### Book Chapter
1. Author(s) of chapter
2. Year of Publication
3. Name of chapter
4. Editor(s) of book (if listed)
5. Title of book
6. Page number range of chapter
7. City of publication
8. Publisher

**West, J. A. (1992).** A brief history of the botany of cacao. In N. Foster & L. S. Cordell (Eds.), *Chilies to chocolate: Food the Americas gave the world* (pp. 105-121). Tucson: University of Arizona Press.

### Article
1. Author(s) of article
2. Year of Publication
3. Title of article
4. Title of journal
5. Volume and issue number
6. Page numbers range of article
7. doi starting with https://
8. (if no doi, use this phrase: Retrieved from database name)


### Website
1. Author(s) / Organization as Author
2. Date webpage was published
3. Title of web page
4. URL web address


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- Center this word at the top of the last page of your paper: References
- List sources in alphabetical order by the author's last name
- Capitalize only the first word or proper nouns in the titles and subtitles of books or articles
- Citations are double-spaced and have a hanging indent for entries of more than one line in length
When you paraphrase, summarize or directly quote from a source, you must cite the source within the body of your paper.

DIRECT QUOTATION
When you use an author’s exact words in your paper

PARAPHRASE
When you put the author’s idea into your own words

SUMMARY
When you reduce a large amount of text/information into a short summary

Roland Huntford has calculated that chocolate may have been a deciding factor between Roald Amundsen’s successful trek to the South Pole and the fatal attempt led by Robert Scott. Scott allocated his men only 4,440 calories per day, including twenty-four grams of cocoa, whereas the Amundsen party completed the trek in good health with daily ratios of 4,660 calories that featured five times as much cocoa.

With Jamaica’s capture England came into possession of cacao groves, also called cacao walks, their first direct source of the product. The relay of chocolate knowledge to England was no longer transmitted by reconciled recusants, becoming instead the purview of naturalists and planters intent on selling the island project to prospective English colonists. The

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Chocolate, or cacao, was so important that Aztecs the beans as currency (Cornell University Albert R. Mann Library, 2007). In a survey of early writings about chocolate, Campos indicates that after England took control of Jamaica’s cacao resources, scientists and growers expanded chocolate’s popularity to England and its colonies (2009). Interestingly, pure chocolate was a crucial energy food on early 20th century Antarctic expeditions, leading to the claim that larger chocolate rations “may have been a deciding factor between Roald Amundsen’s successful trek to the South Pole and the fatal attempt led by Robert Scott” (West, 1992, p. 18).