Scholarly Journals
aka Academic Journals, Peer Reviewed, Primary Journals, Research Journals

Generally, scholarly journals:
- Include peer reviewed—blind or double blind reviewed—journals.
- Review submitted articles for viability before inclusion / publication.
- Publish articles written by subject specialists.
- Follow citation guidelines common to a specific discipline.
- Are place of FIRST published research on a topic.
- Written by more than one author, particularly in scientific research.
- Post ethics statements regarding how human and animal subjects are treated within experiments.
- Demonstrate research methods typical of the subject discipline. For example, case studies are often used in the subject area of Management-Studies.

Examples of Scholarly Journals

Anthropology
- American Anthropology

Archaeology
- Arabian Archaeology and Epigraphy

Economics
- Journal of Political Economy

Education
- International Journal of Educational Technology

History
- The Historian

Medical Science
- Journal of AIDS and HIV Research

Literature
- The Cambridge Quarterly

Mathematics
- Acta Mathematica

Computer Science
- Artificial Intelligence

Chemistry
- Central European Journal of Chemistry

Common Elements
- Abstract (summary of article)
- Methods or Materials Section (especially when research is presented)
- Hypothesis
- Footnotes/References
- Discussion
- Conclusion

An example of a scholarly journal

Reference Desk
(802)-654-2405

Library
at Saint Michael’s College

9/2010
# Scholarly Journal vs. Popular Magazines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Scholarly Journal</th>
<th>Popular Magazine</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Length</strong></td>
<td>Longer articles, providing in-depth analysis of topics</td>
<td>Shorter articles, providing broader overview of topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authorship</strong></td>
<td>Author is usually an expert or specialist in the field; name and credentials always provided</td>
<td>Author is usually a staff writer or a journalist; name and credentials are often not provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language/Audience</strong></td>
<td>Written in the jargon of the field for scholarly readers (professors, researcher, or students)</td>
<td>Written in non-technical language for anyone to understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Format/Structure</strong></td>
<td>Articles usually have structure, including sections such as: abstract, literature review, methodology, results, conclusion, bibliography</td>
<td>Articles do not necessarily follow a specific format or structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special Features</strong></td>
<td>Illustrations that support the text such as tables of statistics, graphs, maps, or photographs</td>
<td>Illustrations with glossy or color photographs, usually for advertising purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Editors</strong></td>
<td>Articles usually reviewed and critically evaluated by a board of experts</td>
<td>Articles not evaluated by experts in the field, but by editors on staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Credits</strong></td>
<td>A bibliography (works cited) and/or footnotes are always provided to document research thoroughly</td>
<td>A bibliography (works cited) is not usually provided, although names of reports or references may be mentioned in the text</td>
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