

[Title of Paper]

[Subtitle of Paper]

Commented [JHM1]: ☐ The Title of Paper begins on the 8th line.
☐ Include a colon after the last word of the title if followed by a subtitle.

[Student Name]

[Course Number and Name]

[Professor/Instructor Name]

[Date]

Commented [JHM2]: Your name should be 24 lines from the top.

the label of “Mainline Church.” According to Jason Lantzer, the author of the book *Mainline Christianity*,

The Mainline is made up of the “Seven Sisters” of American Protestantism . . . The name itself derives from the formation of the Federal Council of Churches in Philadelphia in 1908, where the influence of the Pennsylvania Railroad helped give birth to the term. As a group, these denominations represent a diverse Reformation Era heritage . . . and, since the nineteenth century have been the dominant cultural representatives of how and where the majority of American Christians . . . worships.¹

Mainline Churches in Decline

In their article “Mainline Churches: The Real Reason for Decline,” Johnson and Hoge make it clear that the Mainline Churches have been in decline since the 1960s.² The alarming statistics are as follows: between 2003-2010, the average church attendance in the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (ELCA) has decreased by 26 percent. Furthermore, the ELCA membership declined by 5.9 percent.³

Protestant Churches Are Dying

Erling Duus believes the reason the historic Protestant churches are dying is because of their “characteristic expression pietism The method of distraction chosen by the doctors of distraction, the athletes of evangelism, is quite simply the call for more and better—a

¹ Jason S. Lantzer, *Mainline Christianity: The Past and Future of America's Majority Faith* (New York: New York University Press, 2012), 12-13.

² Benton Johnson, Dean R. Hoge, Donald A. Luidens, “Mainline Churches: The Real Reason for Decline,” *First Things*, March 31, 1993, 13-18.

³ Nicole Radziszewski, “The Shrinking Church,” *Living Lutheran*, January 7, 2016, <https://www.livinglutheran.org/2013/01/shrinking-church/>.

Commented [JHM3]: Page numbers are located in the top right corner of the header starting on the second page. Page numbers should be in 12-point, Times New Roman font.

Margins should be 1 inch on each side.

Text should be double-spaced, except where noted (e.g., block quotations, footnotes, and bibliography entries).

Commented [JHM4]: Book titles are italicized (see 22.3.2).

Commented [JHM5]: Quotes of five lines or more should be formatted as a block quotation. Single-space a block quotation and leave a blank line before and after it. Do not add quotation marks at the beginning or end, but preserve any quotation marks in the original. Indent the entire quotation as far as you indent the first line of a paragraph (see 25.2.2).

Commented [JHM6]: First level subheadings are generally centered, boldface or italic type, with headline capitalization. Note also that Turabian requires “more space before a subheading than after” (e.g., a triple space above). (See A.2.2.4, which includes a plan for up to five levels of subheads; however, unless you are writing a very long and complex paper, you should not need more than two or three levels of subheads.)

Commented [JHM7]: Journal article titles are enclosed in quotes (see 22.3.2).

Commented [JHM8]: Footnote (note) reference numbers should be placed after any punctuation and at the end of the sentence (see 16.3.4).

Notes (see 16.3.4.1):

- Font size: 10 pt.
- Line spacing: single space within each entry, blank line between entries
- Indent: ½ inch first line of each footnote
- The Turabian manual (9th ed.) specifies that the reference number in a note should not be superscript; however, if “local guidelines allow it, you may instead use superscripts.”

Footnote formatting: For specific guidance on formatting references in footnotes, see [Citing References in Turabian](#), the [Tips on Turabian PowerPoint](#), and [Guidance for Research Papers](#) on the Writing Center’s [Resources](#) webpage.

Commented [JHM9]: Second level headings are generally centered, regular type, with headline-style capitalization (see A.2.2.4).

Commented [JHM10]: Ellipses

- Missing text is indicated by three dots with spaces before and after each.
- Missing text at the end of a sentence is indicated by four dots with spaces before and after each.

Bibliography

"About." Alpha. Accessed September 14, 2016. <http://alphausa.org/about/>.

Bonhoeffer, Dietrich. *The Cost of Discipleship*. New York: Macmillan, 1959.

Coleman, Robert Emerson. *The Master Plan of Evangelism*. Westwood, NJ: F. H. Revell, 1964.

MacDonald, Gordon. *Going Deep: Becoming a Person of Influence*. Nashville: Thomas Nelson, 2011.

Radziszewski, Nicole. "The Shrinking Church." *Living Lutheran*. January 7, 2013.
<https://www.livinglutheran.org/2013/01/shrinking-church/>.

Wells, Joan Burgess. "Qualitative Research." Lecture, Denver Seminary, Littleton, CO, July 19, 2016.

Commented [JHM11]: Bibliography:

- The bibliography should start on a new page and typically includes all sources cited in the footnotes (for exceptions, see list under 16.2.3).
- There should be two blank lines (a triple space) between "Bibliography" and the first entry (see A.2.3.5).
- Alphabetize by last name.
- Single space within entries but double space between entries, as shown.

See sample bibliography pages on pp. 413-14 (figures A.15 and A.16). Refer to Citing Common Sources in Turabian, the Tips on Turabian PowerPoint, and Guidance for Research Papers on the Writing Center's [Resources](#) webpage for examples of various types of sources including commentaries, information obtained online, journal articles, electronic books, lectures, etc.

Commented [JHM12]: URLs should *not* be hyperlinked (a hyperlink is generally indicated by underlined text).