Instructions and Sample: Chapter Titles and Subheading Spacing

According to the seminary’s [Format Guidelines](#), chapter headings and titles should be formatted according to [Turabian](#) 2013, 391–93. Each chapter should begin on a new page. The method for creating “two blank lines” between your title and the first line of your text is described on the last page. If you have questions about this element of your thesis, please email [ctw@wts.edu](mailto:ctw@wts.edu).

Please see the next page for a sample of this element.
CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

What does language have to do with the Reformed doctrine of the Trinity? What do a Connecticut-born linguist and a Dutch Reformed apologist have in common? These two questions lie at the base of this project. Answers to each question should be clear by the end, but it will help at the outside to provide an apology for the union of language theory and Trinitarian studies, for such an apology raises a pivotal theological point: language theory and theology proper are inextricably intertwined.

Language Studies and the Trinity

Recent academia and Reformed theology have witnessed an insurgence of interest in language and the Trinity, respectively. Why is this the case? Certainly, many reasons could be offered based on the secular and Christian book markets, but I propose one that is more theological than market-driven: language and the Trinity go hand in hand because the Trinity is a communicative being, and language is an image-bearing capacity of communicative creatures bound in covenantal relationship with that being.

Theologically speaking, it would be curious to witness a rise in interest in language without concurrently witnessing a rise in interest in theology proper. To study God is to delve into the communion he holds with himself and with us via linguistic revelation; to study language is to wade into the mystery of interpersonal communication that has its source in the Trinity. In this regard, scholars who study one and completely ignore the other tend to walk with a limp.
A Note on Line Spacing

According to Turabian, two blank lines should be left before and after each subheading. There are several ways to achieve this correct spacing. One way is to follow this process (using Microsoft Word in Windows):

1) Place your cursor in the text of the paragraph before the subheading, and check that the line spacing is set to “Double,” and the “Before” and “After” spacing to “0 pt.” (To reach these settings, right-click on the paragraph text and select “Paragraph…”). Repeat this check with the paragraph that follows the subheading.

2) Next, place your cursor in the line containing the subheading itself, and set the line spacing to “Double,” and the “Before” and “After” spacing to “12 pt.”

3) The end result should look like this:

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