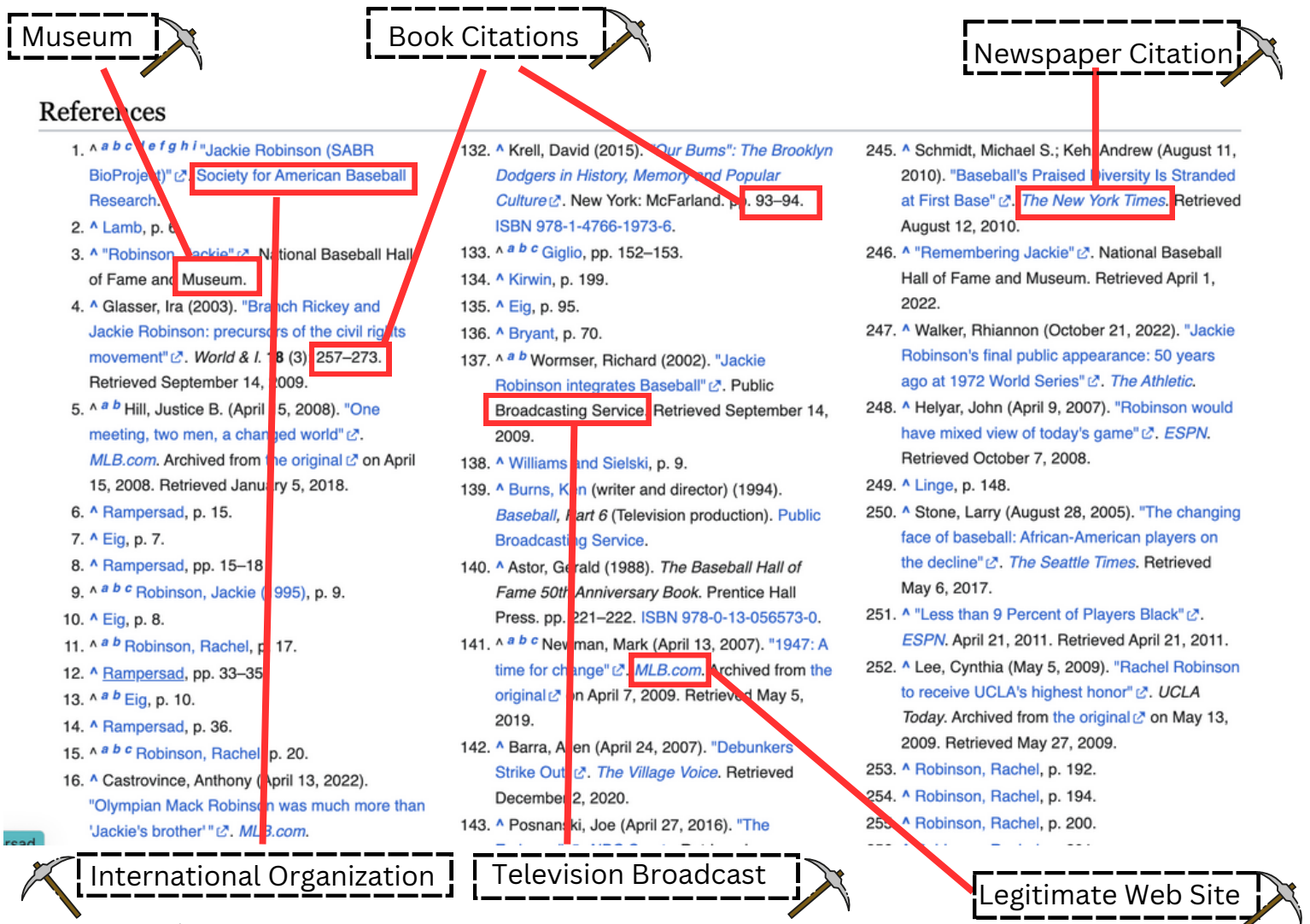


SOURCE MINING: TERTIARY SOURCES

When doing historical research, tertiary sources like websites, encyclopedias, or textbooks can be helpful for finding information. **Case Study: Wikipedia**

Pros of Using Wikipedia for initial research: Quick Overview of subject, broad understanding, user-friendly format, external links and references.

Cons of using Wikipedia for initial research: Potential for inaccuracies, lack of depth, limited academic credibility, lack of accountability for contributions.



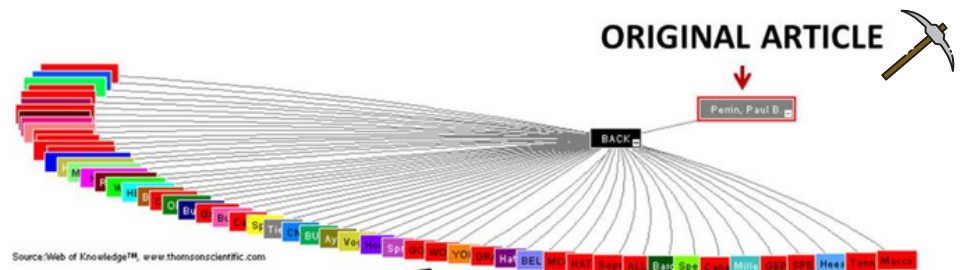
Wikipedia can offer a useful starting point for initial research, it is important for students to critically evaluate the information, cross-reference it with other sources, and consult more reliable and authoritative sources for academic or scholarly work.

SOURCE MINING: SECONDARY SOURCES

When doing historical research, secondary sources like reference articles, history books, biographies, etc. can be helpful for finding information. **Case Study: Reference Articles**

Pros of using reference articles for initial research: Comprehensive information, written by experts, includes citations or sources, can provide context and analysis.

Cons of using reference articles for initial research: Limited scope or narrow focus, accessibility and cost (if behind a pay wall), potential bias or point of view of the author, articles can be lengthy and dense in writing format.



Original article cites 55 references – any relevant to your research?

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Perrin, Paul B.

Excerpt from Original Article:

problems rather than empathize. Similarly, studies in Wood's (1998) review suggested that women preferred to verbalize their feelings; men preferred to express affection through activities with their partners. Wood interpreted these findings to mean that women and men have different ideas about which behaviors communicate love.

Burleson (2003) took issue with Wood's conclusions, arguing that, although significant differences emerged regarding how women and men communicate, the similarities outweighed the differences. Burleson rejected the notion that communication between women and men is a cross-cultural endeavor (see also Burleson et al. 1996).

Burleson, B. R. (2003). The experience and effects of emotional support: What the study of cultural and gender differences can tell us about close relationships, emotion, and interpersonal communication. *Personal Relationships*, 10, 1–23.

Burleson, B. R., Kunkel, A. W., Samter, W., & Werking, K. J. (1996). Men's and women's evaluations of communication skills in personal relationships: When sex differences make a difference – and when they don't. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 13, 201–224.

Wood, J. T. (1998). *But I thought you meant: Misunderstandings in human communication*. Mountainview: Mayfield Publishing Company.

RELEVANT REFERENCES



Reference articles can serve as valuable sources for historical research, providing credible and in-depth information. However, it is important to critically evaluate the content, cross-reference with other sources, and consider the limitations and potential biases inherent in these articles.