

A GUIDE TO FORMATTING WRITTEN WORK AT SVDP

St. Vincent de Paul Regional Seminary

(Approved November 13, 2017)

This document aims to offer you a brief guide for preparing written work here at SVDP according to the 17th edition of the *Chicago Manual of Style (CMS)*.¹ These norms apply the manual's broad standards to the needs of our academic programs. As students, you should follow these norms in formatting your papers, especially in citing sources. Faculty may specify deviations from this guide; if they do, follow their directions.

1. Basic Formatting Matters

1.1 *The Structure of a Research Paper*

The eighth edition (2013) of Kate Turabian's guide, *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*, applies the norms of *CMS* to students' needs.² These rules generally follow her advice:

- a. **Title Page:** Every paper should have a creative, descriptive title. On your title page, include your name, the course title, and the due date of the paper. See Appendix A for an example.
- b. **Margins:** Using letter-size (8.5-by-11-inch) paper, leave a one-inch margin on all four edges of the paper. Since an ordinary research paper is not bound, there is no need for a gutter.
- c. **Spacing:** Double-space the main text, but single-space block quotations and any lists or outlines you may include. In your bibliography, each source should be single-spaced internally but with at least a little space between each source (see Appendix B for an example). Also single-space footnotes. (Although Turabian recommends putting a blank space between each note, SVDP's style omits this space as omitting that space is the default in Microsoft Word.) Type only one space, and not two, between sentences (*CMS* 2.9).
- d. **Indentation:** Indent the first line of each paragraph. Also indent all lines of a block quotation (using indent function under the Paragraph menu from the Home tab in Word, not the tab key).
- e. **Page Numbers/Headers/Footers:** Place a right-aligned page number in a header of every page of your paper except the title page, which has neither a page number nor any other header. You should not have a footer anywhere in your document. This document exemplifies these rules.

1.2 *Font Settings*

Use a professional-looking font (such as Times New Roman, Calibri, Arial Narrow, Palatino Linotype, etc.). Use 12-point font for the entire document, except for footnotes, which require 10-point font. You may use a larger font on your title page if you prefer.

1.3 *Headings*

In papers that exceed five pages in length (not counting the title page or bibliography), it is helpful to your reader if you break up your text with headings. Headings should be in 12-point bold font and, if you need a second level of headings, use 12-point bold italics. Note that this document observes this practice.

¹ University of Chicago Press, *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th ed. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2017).

² Kate L. Turabian, *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations: Chicago Style for Students & Researchers*, ed. Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb, Joseph M. Williams, and the University of Chicago Press Editorial Staff, 8th ed. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2013), 372–77.

1.4 Quotations

When you quote from sources, you may either run in your quotation to the surrounding text or set it off as a block quotation. (See models of both in Example 1 below). In general, short quotations (less than a hundred words) should be run in and longer quotations should be set off as block quotations (CMS 13.9–10). Always be sparing and judicious in borrowing the words of other authors. Every quotation should have a reason for its inclusion. After all, you are the author of your paper; your voice should dominate.³ When quoting poetry (especially biblical texts such as psalms and canticles), it is best to set it off as a block quotation.

EXAMPLE 1: Run-In and Block Quotations

Text in the Original Source:

To hold your listeners' attention, you must seem to be not lecturing *at* them but rather amiably conversing *with* them, a skill that does not come easily, because few of us can write as we speak and because most of us need notes to keep us on track. If you must read, read no faster than about two minutes a page (at about three hundred words a page). The top of your head is probably not your most attractive feature, so build in moments when you deliberately look straight out at your audience, especially when you're saying something important. Do that at least once or twice a page.

Run-In Quotations in a Paragraph:

Public speakers must balance maintaining a conversational tone with their audience with heeding the famous injunction to "omit needless words."⁴ A popular manual advises such presenters: "The top of your head is probably not your most attractive feature, so build in moments when you deliberately look straight out at your audience, *especially* when you're saying something important."⁵

Block Quotation:

Public speakers have a difficult job. To assist them in this challenging duty, Turabian offers the following sage advice:

To hold your listeners' attention, you must seem to be not lecturing *at* them but rather amiably conversing *with* them. ... If you must read, read no faster than about two minutes a page (at about three hundred words a page). The top of your head is probably not your most attractive feature, so build in moments when you deliberately look straight out at your audience, especially when you're saying something important. Do that [look at your listeners] at least once or twice a page.⁶

You must quote material exactly as written. Make only those changes explicitly allowed by CMS 13.7–8, such as changing an initial lowercase letter to uppercase (or vice versa) if required by the grammar of the surrounding context or adding a period if your quotation concludes a sentence. Note that periods and commas

³ For more guidance about how and when to quote, see <http://www.utoronto.ca/quotations>.

⁴ William Strunk Jr. and E. B. White, *The Elements of Style*, 4th ed. (New York: Longman, 2000), 23.

⁵ Turabian, *Manual for Writers*, 126. Emphasis added.

⁶ *Ibid.*

always appear inside quotation marks, never outside them.⁷ If you must shorten a quotation, use ellipsis points (...) to indicate that you have omitted text in a quotation; it is not necessary to enclose ellipsis points in square brackets. If you need to clarify something in a quotation or supply missing information, enclose your added words in square brackets (see *CMS* 13.59–61). If you choose to add emphasis to quoted text, be sure to include “emphasis added” at the end of your footnote citation (*CMS* 13.62; see footnote 5 above). Example 1 above models these rules.

1.5 *Biblical Languages*

In general, transliterate the text of biblical languages because most readers for whom you will write (except Scripture professors) lack knowledge of biblical Greek and Hebrew. If your instructor asks you to use Greek or Hebrew characters, use a Unicode font (obtained in Microsoft Word via the Symbol menu from the Insert tab) or send your document as a PDF; otherwise, the characters may not display properly.

1.6 *Inclusive (Bias-Free) Language*

Out of reverence for the dignity of all human persons and in recognition of the ongoing evolution of the English language, SVDP policy requires the use of gender-inclusive language in all written work. A general exception to this rule applies to quotations, which must reproduce the original text exactly (*CMS* 13.6). Effective writing seeks to maintain credibility with its readers and thus avoids language that may offend or distract them (*CMS* 5.251). For suggestions on how to write with bias-free language, see *CMS* 5.251–60. Note, however, that the latest edition of *CMS* continues to discourage the use of *they*, *them*, *their*, and *themselves* (or the ghastly *themselves*) as singular pronouns (*CMS* 5.48; 5.256).

2. Citations and Bibliographies

As an author, you have an obligation in justice to acknowledge the labor of those from whose work you’ve borrowed. Careful citations and thorough bibliographies are hallmarks of serious research. Sloppy citations and superficial bibliographies, on the other hand, undermine the author’s credibility. In written work at SVDP, always use the notes-and-bibliography style for citing sources. This guide summarizes this style; more comprehensive instructions and abundant examples can be found in chapter 14 of *CMS*.

2.1 *General Rules for Footnotes*

Here at SVDP, we follow the default in Microsoft Word for footnotes. Therefore, set footnotes in 10-point font and single-space them internally, as Word does automatically. If, however, you have several long notes or have an advanced command of the Styles feature in Word, you may wish to indent all your footnotes (as this document does) as doing so makes them more readable. To insert a footnote in Microsoft Word, click Insert Footnote under the References tab. The note reference numbers in the text are superscript numbers. Following the Word default, we leave the note reference numbers in superscript for the footnotes as well.

Unless faculty give you instructions otherwise, we observe the traditional practice of giving a full citation for each source in the first footnote in which you cite the source. All subsequent citations of that same source use the shortened citations format described below. (See Example 2 below for examples of full and shortened citations that would be common in a theology paper.) Some professors, however, may ask you to use the shortened citations exclusively, even for the first footnote in which you cite a source, because full citation information appears in the bibliography (*CMS* 14.19). Shortened citations are discussed in *CMS* 14.29–34. To compose a shortened citation, include only the author’s last name, a short form of the title (no more than

⁷ The sole exception to this rule occurs in software contexts, with typing instructions and computer-file names (see *CMS* 7.79).

four words), and the page number (or, in the case of an unpaginated source, as clear a locator as possible). You may also use “ibid.” (not put in italics) for consecutive footnotes that cite the same single source (*CMS* 14.29–30), although Chicago now discourages this practice (*CMS* 14.34). The abbreviations “*op. cit.*” and “*loc. cit.*” are no longer permitted by Chicago; shortened citations take their place (*CMS* 14.36). Notice that the footnotes and examples in this document demonstrate how to follow these rules. Many more examples can be found at http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide/citation-guide-1.html.

EXAMPLE 2: Footnotes in First and Subsequent Citations

First Citations of Sources:

¹ Daniel Harrington, *Interpreting the New Testament* (Collegeville, MN: Liturgical, 1990), 56.

² David Toshio Tsumura, “Tense and Aspect of Hebrew Verbs in 2 Samuel 7:8–16—from the Point of View of Discourse Grammar,” *Vetus Testamentum* 60, no. 4 (2010): 643, accessed October 1, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.1163/156853310X536770>.

³ 2 Sm 7:4, 17. Unless otherwise indicated, all biblical quotations are from the New American Bible: Revised Edition (NABRE).

⁴ Stephen Pisano, “The Prophecy against the House of Eli (1 Sam 2,27–36),” in *Biblical Exegesis in Progress: Old and New Testament Essays*, ed. Jean-Noël Aletti and Jean-Louis Ska, *Analecta biblica* 176 (Rome: Editrice Pontificio Istituto Biblico, 2009), 97–103.

⁵ Susan Rattray, “Bronze Age,” in *The HarperCollins Bible Dictionary*, ed. Mark Allan Powell (New York: HarperOne, 2011), 108.

⁶ Frank S. Frick and Mark Allan Powell, “King,” in Powell, *HarperCollins Bible Dictionary*, 514–15.

⁷ John Paul II, Apostolic Exhortation *Pastores Dabo Vobis* (1992), no. 24, accessed September 18, 2017, http://w2.vatican.va/content/john-paul-ii/en/apost_exhortations/documents/hf_jp-ii_exh_25031992_pastores-dabo-vobis.html.

Subsequent Shortened Citations of the Same Sources:

⁸ Harrington, *Interpreting the New Testament*, 67.

⁹ Tsumura, “Tense and Aspect,” 643.

¹⁰ 2 Sm 7:11b–16.

¹¹ Pisano, “Prophecy,” 118.

¹² Rattray, “Bronze Age,” 108.

¹³ Frick and Powell, “King,” 514.

¹⁴ John Paul II, “On Parishes,” 124–26.

When the same source is cited frequently, such as with a work on which you are providing a detailed commentary, professors may allow you to cite it in parentheses rather than in footnotes. (*CMS* 13.64–67, 14.58–59). For example, exegetical papers often use parentheses for references to the biblical text under examination (but footnotes for all other sources), as seen in Example 4 below. Note, however, that footnotes are the rule and parenthetical references the exception, so always check with your instructor before using of parenthetical citations. Feel free also to insert brief commentary in footnotes, but be careful not to burden your reader with excessively verbose notes (see 14.56–60 for more information).

2.2 General Rules for Bibliographies

Your bibliography should begin a new page at the end of your paper, after any appendices or tables that may be needed. Unless a compelling reason suggests that a bibliography be divided into sections (see *CMS* 14.63), present your bibliography as a single alphabetized list of sources. In general, bibliographies are alphabetized by the author’s last name. For more information on how to alphabetize in more complex cases, see *CMS* 16.56–61. See Appendix B for a properly formatted bibliography.

3. Specific Issues Common in Seminary Writing

Guidance for citing most sources appears in *CMS* 14.100–305 and on the *CMS* website (see the hyperlink in Section 2.1 above). This document only treats cases that merit greater treatment than that given in *CMS*.

3.1 Authors' Names

- a. Degrees and affiliations (such as initials for religious orders) are never included in citations (*CMS* 14.73). The titles of saints, popes, monarchs, and the like are also omitted in citations (*CMS* 14.83).
- b. For sources with multiple authors, all names are included in the bibliography (up to ten). In footnotes, however, a source with four or more authors is listed with only the first author's name followed by the abbreviation "*et al.*" ("and others"); note that *et* does not take a period, but *al.* does (*CMS* 14.76).

3.2 Citing Multiple Contributions from the Same Edited Work

If you are using only one contribution (or chapter) from an edited work, use a full chapter citation as in the Pisano bibliography entry of Appendix B below (and, for footnotes, notes 4 and 10 of Example 2 above). If you cite several contributions (or chapters) from the same edited work, cite the full book itself as a separate item in the bibliography and then provide a shortened chapter citation for each contribution. For examples of bibliography entries of such a work, see Appendix B's treatment of the works of Freedman, Powell, and Senior (overall works), and the chapters from those volumes by Grayson, Bandstra, and Hoppe. In footnotes, cite the contribution (or chapter) and include a full citation of the multiauthor work the first time, and then cite the chapter and use a shortened citation for the edited work portion thereafter even if you're citing a different contribution from that same multiauthor work. See the entries for the contribution by Rattray as well as that by Frick and Powell from the work edited by Powell in Example 2 above. See *CMS* 14.107–112 for more.

3.3 Citing Electronic Sources

The technological revolution has been a blessing to research, but the proper citation of electronic sources requires a few additional steps. Heed your instructor's guidance on discerning the reliability of online sources, as the various academic disciplines have different standards on these matters.⁸ The most important rule when citing online sources is to ensure that your reader can easily locate the material for further consultation. To that end, always provide a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) if one is available, or, if one is lacking, a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) in your full footnote citations and bibliographies (*CMS* 14.8). The latest edition of *CMS* requires that you append the DOI after "<https://doi.org/>" in order to construct a complete URL, as in Example 3 below. Do not include a DOI or URL in shortened citations, however. Unless your instructor directs otherwise, provide the access date on which you consulted the online content (*CMS* 14.12).

EXAMPLE 3: Including a DOI in Footnotes (See Appendix B for Examples in a Bibliography)

DOIs for Sources:

For first footnote below, the DOI is 10.1163/156853311X585568.

For second footnote below, the DOI is 10.1163/156853310X536770.

First Footnote of Sources:

¹ Thilo Alexander Rudnig, "König ohne Tempel: 2 Samuel 7 in Tradition und Redaktion," *Vetus Testamentum* 61, no. 3 (2011): 426–46, accessed August 24, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.1163/156853311X585568>.

² David Toshio Tsumura, "Tense and Aspect of Hebrew Verbs in 2 Samuel 7:8–16—from the Point of View of Discourse Grammar," *Vetus Testamentum* 60, no. 4 (2010): 643, accessed October 1, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.1163/156853310X536770>.

With electronic books and software programs, be sure to indicate the medium in which you accessed these sources, following the guidance of *CMS* 14.159–62. Give as precise a locator in place of a page number if the electronic edition is unpaginated (e.g. use a chapter or section number). For examples, see the entries for Koehler and Sicré Diaz in Appendix B.

⁸ For help in determining the reliability of online resources, see https://www.csuchico.edu/lins/handouts/eval_websites.pdf.

3.4 Citing Biblical Text and Translations

In the main text of your paper, spell out the names of biblical books but use numerals for books that have numbers in their names; use abbreviations in parentheses, notes, and lists (CMS 10.44). Use a nonbreaking space (obtained in Microsoft Word by pressing Ctrl + Shift + Spacebar) between the number and the main book name; this special kind of space always keeps the items it separates on the same line, thus ensuring that the entire book name appears together. The books of the Bible and the noun “Bible” are always capitalized but never italicized (CMS 8.103–6). Use a colon between the chapter and verse, and use commas to separate verses of the same chapter from each other (see CMS 14.239). If you refer only to part of a verse, use a letter suffix after the verse number (“a” means the first half of the next verse; “b” means the second half; “ab” means the first two-thirds, etc.). Example 4 illustrates these rules:

EXAMPLE 4: Biblical Citations

The final demonstration of the letter comprises Galatians 5:13–6:10. (For Paul’s treatment of love in this context, see Gal 5:6, 14, 22. For texts with similar themes, see Lv 19:18, Rm 14:10b, and 1 Cor 13:1–7.)

Use the abbreviations for biblical books in the table below (see CMS 10.44–48). They are listed from left to right in the canonical order observed in *The Catholic Study Bible* (see entry for Senior in Appendix B). When an abbreviation includes a number, use a nonbreaking space between the number and abbreviation. Note that none of these abbreviations take periods. (“Ps” is for a single psalm; “Pss” is for multiple psalms.)

Gn	Ex	Lv	Nm	Dt	Jo	Jgs	Ru	1 Sm	2 Sm
1 Kgs	2 Kgs	1 Chr	2 Chr	Ezr	Neh	Tb	Jdt	Est	1 Mc
2 Mc	Jb	Ps (Pss)	Prv	Eccl	Sg	Wis	Sir	Is	Jer
Lam	Bar	Ez	Dn	Hos	Jl	Am	Ob	Jon	Mi
Na	Hb	Zep	Hg	Zec	Mal	Mt	Mk	Lk	Jn
Acts	Rom	1 Cor	2 Cor	Gal	Eph	Phil	Col	1 Thes	2 Thes
1 Tm	2 Tm	Tit	Phlm	Heb	Jas	1 Pt	2 Pt	1 Jn	2 Jn
3 Jn	Jude	Rv							

Do not include biblical editions and versions in your bibliography (CMS 14.239–40). Instead, after your first biblical citation, give a footnote such as, “Unless otherwise indicated, all English biblical citations are from the New Revised Standard Version (NRSV).” See the third and ninth notes in Example 2 above.

3.5 Citing Classical, Patristic, and Medieval Sources

The norms governing classical Greek and Latin references, which are summarized here, suffice for citing most patristic and medieval sources (see CMS 14.242–52). Ordinarily, these sources need not appear in bibliographies unless you refer to a modern author’s annotations (CMS 14.242) or choose to cite them by a modern edition’s page numbers (as in CMS 14.251). For mere references and quotations to the text itself, a simple footnote suffices. If you are referring to a specific translation, you may indicate it in a footnote (CMS 14.246), as in the second example below. Although CMS prefers to use only Arabic numerals instead of Roman numerals (CMS 14.243), cite the *Summa Theologiae* of St. Thomas by part (with Roman numerals), question, and article.

EXAMPLE 5: Footnotes for Classical, Patristic, and Medieval Sources

¹ Plato, *Republic* 360e–361b.

² Augustine, *Confessions*, trans. Maria Boulding (New York: Vintage, 1999), 10.14.21.

³ Thomas Aquinas, *Summa Theologiae* I, q. 1, a. 10.

3.6 Citing Church Documents (i.e. Ecumenical Councils, Papal Documents, Curial Documents, etc.)

Ecclesiastical documents are difficult to cite, given the various types of documents and different authority they carry. For full citations in notes and bibliographies, give the author, type of document without italics (if applicable) followed by the Latin *incipit* or title in either italics or quotation marks (treat longer documents like books, with italics for the title, and treat shorter documents like articles, with quotation marks for the title), the date of publication, and facts of publication. Prominently including the type of document clarifies its authority for your reader. If the document contains numbered sections or paragraphs, use these reference numbers instead of page numbers, preceded by the abbreviation “no.” or “nos.” For simplicity, put Latin titles in headline style like English titles (capitalizing all main words) and unlike the usual practice for foreign-language titles (see *CMS* 11.6). A parenthetical annotation may also be included after the title if it seems helpful. Shortened citations of these documents need only include the author, title, and page/section number.

Example 6 shows how to cite church documents using this system. Note a few features: (1) The line used to indicate a repeated author is created by typing three consecutive em dashes (—); the em dash (—) can be found in the Symbol menu from the Insert tab, under “General Punctuation.” (2) Abbreviations can be helpful in some situations; see the second and fifth examples in all three groups below. (3) These citations often require some flexibility; your goal is to direct your reader to your source with minimal effort (hence the use of both section and page numbers in the fifth example below).

EXAMPLE 6: Citations of Church Documents

Full Citations in Footnotes:

¹ Benedict XVI, Encyclical *Deus Caritas Est* (Boston: Pauline, 2005), no. 39.

² Congregation for Divine Worship and Discipline of the Sacraments (CDW), Instruction *Redemptionis Sacramentum* (Boston: Pauline, 2004), nos. 98–99.

³ John Paul II, Apostolic Exhortation *Pastores Dabo Vobis* (1992), no. 24, accessed September 18, 2017, http://w2.vatican.va/content/john-paul-ii/en/apost_exhortations/documents/hf_jp-ii_exh_25031992_pastores-dabo-vobis.html.

⁴ John Paul II, “On Parishes, Lay Ministry and Women” (*ad limina* address to bishops from the provinces of Baltimore, Washington, Atlanta, and Miami), *Origins* 23 (July 15, 1993): 124–26.

⁵ Vatican Council II, Pastoral Constitution *Gaudium et Spes* (1965), in *The Sixteen Documents of Vatican II*, ed. Marianne Lorraine Trouvé (Boston: Pauline, 1999), no. 16 (= pp. 638–39). (Subsequent citations of this document will use the abbreviation GS followed by a section number.)

Shortened Citations:

⁶ Benedict XVI, *Deus Caritas Est*, no. 39.

⁷ CDW, *Redemptionis Sacramentum*, nos. 98–99.

⁸ John Paul II, *Pastores Dabo Vobis*, no. 24.

⁹ John Paul II, “On Parishes,” 124–26.

¹⁰ GS 16.

Bibliography Entries:

Benedict XVI. Encyclical *Deus Caritas Est*. Boston: Pauline, 2005.

Congregation for Divine Worship and Discipline of the Sacraments. Instruction *Redemptionis Sacramentum*, Boston: Pauline, 2004.

John Paul II. Apostolic Exhortation *Pastores Dabo Vobis*. 1992. Accessed September 18, 2017. http://w2.vatican.va/content/john-paul-ii/en/apost_exhortations/documents/hf_jp-ii_exh_25031992_pastores-dabo-vobis.html.

———. “On Parishes, Lay Ministry and Women” (*ad limina* address to bishops from the provinces of Baltimore, Washington, Atlanta, and Miami). *Origins* 23 (July 15, 1993): 124–26.

Vatican Council II. Pastoral Constitution *Gaudium et Spes*. 1965. In *The Sixteen Documents of Vatican II*, edited by Marianne Lorraine Trouvé, 627–719. Boston: Pauline, 1999.

APPENDIX A: SAMPLE TITLE PAGE

St. Vincent de Paul Regional Seminary

**WHOSE HOUSE IS IT ANYWAY?
An Exegetical Analysis of 2 Samuel 7:4–17**

David J. Sample

BIB 610E: Prophetic Literature

September 20, 2017

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Allen, Leslie C. "The First and Second Books of Chronicles." In *New Interpreter's Bible*, vol. 3, 299–659.
- Anderson, A.A. *2 Samuel*. Word Biblical Commentary 11. Dallas: Word Books, 1989.
- Bandstra, Barry L. "Joshua, Book of." In Powell, *HarperCollins Bible Dictionary*, 494–95.
- . "Samuel, First and Second Books of." In Powell, *HarperCollins Bible Dictionary*, 916–18.
- Bautch, Richard J. "The Chronicler's History." In Senior, Collins, and Getty, *Catholic Study Bible*, RG 229–37.
- Benedict XVI. Apostolic Exhortation *Verbum Domini*. Boston: Pauline, 2010.
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- Bright, John. *A History of Israel*. 4th ed. Edited by William P. Brown. Louisville: Westminster John Knox, 2000.
- Campbell, Antony F., and Mark A. O'Brien. *Unfolding the Deuteronomistic History: Origins, Upgrades, Present Text*. Minneapolis: Fortress, 2000.
- Coote, Robert B. "The Book of Joshua." In *New Interpreter's Bible*, vol. 2, 555–719.
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- Irwin, Brian P. "Not Just Any King: Abimelech, the Northern Monarchy, and the Final Form of Judges." *Journal of Biblical Literature* 131, no. 3 (2012): 443–54.
- Jöüon, Paul, and T. Muraoka. *A Grammar of Biblical Hebrew*. 2nd ed. Subsidia biblica 27. Rome: Gregorian & Biblical, 2006.
- Knapp, A. Bernard. "Mesopotamia, History of: Mesopotamian Chronology." In Freedman, *The Anchor Bible Dictionary*, vol. 4, 714–20.
- Koehler, Ludwig, and Walter Baumgartner. *The Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament*. Translated and edited under the supervision of M.E.J. Richardson. 5 vols. Leiden: Brill, 1994–2000. Electronic edition in BibleWorks 10.
- Mann, Thomas W. *The Book of the Former Prophets*. Eugene, OR: Cascade, 2001.
- Mattingly, Gerald L. "Philistines." In Powell, *HarperCollins Bible Dictionary*, 797–800.

- McCarter, P. Kyle. *I Samuel*. Anchor Bible 8. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1980.
- . *II Samuel*. Anchor Bible 9. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1984.
- . "Israel." In Powell, *HarperCollins Bible Dictionary*, 415–18.
- Meyers, Carol L. "The Temple." In Powell, *HarperCollins Bible Dictionary*, 1016–24.
- Mills, Mary E. *Historical Israel: Biblical Israel; Studying Joshua to 2 Kings*. Cassell Biblical Studies Series. New York: Cassell, 1999.
- The New Interpreter's Bible: A Commentary in Twelve Volumes*. 12 vols. Nashville: Abingdon, 1998.
- Nogalski, James D. *Interpreting Prophetic Literature: Historical and Exegetical Tools for Reading the Prophets*. Louisville: Westminster John Knox, 2015.
- Pisano, Stephen. "The Prophecy against the House of Eli (1 Sam 2,27–26)." In *Biblical Exegesis in Progress: Old and New Testament Essays*, edited by Jean-Noël Aletti and Jean-Louis Ska, 97–124. *Analecta biblica* 176. Rome: Editrice Pontificio Istituto Biblico, 2009.
- Powell, Mark Allan, ed., *The HarperCollins Bible Dictionary*. 3rd ed. New York: Harper One, 2011.
- Provan, Iain, V. Philips Long, and Tremper Longman III. *A Biblical History of Israel*. Louisville: Westminster John Knox, 2003.
- Rattray, Susan. "Bronze Age." In Powell, *HarperCollins Bible Dictionary*, 106–8.
- Richards, Kent Harold. "Iron Age." In Powell, *HarperCollins Bible Dictionary*, 409–10.
- Rudnig, Thilo Alexander. "König ohne Tempel: 2 Samuel 7 in Tradition und Redaktion." *Vetus Testamentum* 61, no. 3 (2011): 426–46. Accessed August 24, 2017. <https://doi.org/10.1163/156853311X585568>.
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