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ANTHROPOLOGY CITATION STYLE GUIDE

Part of academic development involves learning to cite source materials properly and to include a bibliography when appropriate. Please follow the citation and bibliographical guidelines used by the journal *American Anthropologist*. For a comprehensive discussion and examples please consult this online style guide:

<https://americananthro.org/publications/publishing-style-guide/>

When in doubt when **formatting bibliographies**, follow the style of the journal *American Anthropologist*.

Here is a brief run-down of some key citation conventions when citing sources within the body of written text:

Always use **in-text citations**, and use footnotes sparingly and only for special discussion. If the author's name is mentioned in the body of your work, then include the year in parentheses. If the author's name is not included in the body of your work, then include it along with the year in parentheses. When quoting a work, include the page number alongside the author's name and date in parentheses. If you must quote a long passage, use indented block quotes (single-spaced, and WITHOUT quotation marks, except where encountered in the text itself), followed by appropriate citation. **Please note that the period should appear after, and not within, the parentheses.**

Some citation examples:

In her discussion of contemporary liberal politics, Fraser (1995) argues that demands for recognition increasingly compete with demands for redistribution.

As one key scholar of liberal politics points out, "the 'struggle for recognition' is fast becoming the paradigmatic form of political conflict" (Fraser 1995, 68).

In her discussion of contemporary liberal politics, Fraser suggests that recognition struggles are "fast becoming the paradigmatic form of political conflict" (1995, 68).

And, finally, a sample block quote.

In her discussion of contemporary liberal politics, Fraser writes:

The "struggle for recognition" is fast becoming the paradigmatic form of political conflict in the late twentieth century. Demands for "recognition of difference" fuel struggles of groups mobilized under the banners of nationality, ethnicity, "race," gender, and sexuality... displac[ing] socioeconomic redistribution as the remedy for injustice and the goal of political struggle (1995, 68).