LIBRARY RESOURCES
FOR YOUR RESEARCH ASSIGNMENT
ENGL 4280: CANADIAN LITERATURES
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The Learning Commons @ Your Library
What are we doing today?

- The role of Wikipedia + Google
- Finding and Using Sources
- Selecting the best information
- Getting Help
Starting your research.

Your Course Guide: http://guides.lib.uoguelph.ca/ENGL4280
Moving from general idea

- Canada
- Hockey
- Masculinity

Focusing Your Topic
Step 1:
Get to know your topic

Ken Danby's At the Crease
What is background information?

Overview of your topic / subject
- themes, theories

Definitions

Key people

Major dates + events

Bibliographies

Facts
- culture, history, geography, etc.
Ice hockey

Ice hockey is a contact team sport played on ice, usually in a rink, in which two teams of skaters use their sticks to shoot a vulcanized rubber puck into their opponent's net to score points. Ice hockey teams usually consist of four lines of three forwards, three pairs of defencemen, and two goaltenders. Normally, each team has five players who skate up and down the ice trying to take the puck and score a goal against the opposing team. Teams normally have a goaltender as their sixth on-ice player, whose job is to prevent the puck from entering the goal.

A fast-paced physical sport (leading to the nickname "The Fastest Game on Earth"), ice hockey is most popular in areas of North America (particularly Canada and the northern United States) and Europe. In North America, the National Hockey League (NHL) is the highest level for men's hockey and the most popular. The Kontinental Hockey League (KHL) is the highest league in Russia and much of eastern Europe. Ice hockey is the official national winter sport of Canada, where the game enjoys immense popularity. The International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) is the formal governing body for international ice hockey. The IIHF manages international tournaments and maintains the IIHF World Ranking. Worldwide, there are ice hockey federations in 74 countries.

Ice hockey is believed to have evolved from simple stick and ball games played in the 18th and 19th century United Kingdom and elsewhere. These games were brought to Canada and the United States and several similar winter games using informal rules were developed, such as "shinny" and "Ice polo". The contemporary sport of ice hockey was developed in Canada, most notably in Montreal, where the first indoor hockey game was played on March 3, 1875.

Some characteristics of that game, such as the length of the Ice rink and the use of a puck, have been retained to this day. Amateur ice hockey leagues began in the 1890s, and professional ice hockey originated around 1908. The Stanley Cup, emblematic of ice hockey club supremacy, was first awarded in 1893 to recognize the Canadian amateur champion and later became the championship trophy of the NHL. In the early 1920s, the Canadian rules were adopted by the Ligue Internationale de Hockey sur Glace, the precursor of the IIHF and the sport was played for the first time in the Olympics in the Olympic Games of 1920.

In international competitions, the national teams of six countries (The "Big Six") predominate: Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, Russia, Sweden and the United States. Of the 69 medals awarded all-time in men's competition at the Olympics, only six medals were awarded to one of those countries. In the annual Ice Hockey World Championships, 177 of 201 medals have been awarded to the six nations. Teams outside the "Big Six" have won only five medals in recent history.
Using Wikipedia

Overview of your topic
Take advantage of References
Mine for Keywords / Topics to investigate
Help you to break down difficult theories/understand themes
masculinity

The characteristics of the male sex, as socially constructed. Much that is studied on masculinity was previously taken for granted in studies of males by other males, and feminist theory challenged this position and stimulated a more reflective approach to researching male roles and identities (indeed, masculinities, in the plural). In sport, feminist studies challenged assumptions about the natural nature of gender differences in sport, by building on a framework developed by feminist analyses of women and sport to demonstrate the fundamental importance of gender in men’s sports (Jim McKay, Michael A. Messner, and Don Sabo. Masculinities, Gender Relations, and Sport, 2000). Roger Connell’s work and influence were also extensive (Gender and Power, 1987; Masculinities, 1995), and did much to reframe the approach to gender relations in sport. Messner and Sabo’s Sport, Men and the Gender Order (1990) put gender at the heart of research into men’s experiences of sport. With McKay, they also laid out three questions that should be pursued in this recognition of the centrality of gender analysis to sports studies: first, how could work on masculinities be integrated with critical feminist studies? Second, how should researchers respond to critical sport sociology’s overemphasis on how dominant sport institutions produce negative outcomes for men? And third, how might studies of masculinity and gender relations in sport be connected to analyses of ethnicity and race, social class, and sexual orientation? As these three questions show, the innovative work on masculinity and masculinities in sport has sought to make some ambitious connections, including the aspiration for men (male scholars) to generate feminist insights for themselves and their feminist counterparts.
"ice hockey" masculinity canada

[PDF] Real fast and tough: The construction of Canadian hockey masculinity
KA Allain - Sociology of sport journal, 2003 - journals.humankinetics.com
... According to the International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF), the governing body of non-North American ice hockey, the hegemonic Canadian hockey masculinity is expressed through minimal physical contact, with the idea that the European game is lacking appropriate masculine character ...
Cited by 37 Related articles All 5 versions Web of Science: 7

Blade runners: Canadian migrants, ice hockey, and the global sports process
J Maguire - Journal of sport & social issues, 1996 - jss.sagepub.com
... CANADIAN ICE HOCKEY PLAYERS AS PART OF BRITISH ICE HOCKEY SUBCULTURE
Canadians have had a long involvement in British ice hockey. For example, British-born players who learned their ice hockey in Canada had a significant impact during 1935-1936 ...
Cited by 92 Related articles All 3 versions Web of Science: 3

Masculinity and hockey violence
MD Weinstein, MD Smith, DL Wieseblat - Sex Roles, 1995 - Springer
... Sport as a male preserve. Notes on the social sources of masculine identity and its transformations ...
Aggressive behaviour and its effect on performance over time in ice hockey athletes: An archival study...
Men studying masculinity: Some epistemological issues in sport sociology ...
Cited by 52 Related articles All 6 versions Web of Science: 33

Kid Crosby or Golden Boy: Sidney Crosby, Canadian national identity, and the policing of hockey masculinity
KA Allain - International Review for the Sociology of Sport, 2010 - irs.sagepub.com
... As Canadian national identity is tied to men's ice hockey, it is not surprising that closer to the dominant model of both Canadian national identity and Canadian hockey masculinity. Cherry's desire to shape Crosby into an appropriate model of masculine character began early in ...
Cited by 16 Related articles All 5 versions Web of Science: 1

[PDF] Gender, sport, and the construction of community: A case study from women's ice hockey
N Thibeige - Sociology of Sport Journal, 1995 - humankinetics.com
... The subculture of men's sport is also one of the most important bases for the reproduction of
What do you know you know?
Activity:

Gather background information about Canada, Hockey and Masculinity.

3 minutes

themes
overview of your topic / subject
definitions
key people
major dates + events
facts
(culture, history, geography, etc.)
Activity:

What do you find most interesting about your topic?

Write down.
Activity:

Brainstorm any key concepts and search terms for your topic.

Write down.

Synonyms, Related Terms and Concepts, Spelling Variations
My Keywords

Masculinity
- Violence
- “perform gender”
- “tough guy”
- Masculine identity

Hockey
- “ice hockey”
- CHL, Canadian Hockey League

Canada
- “national game”
- “national identity”
What’s a scholarly source?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZzUQVeDSdDk

Video: What is Peer Review?
Is my source scholarly?

Books:
- It’s written by experts in the field
- It uses discipline-specific, high-level language
- Geared to academic audience
- Cites references
- Published by a scholarly publisher
  - University Press, scholarly society

Articles
- Peer Reviewed or Refereed
- Cited References
- Specialized language
Finding Articles, Books and More
Activity:

Find 2 academic articles using the keywords that you generated.
Choose the Best Information

**Current**
- When was it published?
- Is currency important for your topic?

**Relevant**
- Does it relate to your topic?
- What is the audience?

**Authoritative**
- Who is the author?
- Are they qualified?

**Accurate**
- Where does the information come from?

**Purpose**
- Why does it exist?
- Is it biased?
Synthesize information.
Make connections.
Where are there commonalities?
Where are there differences?
Identify what you don’t understand.
Take a closer look at the journals you are looking at. What perspective are they coming from?
Follow up on Footnotes*.

*Goldmine for interpretation and commentary. Also, they’ll often lead you to other sources.
Read Deeply*.  

*Citing once from page 1 and from page 30 won’t cut it.
Help at the library

Library Website: lib.uoguelph.ca

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More help at the library

- Research
- Writing
- Learning

Get more help.
• Questions?

What do you need to know more about?
• Survey

bit.ly/f15enql4280
(all lower case)