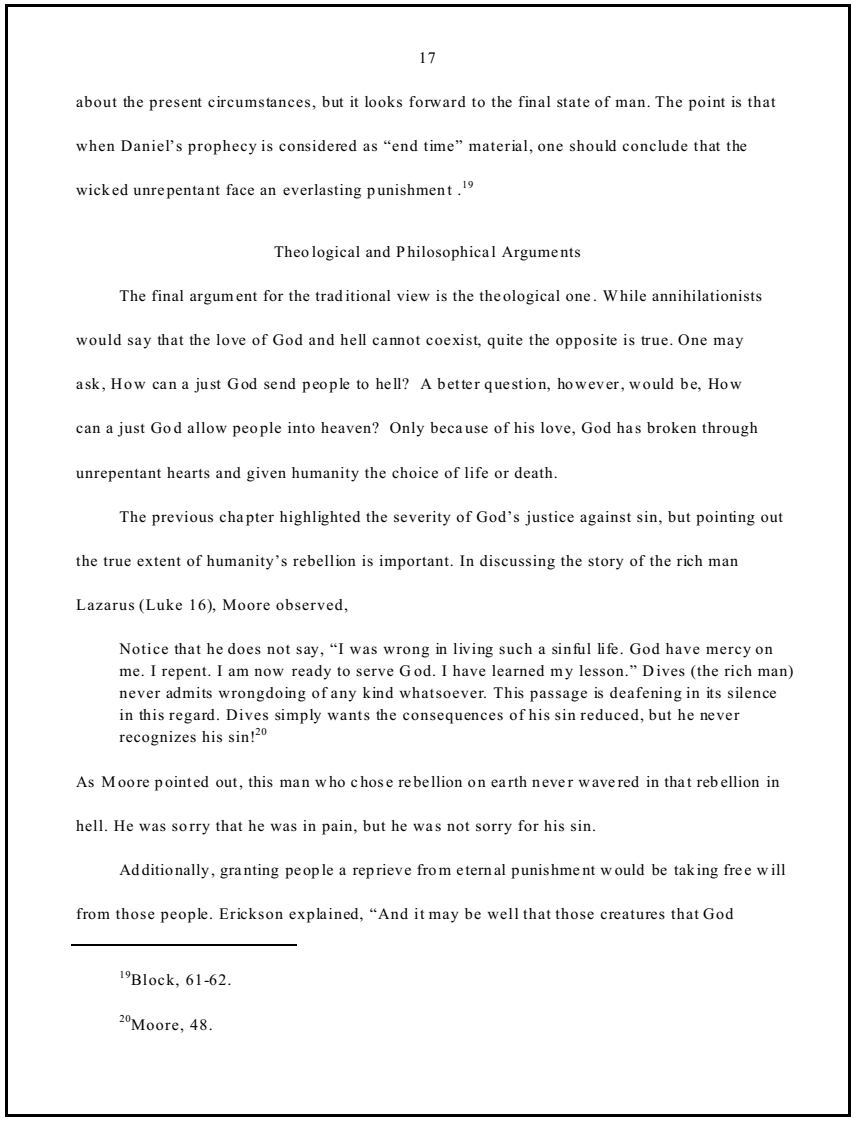
[5]Clark H. Pinnock "The Conditional View," in *Four Views on Hell,* ed. William Crockett (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1992), 147.

[6]Ibid., 148.

PAGE WITH BLOCK QUOTATION



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about the present circumstances, but it looks forward to the final state of man. The point is that when Daniel's prophecy is considered as "end time" material, one should conclude that the wicked unrepentant face an everlasting punishment.[19]

Theological and Philosophical Arguments

The final argument for the traditional view is the theological one. While annihilationists would say that the love of God and hell cannot coexist, quite the opposite is true. One may ask, How can a just God send people to hell? A better question, however, would be, How can a just God allow people into heaven? Only because of his love, God has broken through unrepentant hearts and given humanity the choice of life or death.

The previous chapter highlighted the severity of God's justice against sin, but pointing out the true extent of humanity's rebellion is important. In discussing the story of the rich man Lazarus (Luke 16), Moore observed,

> Notice that he does not say, "I was wrong in living such a sinful life. God have mercy on me. I repent. I am now ready to serve God. I have learned my lesson." Dives (the rich man) never admits wrongdoing of any kind whatsoever. This passage is deafening in its silence in this regard. Dives simply wants the consequences of his sin reduced, but he never recognizes his sin![20]

As Moore pointed out, this man who chose rebellion on earth never wavered in that rebellion in hell. He was sorry that he was in pain, but he was not sorry for his sin.

Additionally, granting people a reprieve from eternal punishment would be taking free will from those people. Erickson explained, "And it may be well that those creatures that God

[19]Block, 61-62.

[20]Moore, 48.

Block Quotations:

➢If a quotation is five lines or more, present it as a block quotation. Double space from the main text to the quotation, which should be indented the same as paragraph and footnote indentation. If the first sentence of the quotation is the first sentence of a paragraph in the original, indent the first line another tab stop to reflect that indentation. The right margin of the block should be the same as the rest of the text.

➢Do not enclose the block in quotation marks. If the block has a quotation within it, that quotation should retain its double quotation marks. Place the footnote number at the end of the quotation.

➢Try not to end a paragraph with a block. Instead, follow the block with a sentence or so that highlights the main idea of the block or responds to it in some way. See rule 25.2.2 regarding punctuation of the sentence that introduces the quotation.

Shortened References:

➢Give only one full reference for each source in the paper. For subsequent references, give a shortened reference. Use "Ibid." for a note that cites the same source and page number as the preceding note (no references to other sources between the two notes). If the page number is different, follow "Ibid." with comma and the page number (16.4.2).

➢If the new footnote references a source cited earlier and other sources have been cited since the earlier one, then cite the author's family name followed by a comma and the page number(s) (16.4.1). You also may give a shortened title of the work between the author and the page number(s). You would need to use this last method if you cite more than one work by the same author. For sources with more than one author, list them in the same order as given in the full reference. Be consistent with the method you use.

Author's Name in the Text:

➢In the text, supply both the given name and the family name in the first reference. Thereafter, give only the family name.

about the present circumstances, but it looks forward to the final state of man. The point is that when Daniel's prophecy is considered as "end times" material, one should conclude that the wicked unrepentant face an everlasting punishment.[19]

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[19]Block, 61-62.

[20]Moore, 48.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY SAMPLE PAGE

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

Blanchard, John. *Whatever Happened to Hell?* Wheaton: Crossway Books, 1995.

Bryson, Harold T. *The Reality of Hell and the Goodness of God.* Wheaton: Tyndale House Publishers, 1984.

Dixon, Larry. *The Other Side of the Good News: Confronting the Contemporary Challenges to Jesus' Teaching on Hell.* Wheaton: BridgePoint, 1992.

Dvanvid, Jonathan L. *The Problem of Hell.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.

Erickson, Millard J. *Introducing Christian Doctrine.* 2nd ed. Edited by Arnold Hustad. Grand Rapids: Baker House, 2002.

Fernando, Ajith. *Crucial Questions about Hell.* Wheaton: Crossway Books, 1991.

Fudge, Edward William. "The Case for Conditionalism." In *Two Views of Hell: A Biblical and Theological Dialogue*, by Edward William Fudge and Robert A. Peterson, 19-113. Downers Grove: InterVarsity Press, 2000.

Grudem, Wayne A. *Bible Doctrine: Essential Teachings of the Christian Faith.* Edited by Jeff Purswell. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1999.

McGrath, Allister E., ed. *The Christian Theology Reader.* 2nd ed. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, 2001.

Moore, David George. *The Battle for Hell.* Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1995.

Peterson, Robert A. *Hell on Trial: The Case for Eternal Punishment.* Phillipsburg, NJ: P&R Publishing, 1995.

Pinnock, Clark H. "The Conditional View." In *Four Views on Hell*, edited by William Crockett, 135-66. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1992.

——. "Systematic Theology." In *The Openness of God: A Biblical Challenge to the Traditional Understanding of God,* edited by Clark H. Pinnock, 101-25. Downers Grove: InterVarsity Press, 1994.

Walls, Jerry L. *Hell: The Logic of Damnation.* Notre Dame: The University of Notre Dame Press, 1992.

Headings:

➢Because it is not part of the text, the bibliography is considered an element of the paper, as is the contents page. As such, both are to be centered and typed in all caps.

➢In your TBS papers, divide the bibliography into three sections: books, periodicals, and electronic documents. Each of these sections is to have a subheading given in the same style as the first-level headings in the text.

Margins/Spacing:

➢Margins one inch on all sides, including the top.

➢Triple-space between the heading "SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY" and the first subheading, "Books."

Also, triple space from the last bibliographic entry of each section to the next subhead.

➢Double-space after each subhead to the first bibliographic entry below it.

Bibliographic Entries:

➢Arrange entries alphabetically by the authors' last names.

➢Align the first line of each entry flush left, but indent any run-over lines the same as paragraph and footnote indentation in the text, usually the first tab stop.

➢See 16.2.2, last paragraph on page 148 for listing multiple works by the same author, using a 3-em dash. Also, see the second work by Pinnock in the bibliography insert above.

➢See 16.2.2, page 149 for listing a work with no known author or editor.

➢Refer to chapters 16-17 for examples of bibliographic entries for various types of sources.

➢Be careful with the punctuation in the bibliography. For instance, do not forget to place the comma before the conjunction when listing the names of two authors of a single work. See figure 16.1 on page 142.

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Fudge, Edward William. "The Final End of the Wicked." *Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society* 27 (September 1984): 325-34.

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The Barna Group. "Americans Describe Their View about Life after Death." Barna Updates, October 2003, the Barna Group, http://www.barna.org/FlexPage.aspx?Page= Barna Update&BarnaUpdateID=150 (accessed April 4, 2007).

Peterson, Robert A. "Does the Bible Teach Annihilationism?" *Bibliotheca sacra* 156 (January-March 1999): 13-27. http://search.ebscohost.com/ (accessed March 28, 2007).

SPECIAL FOOTNOTE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY FORMS

1. COMMENTARIES FROM SETS OR SERIES

Treat citations from a volume of a commentary set or series as multi-volume works (17.1.4).

➢If the volume includes only one book of the Bible, prepare the citation as follows:

N. [11]David M. Howard Jr., *Joshua*, vol. 5 of *The New American Commentary*, ed. E. Ray Clendenen and Kenneth Mathews (Nashville: Broadman & Holman, 2002), 40.

B. Howard, David M. Jr. *Joshua*. Vol. 5 of *The New American Commentary*, edited by E. Ray Clendenen and Kenneth Mathews. Nashville: Broadman & Holman, 2002.

*If the commentary does not provide a volume number, replace "vol. #" with "a vol. of."

➢If the volume includes more than one book of the Bible, cite as follows:

N. [12]Ben F. Philbeck Jr., "1-2 Samuel," in *1 Samuel-Nehemiah*, vol. 6 of *The Broadman Bible Commentary*, ed. Clifton J. Allen (Nashville: Broadman Press, 1970), 36.

B. Philbeck, Ben F. Jr. "1-2 Samuel." In 1 *Samuel-Nehemiah*. Vol. 6 of *The Broadman Bible Commentary*, edited by Clifton J. Allen. Nashville: Broadman Press, 1970.

➢If the section cited has an editor other than the editor(s) of the complete volume, give both editors in the appropriate place:

N. [12]Ben F. Philbeck Jr., "1-2 Samuel," ed. Jack Jones, in *1 Samuel-Nehemiah*, vol. 6 of *The Broadman Bible Commentary*, ed. Clifton J. Allen (Nashville: Broadman Press, 1970), 36.

B. Philbeck. Ben F. Jr. "1-2 Samuel." Edited by Jack Jones. In *1 Samuel-Nehemiah*. Vol. 6 of *The Broadman Bible Commentary*, edited by Clifton J. Allen. Nashville: Broadman Press, 1970.

2. INDIVIDUAL COMMENTARIES/NOT PART OF A SET OR SERIES

Cite commentaries that are not part of a multi-volume set as books. See figure 16.1, p.143.

3. A PART WRITTEN BY ONE AUTHOR IN A COLLECTED WORK INCLUDING PARTS WRITTEN BY OTHERS (COMPONENT PARTS)

When a source consists of chapters or other parts contributed by different authors, see "Parts of Edited Collections" under rule 17.1.8. See the following examples:

➢A chapter written by one author in a book edited by another

N. [5]Clark H. Pinnock, "The Conditional View," in *Four Views on Hell*, ed. William Crockett (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1992), 147.

B. Pinnock, Clark H. "The Conditional View." In *Four Views of Hell*, edited by William Crockett, 135-66. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1992.

➢A citation in which the editor of the book is also one of the contributors

N. [4]Clark H. Pinnock, "Systematic Theology," in *The Openness of God: A Biblical Challenge to the Traditional Understanding of God*, ed. Clark H. Pinnock (Downers Grove: InterVarsity Press, 1994), 101.

B. Pinnock, Clark H. "Systematic Theology." In *The Openness of God: A Biblical Challenge to the Traditional Understanding of God,* edited by Clark H. Pinnock, 101-125. Downers Grove: InterVarsity Press, 1994.

➢A part written by one author included in a work co-written with another author
Turabian has no rule that directly applies. The following is an adaptation of 17.1.8.

N. [2]Edward William Fudge, "The Case for Conditionalism," in *Two Views of Hell: A Biblical and Theological Dialogue,* by Edward William Fudge and Robert A. Peterson (Downers Grove: InterVarsity Press, 2000), 81.

B. Fudge, Edward William. "The Case for Conditionalism." In *Two Views of Hell: A Biblical and Theological Dialogue*, by Edward William Fudge and Robert A. Peterson, 19-113. Downers Grove: InterVarsity Press, 2000.

4. CITING ONE SOURCE QUOTED IN ANOTHER (SECONDARY SOURCE OF A QUOTATION)

If one author quotes another and you want to use the quotation, attempt to find the original source and quote from it. If, however, you cannot obtain the original, then you would consult rule 17.10. Please be advised, many professors forbid the use of secondary sources of quotations. NOTE: Do not confuse secondary sources of quotations with the components parts in the previous section.

5. DICTIONARY/ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLES

Because professors prefer to see the author's name first in footnotes, cite these articles as component parts, with the word researched being the component part. See parts of edited collections on page 178-79.

N. [13]James H. Charlesworth, "Paradise," in *The Anchor Bible Dictionary*, vol. 5, ed. David Noel Freedman (New York: Doubleday, 1992), 154-55.

B. Charlesworth, James H. "Paradise." In *The Anchor Bible Dictionary*, vol. 5., edited by David Noel Freedman, 154-55. New York: Doubleday, 1992.

6. ON-LINE JOURNALS AND WEB SITES

For examples of on-line journals, see 17.2.7**,** especially regarding the use of descriptive locators. If the on-line article has no page numbers, give a descriptive locator in its place. The first choice is to give the name of a heading under which the cited material appears. If the article has no headings, give the number of the paragraph, as in "in paragraph 4."

For articles accessed through EbscoHost, do not give the complete URL. Instead, give the address that will take the reader to the EbscoHost login page: http://search.ebsco.host.com/

N. [14]Robert A. Peterson, "Does the Bible Teach Annihilationism?" Bibliotheca sacra 156 (January-March 1999): 23-27, http://search.ebscohost.com/ (accessed March 28, 2007).

B. Peterson, Robert A. "Does the Bible Teach Annihilationism?" *Bibliotheca sacra* 156 (January-March 1999): 13-27. http://search.ebscohost.com/ (accessed March 28, 2007).

For **most** web sites, follow rule 17.7.1. on page 198. For some web sites, however, you may have to adapt the rule to supply information your reader might need. For instance, the citation below includes after the article title additional information concerning the location where the article is located on the site. The sponsoring organization or the name of the site is then given. In this particular citation, the sponsor of the site is the same as the author.

N. [14]The Barna Group, "Americans Describe Their View about Life after Death," Barna Updates, October 2003, the Barna Group, http://www.barna.org/FlexPage.aspx?Page= BarnaUpdate&BarnaUpdateID=150 (accessed April 4, 2007).

B. The Barna Group. "Americans Describe Their View about Life after Death." Barna Updates, October 2003. The Barna Group, http://www.barna.org/FlexPage.aspx?Page= BarnaUpdate&BarnaUpdateID=150 (accessed April 4, 2007).