

Pedagogies of embodiment in Physical Education - A literature review

Iselin Aartun^{a*}, Kristin Walseth^a, Øyvind Førland Standal^a and David Kirk^b

^a *Faculty of Education and International, OsloMet – Oslo Metropolitan University, Oslo, Norway;* ^b *School of Education, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland*

Correspondence details:

Iselin Aartun,

Faculty of Education and International Studies

Department of Primary and Secondary Teacher Education

Postal address:

OsloMet – Oslo Metropolitan University

P.O. Box 4 St. Olavs plass

N-0130 Oslo

E-mail address:

iselin.aartun@oslomet.no

Pedagogies of embodiment in Physical Education - A literature review

Abstract

Physical education puts the body center stage. Embodiment has emerged as a concept that broadens the focus on the body beyond the dualistic natural scientific point of view. Research into embodied learning and embodiment has had various focuses, including the sociological aspects of embodiment and the embodied experiences of students. This article is a literature review of peer-reviewed empirical studies aiming to explore empirical research on pedagogies of embodiment in physical education. We ask what characterizes the empirical research literature on pedagogies of embodiment in physical education, and what implications for teaching and learning we can find in this literature. Forty-two studies met the criteria and were included in the review. Based on a thematic analysis of the studies, two main themes emerged. The first theme, 'enabling critical reflection,' highlights that physical education can contribute to the development of critical thinking skills among pupils and provide them with safe spaces to discuss 'taken for granted' understandings of gender, health, and body ideals within physical education. The second main theme, 'Exploring (new) movements,' shows how pupils' exploration of (new) movements can contribute to the development of body awareness and meaningful experiences. Physical education taught after principles of pedagogies of embodiment involves pupil-centered approaches and inductive approaches to teaching. These approaches give pupils the opportunity to be involved in choosing activities and creating content. Pedagogies of embodiment place focus on the importance of reflection before, during, and after activities in physical education, and expand the repertory of activities that physical education may include. In this way,

pedagogies of embodiment may facilitate embodied learning, empowerment, and positive experiences of being in movement. Future research should investigate further the possibilities pedagogies of embodiment gives for teachers and learners, and how the potential to challenge traditional pedagogy can be developed.

Keywords: embodiment, pedagogies, physical education, critical reflection, movement exploration, experience, empowerment

Introduction

Physical education is by its very nature a school subject that puts the body center stage (Armour, 1999; Connolly, 1995; Stolz, 2015). With certain historical exceptions, the traditional way of understanding and theorizing the body in the area of physical education is heavily influenced by the natural sciences (Pronger, 1995). While the natural scientific approach to the body has facilitated immeasurable progress in combating disease and pain, it also has certain negative consequences. The view of the body advanced by the natural sciences is described as *dualistic* in the sense that it presumes a clear separation between the physical body and the mind (Leder, 1992). Furthermore, the natural scientific viewpoint treats the body as a machine-like entity (Tinning, 2010), a technological object to be trained and perfected (Pronger, 1995), which may have alienating consequences for individuals (Wright, 2000).

Embodiment has emerged as a concept that broadens the focus on the body beyond the natural scientific perspective (Cheville, 2005). Central to embodiment is the understanding that the body is not only *connected* to subjective experiences—rather, it is the *ground* of such experiences (Standal, 2020). Since at least the 1970s, embodiment and corresponding terms such as embodied learning have been employed in the physical education literature (Arnold, 1979; Whitehead, 1990). Research into embodied learning and embodiment has had various foci. One line of research emphasizes what Shilling (2010) calls *body pedagogies*, how societal norms are translated into institutions such as schools via policies, messages and practices. This perspective emphasizes the sociological aspects of embodiment, e.g. the pedagogical work performed on students' bodies by physical education teachers. Another perspective analyzes the embodied *experiences* of students (Bailey & Pickard, 2010; Brown & Payne, 2009; Standal & Aggerholm, 2016).

Shilling (2010) points out that there is a ‘theoretical cleavage’ (p. 164) between Foucauldian-inspired analyses and more phenomenological approaches to embodied experiences. More specifically, Shilling (2010, p. 164) highlights the tension that ‘exists between the causal determinacy that tends to be associated with Foucault’s approach, and the concern with experience as a phenomenon in its own right that cannot be reduced, a priori, to any discourses or other “social facts.”’ Research into sport and physical culture has also drawn on the notion of embodiment to explore and critique embodied practices, such as physical activity promotion campaigns and digital surveillance tools (Depper, Fullagar, & Francombe-Webb, 2019; Francombe-Webb & Toffoletti, 2018; Rich, 2018). This line of research turns our attention beyond the body as something we *have* towards addressing the body as something we *are*, to us as human beings. An important theoretical point is therefore that as embodied human beings we learn and are socialized into both having and being our bodies.

Oliver and Kirk (2016) state that while notions of the body in culture are present in the physical education literature, various understandings of ‘the body’ are evident. Framing these various approaches as *pedagogies of embodiment*, Oliver and Kirk go on to state that ‘pedagogies of embodiment in which the study of the social construction of the body becomes an essential part of the curriculum are key to the development of transformative forms of PE’ (p. 310). They use activist research working with girls in physical education as an example of pedagogies of embodiment. However, the potential range of the concept embodiment is clearly wider than that. Therefore, drawing on the work of Oliver and Kirk (2016), and acknowledging the less than uniform way *embodiment* is theorized, it seems vital to clarify what one talks about when one talks about pedagogies of embodiment in the context of school physical education. Moreover, by systematically analyzing empirical work on pedagogy of embodiment, we aim to

highlight processes of teaching and learning that seek to counter the traditional, dualistic teaching methods that have informed physical education for many decades (Kirk, 2010). Ultimately, what is at stake here is pupils' learning about themselves as embodied human beings. The purpose of this review is, then, to explore empirical research on pedagogies of embodiment in physical education. More specifically, we ask what characterizes the empirical research on pedagogies of embodiment in physical education, and what implications for teaching and learning can we find in this literature.

Method

This literature review is narrative in form and aims to present an overview of previous and current empirical research literature on the topic of 'pedagogies of embodiment' in physical education (Grant & Booth, 2009, pp. 99-100). The search process was carried out systematically. Unlike many narrative reviews, we wanted to use systematic search methods and specific criteria for selection of research papers. One reason was to gather all the empirical pedagogical work that has been done using 'embodiment' as a concept. The other reason was that we wanted to be open to the reader, to ensure our searches could be replicated.

In the first phase, we researched three relevant and subject-specific databases using a search string consisting of the key words 'embodiment' and 'physical education'.¹ At this stage, we wanted to collect all relevant articles on the topic, and therefore searched using title, abstract and keywords. We considered using a more complex search string with several keywords and proximity operators, but lower complexity provided a higher number of articles and enabled us to sort the articles

¹ We used the search string (Embodi* AND "Physical educat*"), and searched in the databases Eric, SportDiscus and Scopus.

manually, instead of leaving that step to the computer or the databases. For this review, only results that included both the concept of embodiment and the topic of physical education were of interest². Our search process resulted in 474 hits. We imported the results into the application EndNote and removed duplicates both manually and using the program. The number of articles was reduced to 272. We then sorted the articles by studying titles and abstracts, comparing them against our inclusion criteria (see Table 1). For some articles, it was necessary to study the full text. This process narrowed our results down to 26 articles.

² Research on body pedagogies relevant to physical education are also to be found in journals other than those centred in this paper, and may lead to additional insights into processes of embodiment.

Table 1.

Table 1: Selection criteria (table inspired by Zlatanovic, Havnes, and Mausethagen (2017) and Fylkesnes (2018)).

Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria	Rationale
Peer-reviewed articles	Grey literature, duplicate texts	Ensure scientific quality and decrease the risk of inappropriate conclusions.
English language	Other languages	Published for an international context.
Physical education setting	Other settings / focus	Relevance to the article's aim.
Empirical studies	Theoretical studies	Relevance to the article's aim. Analyze the field of practice. Get an overview of what has been researched (and methods used) in a practical, educational setting.
Pupils' perspective; pupils as participants	Other perspectives (e.g. teacher, parents, politicians as main participants)	Create knowledge about pupils' experiences.
Studies which theorize or define the concept of embodiment (or related concepts with similar definitions)	Studies that only use embodiment as a term, without defining it	Relevance to the article's aim. To include only studies that investigate embodiment in-depth
Focus on body	Other focuses, e.g. embodied technology	Relevance to the article's aim.

In the process of studying these articles, we realized that we were missing important studies that we knew about on the same topics. One reason for this may be that 'embodiment' as a concept is defined in various ways in different fields. In addition, the phenomena the concept of embodiment refers to is not easily put into words. Authors (drawing on particular disciplines) therefore use a range of terms such as 'somatic grasping', 'body awareness', 'subjectivity', 'bodily knowledge' and 'corporeality', to try to explain the phenomena of embodiment. This may explain why the initial search in the databases missed important papers.

The next phase therefore consisted of a manual search through seven relevant core journals in the physical education pedagogy field, in order to check whether we had missed any relevant and recent material during the database search. The manual search was conducted across the last five years in order to identify the most recent and up to date publications in the journals *Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy*, *Sport, Education and Society*, *Journal of Teaching in Physical Education*, *European Physical Education Review*, *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport*, *Curriculum Studies in Health and Physical Education* and *Quest*. Nine articles from this manual search met the inclusion criteria.

In the third phase, articles that we considered relevant, but that did not show up in any of our searches, were examined. Seven articles from this snowballing process met the inclusion criteria.

The total number of articles included is 42. We studied all the articles from all three phases carefully in full text, using a thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006). First, we looked for terms frequently used in relation to embodiment, to arrive at an overview of the content. We then identified and compared the aims, methods, findings and implications in the studies, to identify the main themes and topics. We searched

every document for linking words to "embodiment" or "embodied". Examples of the most frequent linking words are embodied identity, -subjectivities, -gender, -meaning, -culture, -faith, -discourses, -practices, -exploration, -learning, -knowledge, disembodiment. Examples of concepts that seem to overlap embodiment (theoretically and content wise) are "somatic grasping", "body consciousness" and "knowing in moving". Concepts like habitus and corporeal sensations also relate to embodied practices and experiences. Finally, we synthesized our thematic findings into two themes: A. Enabling critical reflection, and B. Exploring (new) movements.

Findings

The articles included are relatively recent. Only one of the studies was published before 2000. Twenty-six of the studies (62%) were published within the last ten years. This tells us that the focus on pupils' embodiment is a fairly new area of study, and that research in this field is sparse, but growing. The first authors are mainly employed at universities in the UK (31 %), the USA (24 %), Australia (19 %) and Sweden (14%). Fourteen journals are represented in this review. *Sport, Education and Society* published nearly one third of the articles included (12 out of 42, or 28%), and *Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy* published 10 out of 42 (24 %). Publications in these two journals thus make up over half of the articles, and there is reason to believe that they are dominating publishing on this area of research.

This paper presents the main thematic findings from these articles. The themes are based on the articles' suggested implications for physical education pedagogy, and can be seen as important elements of pedagogies of embodiment. A common characteristic of these studies is that they underline the need for new practices in physical education that challenge the status quo of traditional practices.

A. Enabling critical reflection

In this section, we show that many of the articles in this review have studied pupils' embodied experiences and identity work in physical education. These studies stress that there is a particular need for pedagogies that can challenge 'taken-for-granted' understandings of gender, health, and body ideals in physical education. It is argued that teaching in physical education should include a focus on developing pupils' critical reflection. The section is divided into two parts. First, we focus on empirical studies that investigate pupils' embodied experiences in physical education. Thereafter, we present studies that has focused more on *how* we can enable and improve the embodied experiences for pupils in physical education. The studies that focus on enabling and improving the embodied experiences of pupils have applied either a participatory action research design or an activist approach to physical education.

The picture drawn in this review is that girls (and some boys) experience alienation in physical education, and that pupils protect their identities by not taking part in activities. Notions of normality, feeling accepted, and avoiding embarrassment influence their embodied identity work in physical education (e.g. Gorely, Holroyd, and Kirk (2003) and Kirk and Tinning (1994)). Studies have shown how girls' fear of being overweight operated as an (unhealthy) disciplining practice within the field of physical education. The findings also show that the emotional dynamics of fear are used as a threat by both teachers and girls themselves to incite or motivate participation in physical education (Windram-Geddes, 2013, pp. 48-49). Unhealthy disciplining practices are also found in other studies (Fisette, 2011; lisahunter, 2004). For example, Fisette (2011) Foucauldian-inspired analysis finds that pupils primarily focus on the physical aspect of the body when navigating embodied identities in physical education . Disciplining practices emerge from self-surveillance and (the feeling of) surveillance by

others, and the girls compare themselves to socially constructed body ideals. The studies presented above indicate that physical education lacks opportunities for pupils to express their embodied identities, and that makes it difficult to move beyond the objectification of the body. Windram-Geddes (2013, pp. 48-49) psychological study of how embodied emotions relate to obesity discourses discusses how developing an objectified perception of the body may contribute to an alienated relationship to one's own body and addresses the need to challenge dualistic and normalized understandings of health. Since this is difficult, the author suggests that it must be achieved through a slow and sensitive approach, questioning conventional understandings of what it means to have good health in a conscientious way.

Several studies have focused specifically on ethnic minority pupils' embodied experiences in physical education contexts. Most of these studies are positioned within feminist theory and use the concept of intersectionality to explain the physical education experiences of ethnic minority girls. The studies show that this is a heterogeneous group, which navigates and negotiates the spaces of physical education and physical activity in various ways. An example is Stride's (2016) study of British South Asian girls. The study is positioned within black feminism and shows how the girls demonstrate resistance to the official discourses of physical education. In their broader activity spaces outside of school, they develop their agency by creating their own practices according to what best meets their own needs, by avoiding focus on, for example, competition and competency (Stride, 2016, p. 693). Similar findings are seen in other studies, where several fields outside school play a role in the development of pupils' physical culture and embodied identity. The girls are physically active in settings they find relevant, inclusive, caring, and connected to their identities. Examples of such settings are doing yoga in their homes, or playing ball games and driving

scooters outside in their backyards. These settings outside of school felt like safe spaces without the disciplining “public gaze” (Azzarito & Hill, 2013; Dagkas & Hunter, 2015; Hill & Azzarito, 2012).

Although there is a larger focus and concern about ethnic minority girls’ marginalization in the subject, some studies have focused on boys and their identity work. The studies indicate that ethnic minority boys feel a pressure to develop strong and skilled bodies in order to live up to hegemonic masculine and racialized ideals. Boys who do not have the body types that are traditionally valued risk being marginalized and placed lower in the social hierarchy (Hill, 2015; Tischler & McCaughtry, 2011). Tischler and McCaughtry’s study focused on the social construction of masculinity and used hegemonic masculinities and feminist poststructuralism as theoretical lenses to understand their findings. The study stressed that physical education should facilitate critical consciousness among boys, to help them see how gender and masculinities are socially constructed. They suggest that in order to stimulate such critical reflection, pupils must be provided with experiences that allow them to dispute gender discourses and reflect upon their own views about physical competencies. The practical activities suggested are, for example, innovative or challenging forms of physical activity like outdoor activity and dance. Through such activities, it may be possible to create spaces that encourage boys to be more sensitive toward each other and help them identify with other non-hegemonic masculinities.

In discussions about how physical education can become a safe place, it is argued that pupils must be provided with the opportunity to create alternative narratives and selves and with spaces to experience and articulate their active identities (Hill & Azzarito, 2012). Furthermore, it is suggested that teachers create a body-centered curriculum to support girls’ management of the body in the public gaze. By

strengthening the physical cultural link between home and school, and by valuing a broader spectrum of activities, the authors presume that girls can be assisted in developing identities as moving bodies (Azzarito & Hill, 2013, p. 371). A more student-centered curriculum and working *with* pupils can help to understand their thoughts and feelings, and the diverse body identities and practices that reflect their habitus (Oliver & Lalik, 2001). In addition, some studies suggest that pedagogical practices should reflect the variety of cultures, and that teachers must be sensitive toward culturally diverse embodied values (Dagkas & Hunter, 2015, p. 556). Intercultural understanding allows teachers and pupils to adopt inclusive pedagogical practices. Such practices involve respecting the diversity of lived experiences of being, for example, Muslim in a predominantly White Christian culture, being able to bridge differences, and making the learning environment safe. Practical measures for teachers may include being flexible and respecting individual needs for practical adjustments and individual agreements, in order to make participation possible for all pupils (Benn, Dagkas, & Jawad, 2011, p. 31).

To summarize, the empirical studies presented above are concerned with pupils' embodied experiences and identity work in physical education. Most of these studies have been positioned within feminist- and critical theory, which promotes justice and equity between gender, sexuality, ethnicity, and disability amongst others. The feminist theories used in these studies provide insight into how the female body is objectified and demeaned in society. Feminist theories have inspired educators to make the body a focal topic in school curricula, in order to support girls' opportunities to examine their experiences of their bodies; identifying what they find important, interesting, and problematic and so on (Oliver & Lalik, 2001, p. 305). Garrett (2004, p. 226) refers to how MacDermott (1996) uses the term "physicality" as a conceptual tool to understand

how we experience ourselves physically, focusing on the complex interplay of the body and self. Garret (2004, page 226, with references to Theberge, 1987; Gilroy, 1989; Wright & Dewar, 1997) highlights that the “emancipatory potential of physical education lies in the opportunity it provides for young women to experience bodily power, physical skill and expertise”. A critical theoretical framework has enabled researchers to identify the cultural discourses that inform adolescents’ experiences of their bodies, and their learning about gender-appropriate physical activity in physical education contexts (Azzarito & Solmon, 2009, p. 175; Garrett, 2004, p. 232). By deploying feminist- and critical theory, scholars have focused on improving the embodied experiences of female students in Physical Education. The studies conclude that there is a need for new approaches that challenge the status quo and enable critical reflection.

In the following paragraphs, we focus on new approaches to physical education; studies that focus on *how* we can change physical education to better meet the need of all pupils. These studies have applied either a participatory action research design or an activist approach to physical education. The activist approach developed by Oliver and Kirk (2015) is rooted in feminist poststructural and critical theories with the goal to empower students who experience marginalization in and through physical education.

A common characteristic of these studies is a focus on empowering pupils and creating safe spaces for embodied learning and identity work. The researchers work *with* teachers and pupils and give participants substantial agency in the research process. Another common characteristic is that the researchers try to facilitate critical reflection and guide teachers and pupils in the process of revealing the hidden curriculum about the body. A central focus is how media influences pupils’ embodied understanding of gender, health, and body ideals.

An early contribution to this field of research is the study by Oliver and Lalik (2001) in which they use images of the body from popular culture (magazines) to engage girls in critical inquiry about the body. The study is positioned within poststructural feminism and focus on how the authors and participants were co-constructing bodily knowledge and reflected critically on this knowledge. In Oliver and Lalik (2004b), the researchers worked with girls in single-sex physical education classes to examine the development and implementation of a curriculum focusing on girls' bodies, to help the girls name the discourses that shape their lives and regulate their bodies. The study concluded that many girls found the process difficult, and the researchers struggled to find ways to teach the girls the process of critique without imposing the researchers' views upon them (Oliver & Lalik, 2004a, 2004b). Another project aiming to enhance pupils' ability to reflect critically on their embodiment in relation to the media's fabricated body narratives is the approach called "Body Curriculum" by Azzarito, Simon, and Marttinen (2016). Positioned within third wave feminism focusing on gender and diversity (referring to Butler 1990; Howson, 2004; McLaren, 2002), the researchers conducted a participatory visual research project where they incorporate a 'Body Curriculum' into a fitness unit in an American high school class. The participants produce visual diaries and written reflections, together with interviews using photo elicitation (2016, p. 58). Although the participants rejected media narratives of idealized bodies, their desire to obtain a certain body shape was still in line with normative White standards (2016, p. 67). The authors highlighted that it is important to consider the length of such programs, in order to have enough time to destabilize learners' embodiment of the normal/abnormal dichotomy.

Another characteristic of these studies is that they work *with* students and empower them by providing them with spaces to take action. An example of such

projects is Oliver and others' work with pupils who disengaged from physical education, to help them identify barriers to participation and co-create the physical education curriculum with pupils (Enright & O'Sullivan, 2012; Enright & O'Sullivan, 2010; Oliver & Hamzeh, 2010; Oliver, Hamzeh, & McCaughtry, 2009). Another example is Fissette and Walton's studies (2014, 2015) 'If You Really Knew Me...' and 'Beautiful You.' These studies build on previous activist work by Oliver and others. After working with media consumption logs, the participants created their own project intending to help their classmates feel more confident in physical education. They created a video based on the TV show *If You Really Knew Me*, where different people were challenged to talk about how they felt, and the others could respond if they had ever felt the same way (Fissette & Walton, 2014, p. 150). In 'Beautiful You,' the pupils created after school programs (Fissette & Walton, 2015, p. 70). The girls in the study indicated that they felt a sense of empowerment through social action. Fissette and Walton (2014, 2015) argued that facilitating a critical body pedagogy can contribute to explicating the hidden curriculum of inequalities and social groupings. If integrated into physical education settings, critical body pedagogy may help to create safe spaces to access pupils' voices, help them explore their embodied identities, and empower them to speak up and take action about embodiment and inequality (Fissette & Walton, 2015, p. 75).

In engaging pupils in conversations about gender, health, and body ideals and inviting them to take part in co-constructing the curriculum, the aim of much of this work has been to empower pupils to become agents of social change. A central tool in this process is to develop pupils' critical reflection skills. However, critical reflection skills, while necessary, are not sufficient within pedagogies of embodiment. The reasons why critical reflection by itself is not sufficient to constitute a pedagogy of

embodiment is because physical education is an embodied subject in the school curriculum, and movement is at its heart. The problem with traditional practices in physical education according to Fitzpatrick & McGlashin (2017) and Standal (2015) these practices are not inclusive and do not accommodate, far less celebrate, diversity. They seek instead to straighten out any ‘queerness’ (Standal, 2015) that children with bodies and movement capabilities that do not fit the norm bring to physical education classes. In addition to develop critical reflection skills, pupils’ need to be given opportunities to feel and explore (new) movements.

B. Exploring (new) movements

Empirical research on pedagogies of embodiment in physical education does not only revolve around enabling critical reflection about gender, body ideals, and health. The research also highlights embodied exploration of being *in movement*, and the need to reflect upon these experiences. In this section, we will present how exploring (new) movements can contribute to developing body awareness and meaningful experiences. We will also draw attention to how movement exploration has been used as a tool to obtain other goals: developing trust, democracy, and challenging stereotypes.

Exploring ‘capability to move’ may help pupils develop body awareness and motoric competencies (Nyberg, 2014). Working from a phenomenographic perspective, Nyberg & Meckbach (2017, p. 11) understand capability to move as a form of practical knowledge where there is no distinction between physical and mental skills (Nyberg & Meckbach, 2017, p. 11). A starting point for this explorative approach is a critique of traditional views of skill development. The main difference between traditional views and more recent theories is that pupils through developing body awareness may discover what they experience as comfortable and meaningful movements and – in turn – develop their movement preferences. Through the exploration of movements and

work with analyzing aspects of movement, practical knowledge ('knowing how') may be developed. Through studies where pupils explore and investigate different kinds of movement activities, they practice analyzing sensations and feelings while moving. The aims are to explore the object of learning —a movement called 'house-hopping' (Nyberg & Carlgren, 2015), the landscape of juggling (Nyberg, Barker, & Larsson, 2020) and running (Bergentoft, 2018). In these projects, teachers and pupils collaborate to develop strategies to analyze sensations and feelings while moving, to develop sensitivity and explore body awareness. In these studies, pupils develop abilities to identify critical aspects of movement. Bergentoft (2018) suggests that learning studies may facilitate embodied exploration of body awareness that can be used as an educational means to enhance movement capabilities (p. 1). Similarly, Nyberg and Mechbach state that exploring ways to move should be an educational goal in physical education (2017, p. 12).

The Movement-Oriented Practising Model (MPM) is a pedagogical model for physical education, outlined by Aggerholm, Standal, Barker, and Larsson (2018). Some central learning outcomes and teaching strategies are presented as related to the model: "(1) acknowledging subjectivity and providing meaningful challenges, (2) focusing on content and aims of practicing, (3) specifying and negotiating standards of excellence, and (4) providing adequate time for practicing" (Aggerholm et al., 2018, p. 197).

Empirical research on experiences from implementing the MPM model aimed to study how this model may contribute to dispositional development in students' ways of moving, their approaches to practicing and performance, and how they described their own processes of learning (Lindgren & Barker, 2019, p. 534). The study showed that students' dispositional development was personal and unique, at times difficult to observe for teachers and others, and time intensive (Lindgren & Barker, 2019, p. 544).

The articles in this review show that exploring non-competitive activities may facilitate pupils' enjoyment of movement. Non-competitive activities may therefore reduce the risk of limiting some pupils' participation because of the pressure to perform (Hills, 2007, p. 332). Working in the field of disability, Fitzgerald (2005) argued that developing motoric competencies should focus on educational aspirations rather than identifying performances (p.55). Giving pupils the opportunity to be self-directed learners as collaborative problem-solvers may open up a wider range of movement possibilities and practices (Wright, 2000, p. 47). Some of the articles suggest that a reduced focus on competition in sport activities may increase trust and democracy, and thus offer the potential for social and moral learning in schools (Hills, 2007; Light, 2007; Tischler & McCaughtry, 2011). Specific models for teaching games and sport (e.g. TGFU, Game Sense or Sport Education) are suggested, because they emphasize learning in cooperation rather than learning in competition (Light, 2007).

Exploring (new) movements may facilitate reflection and discussion about how pupils understand concepts like ability and skills. In physical education, there seems to be a hierarchy of skills, where certain skills are seen to be more valuable than others (Wright, 2000). In Evans, Bright and Brown's (2015) Bourdieu-inspired study, the focus was on able-bodied pupils' experiences of wheelchair basketball. The study showed that the pupils' explorations of new ways to move gave them insight into what it is like to engage in a sport typically played by disabled people. Exploring disability sport may challenge able-bodied pupils' ideas of what ability ("to be able") means. Such embodied experience may broaden their understanding of what it means to be able and skilled, expanding narrowly defined measures of performance and "the sporting body" (Fitzgerald, 2005, p. 55).

Pupils experience some activities in physical education as gendered, believing that there exist gender-appropriate activities and movements (Azzarito & Solmon, 2009; Gard, 2003; Garrett, 2004). Developing skills through early learning experiences may be an important step in helping pupils dare to try new, transgressive activities (Garrett, 2004, p. 235). New movement experiences may inform how they move and how they like to move, and may challenge stereotypical attitudes and the ‘taken-for-grantedness’ of bodies and embodiment (Gard, 2003, p. 211). Azzarito and Solmon (2009) argue that to explore and recognize the continuum of muscularity, aggression, skills, and body size may contribute to opening up the activities so that they are inclusive of all pupils. In this way, the authors claim that physical education can create opportunities to develop lifelong meaningful physicality (p.189).

Exploring (new) movement activities may help pupils to value physical activity, by providing them with opportunities to become skilled and motivated about participation in physical activity both in physical education and outside school (Hill, 2015, p. 775). Several studies highlight that connections between physical education and lifelong activity depend on whether the pupils find the activities meaningful (Hill, 2015; Lambert, 2018; O’Connor, 2018). Movement narratives aligned to experiences of the ‘first rush of movement’³ can help pupils to develop an awareness of what is meaningful to them. Through the priority given to bodily understandings of movement as a felt, sensory experience, participants were able to express meaning across a wide range of movement contexts (O’Connor, 2018, p. 14). The teacher can use these embodied meaning-making stories as a potential springboard for further exploration and activity in physical education, by letting such stories influence the choice of activities in

³ The first rush of movement is described phenomenologically as experiences like “childhood vitality, playfulness, exuberance, spontaneity, and delight” (Smith, 2007, p. 51).

physical education classes (O'Connor, 2018, p. 11). Embodied learning is sensory in nature, as the participants pay cognitive, physical, and social attention to their environment while moving (Lambert, 2018, p. 720). Activities with purpose and intentionality activate and engage pupils, and Lambert (2018) encourages teachers to look outside the subject of physical education for inspiration, using the fire-fighting camps she visited for her sensory ethnographic work as an example (p. 733).

To summarize this theme, exploring (new) movement is a central aspect of pedagogies of embodiment. Exploring their own capability may give pupils' opportunities to reflect upon how the concepts of ability and skills may be understood. The research presented highlights that pupils experience some activities as gendered. Movement exploration may therefore be used to achieve goals like challenging stereotypical understandings of gender and ability. As such, there is a certain relationship to the first theme we presented, *enabling critical reflections*: by exploring new and - for the pupils - unusual ways of moving, they may come to see their own taken for granted ideas about what constitutes ability and the value activities. While this research is drawing on theoretical resources from Bourdieu, the exploring-aspect of this theme is supported by theoretical insights from phenomenology and phenomenography. The latter approaches emphasize the subjectively felt experience of moving and is thus particularly suited to guide researchers and teachers in planning and investigating the 'what it is like' character of movement activities. As such, exploring the meaning and experience of physical activity may encourage pupils to value physical activity.

Concluding discussion

The studies included in this review have a variety of theoretical foundations, and offer diverse perspectives on the concept of embodiment. Most of the studies that focus on enabling critical reflection are positioned theoretically within feminist theories,

specifically within third wave feminism focusing on gender and diversity, and Foucault-inspired post structural feminism. Within these studies students' 'embodied experiences' are often understood as a result of societal influence, i.e. that different discourses of health and beauty have strong impact on students' embodied experiences. Consequently, these studies prescriptions for pedagogies of embodiment are to challenge and critique discourses and practices that are unhealthy and limiting for students' movement experiences. In contrast, the studies that focus on exploring new movements are more often positioned within phenomenology or use Bourdieu's theoretical concepts. In these studies, embodied experiences are understood as lived experience and more often studied "from within", focusing on experience as a phenomenon in its own right that cannot be reduced, a priori, to any discourses or other "social facts". Consequently, these studies' recommendations are to facilitate pedagogies of embodiment by letting students explore their own capability and reflect on their embodied experience of different activities. This finding underlines Shilling's statement about a 'theoretical cleavage' (2010, p. 164) between more Foucauldian-inspired analyses and more phenomenological approaches to embodied experiences. At the same, the studies seem to have in common the understanding of the body as something pupils *are*. Pedagogies of embodiment take into account the irreducible relationship among teachers, learners, and subject matter (Quennerstedt, 2019). In this review, the aim has been to explore empirical research on pedagogies of embodiment in physical education. In order to do so, we searched for, and analyzed, studies that revolve around pupils' embodied experiences in physical education. The results show that pedagogies of embodiment centre on enabling critical reflection about hegemonic notions of health, gender, and body ideals, and exploring (new) movements.

A common characteristic of the studies included is the application of an inductive and pupil-centered approach to teaching. In giving pupils the opportunity to explore (new) movements, the teacher is being more of a facilitator than an instructor. Through pupils' own exploration of movement and reflection on their embodied experiences of different ways of moving, pupils can discover how they experience (new) activities and reflect on their own learning processes. An example of this is Bergentoft's study (2018), in which running is used as a way to increase body awareness. By analyzing the activities' critical aspects and focusing on the learning objects instead of the activity per se, the approach facilitates the development of body awareness (Bergentoft, 2018, p. 16).

The review also shows that teaching according to pedagogies of embodiment has implications for the relationship between teacher and pupils. Within pedagogies of embodiment, the teacher necessarily gives pupils some influence over the curriculum. The pupils' opportunity to contribute in the co-construction of the curriculum is a critical element in, for example, activist approaches. Several of the studies included suggest activist approaches as fruitful for further work facilitating embodied learning and meaningful experiences within physical education. An example of how the power relationship between teacher and pupils changes can be seen in Oliver and others' work with pupils who are disengaged in physical education. Within these studies, the focus is on helping the pupils to identify barriers to participation and subsequently co-creating a new physical education curriculum together with the pupils (Oliver & Hamzeh, 2010; Oliver et al., 2009). Authorizing pupil voice (Cook-Sather, 2002) changes the power dynamic between the teacher and pupil, as teachers cede power to pupils, thus providing them with freedom and co-responsibility for their own learning process. In this way,

pupils are not only developing critical thinking skills, but the empowerment may also be *felt* as the pupils contribute to develop the subject of physical education.

The review also stresses that teaching with pedagogies of embodiment has implications for physical education content. The articles included point to the importance of setting aside time for reflection and communication together with the pupils before, during, and after activities. This involves reflection on both selection of content and on how embodied learning is experienced. Conversations about what constitutes good health, ability, and gender equity can stimulate pupils' reflection and challenge what they take for granted. Such reflection and challenge can also be achieved through (new) experiences of movement, which may be transgressive. Exploring (new) movements can give pupils opportunities to reconsider what is taken for granted, for example with regards to gender roles and ability. An example of this is the study by Evans et al. (2015) of able-bodied pupils' experiences with wheelchair basketball. Exploring disability sport may challenge non-disabled pupils' ideas of what ability ('to be able') means.

There is no exact recipe for implementing pedagogies of embodiment that will fit all pupils and groups, but we hope that this review inspires teachers to rethink physical education in line with the given examples. Implementing pedagogies of embodiment may include aspects from both main themes in this review: investigating pupils' experiences by listening to them, facilitating the students' critical reflection to have practical implications by including them in co-constructing the curriculum, and facilitate a broad specter of movement experiences and reflection about normativity, ability and meaningfulness.

Future research should investigate further the possibilities pedagogies of embodiment gives for teachers and learners: when learning to move and moving to

learn. As we noted earlier in this paper, pedagogies of embodiment's potential to challenge traditional pedagogy (Fitzpatrick & McGlashan, 2017; Kirk, 2020; Standal, 2015) may be further explored, in order to "render physical education inclusive, fair, and equitable as an embodied experience for young people" (Kirk, 2020, p. 105). The reviewed literature have advanced research in physical education by extending the knowledge about alternative pedagogies in physical education. What characterizes the diverse range of work on pedagogies of embodiment is that it contributes to develop physical education's social justice agenda.

In conclusion, we want to point out that a common aim for pedagogies of embodiment is to minimize the harm that negative experiences in physical education can have for pupils, especially pupils from groups that are considered vulnerable for exclusion from the subject. As an alternative, pedagogies of embodiment aim to create an inclusive, fair, equitable and empowering school subject. Taken together, the studies included argue that enabling critical reflection and exploration of (new) activities may improve pupils' experiences and positive identity work in physical education. Through critical reflection, pupils are given the opportunity to reflect for themselves, develop resistance to unhealthy practices, and make up their own opinions and choices and try these in practice. Critical reflection skills may also help pupils in learning how to reveal the norms, values and power relations that underpins the movement culture that is present in society. Developing reflection skills is not only a cognitive process, but outcome from a practical process of participating in discussions and exploring (new) movements. Developing body awareness may help pupils to get to know themselves better, and facilitate exploration and extension of their own capacities and boundaries. Thus, they may be equipped to take action for creating a subject they find enjoyable and meaningful. By uniting critical thinking and body awareness, pedagogies of

embodiment strive for pupils to experience homelike feelings when moving and participating in physical education.

References

- Aggerholm, K., Standal, O., Barker, D. M., & Larsson, H. (2018). On practising in physical education: outline for a pedagogical model. *Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy*, 23(2), 197-208. doi:10.1080/17408989.2017.1372408
- Armour, K. M. (1999). The case for a body-focus in education and physical education. *Sport, Education and Society*, 4(1), 5-15.
- Arnold, P. J. (1979). *Meaning in movement, sport and physical education*. London, UK: Heinemann.
- Azzarito, L., & Hill, J. (2013). Girls looking for a 'second home': bodies, difference and places of inclusion. *Physical Education & Sport Pedagogy*, 18(4), 351-375.
- Azzarito, L., Simon, M., & Marttinen, R. (2016). "Stop photoshopping!": A visual participatory inquiry into students' responses to a body curriculum. *Journal of Teaching in Physical Education*, 35(1), 54-69. doi:10.1123/jtpe.2014-0166
- Azzarito, L., & Solmon, M. (2009). An Investigation of Students' Embodied Discourses in Physical Education: A Gender Project. *Journal of Teaching in Physical Education*, 28(2), 173-191.
- Bailey, R., & Pickard, A. (2010). Body learning: examining the processes of skill learning in dance. *Sport, Education & Society*, 15(3), 367-382.
- Benn, T., Dagkas, S., & Jawad, H. (2011). Embodied faith: Islam, religious freedom and educational practices in physical education. *Sport, Education & Society*, 16(1), 17-34.
- Bergentoft, H. (2018). Running: A way to increase body awareness in secondary school physical education. *European Physical Education Review*. doi:10.1177/1356336X18814035
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 3(2), 77-101. doi:10.1191/1478088706qp063oa
- Brown, T. D., & Payne, P. G. (2009). Conceptualizing the phenomenology of movement in physical education: Implications for pedagogical inquiry and development. *Quest*, 61, 418-441.
- Cheville, J. (2005). Confronting the problem of embodiment. *International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education*, 18(1), 85-107. doi:10.1080/09518390412331318405
- Connolly, M. (1995). Phenomenology, physical education, and special populations. *Human Studies*, 18, 25-40. doi:10.1007/BF01322838
- Cook-Sather, A. (2002). Authorizing Students' Perspectives: Toward Trust, Dialogue, and Change in Education. 31(4), 3-14. doi:10.3102/0013189x031004003
- Dagkas, S., & Hunter, L. (2015). 'Racialised' pedagogic practices influencing young Muslims' physical culture. *Physical Education & Sport Pedagogy*, 20(5), 547-558.
- Depper, A., Fullagar, S., & Francombe-Webb, J. (2019). This Girl Can? The Limitations of Digital Do-It-Yourself Empowerment in Women's Active Embodiment Campaigns. In D. Parry, C. Johnson, & S. Fullagar (Eds.), *Digital Dilemmas* (pp. 183-204). Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.

- Enright, E., & O'Sullivan, M. (2012). Physical Education "in All Sorts of Corners:" Student Activists Transgressing Formal Physical Education Curricular Boundaries. *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport*, 82(2), 255-267.
- Enright, E., & O'Sullivan, M. (2010). 'Can I do it in my pyjamas?' Negotiating a physical education curriculum with teenage girls. *European Physical Education Review*, 16(3), 203-222.
- Evans, A. B., Bright, J. L., & Brown, L. J. (2015). Non-disabled secondary school children's lived experiences of a wheelchair basketball programme delivered in the East of England. *Sport, Education & Society*, 20(6), 741-761.
- Fisette, J. L. (2011). Exploring how girls navigate their embodied identities in physical education. *Physical Education & Sport Pedagogy*, 16(2), 179-196.
- Fisette, J. L., & Walton, T. A. (2014). 'If You Really Knew Me' ... I am empowered through action. *Sport, Education & Society*, 19(2), 131-152.
- Fisette, J. L., & Walton, T. A. (2015). "Beautiful You": Creating Contexts for Students to Become Agents of Social Change. *Journal of Educational Research*, 108(1), 62-76.
- Fitzgerald, H. (2005). Still feeling like a spare piece of luggage? Embodied experiences of (dis)ability in physical education and school sport. *Physical Education & Sport Pedagogy*, 10(1), 41-59.
- Fitzpatrick, K., & McGlashan, H. (2017). Rethinking straight pedagogy: Gender, sexuality and physical education. In L. Randall & D. B. Robinson (Eds.), *Social Justice in Physical Education: Critical reflections and pedagogy for change* (pp. 102–121). Toronto: Canadian Scholars Press.
- Francombe-Webb, J., & Toffoletti, K. (2018). Sporting Females: Power, Diversity and the Body. In L. Mansfield, J. Caudwell, B. Wheaton, & B. Watson (Eds.), *The Palgrave Handbook of Feminism and Sport, Leisure and Physical Education* (pp. 43-55). London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Gard, M. (2003). Being Someone Else: Using Dance in Anti-Oppressive Teaching. *Educational Review*, 55(2), 211-223.
- Garrett, R. (2004). Negotiating a physical identity: girls, bodies and physical education. *Sport, Education & Society*, 9(2), 223-237.
- Gorely, T., Holroyd, R., & Kirk, D. (2003). Muscularity, the Habitus and the Social Construction of Gender: Towards a gender-relevant physical education. *British Journal of Sociology of Education*, 24(4), 429-448.
doi:10.1080/01425690301923
- Grant, M. J., & Booth, A. (2009). A typology of reviews: an analysis of 14 review types and associated methodologies. *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, 26, 91-108.
- Hill, J. (2015). 'If you miss the ball, you look like a total muppet!' Boys investing in their bodies in physical education and sport. *Sport, Education and Society*, 20(6), 762-779. doi:10.1080/13573322.2013.820695
- Hill, J., & Azzarito, L. (2012). Representing valued bodies in PE: A visual inquiry with British Asian girls. *Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy*, 17(3), 263-276.
doi:10.1080/17408989.2012.690381
- Hills, L. (2007). Friendship, physicality, and physical education: an exploration of the social and embodied dynamics of girls' physical education experiences. *Sport, Education & Society*, 12(3), 335-354.
- Kirk, D. (2010). *Physical Education Futures*. London: Routledge.
- Kirk, D. (2020). *Precurity, Critical Pedagogy and Physical Education*. Oxon: Routledge.

- Kirk, D., & Tinning, R. (1994). Embodied self-identity, healthy lifestyles and school physical education. *Sociology of Health & Illness*, 16(5), 600-625. doi:10.1111/1467-9566.ep11348096
- Lambert, K. (2018). Girls on fire: alternative movement pedagogies to promote engagement of young women in physical activity. *Sport, Education and Society*, 23(7), 720-735. doi:10.1080/13573322.2018.1483909
- Leder, D. (1992). A tale of two bodies: The Cartesian corpse and the lived body. In D. Leder (Ed.), *The Body in Medical Thought and Practice* (pp. 17-36). Dordrecht, The Netherlands: Kluwer academic publishers.
- Light, R. (2007). Re-examining Hegemonic Masculinity in High School Rugby: The Body, Compliance and Resistance. *Quest* (00336297), 59(3), 323-338.
- Lindgren, R., & Barker, D. (2019). Implementing the Movement-Oriented Practising Model (MPM) in physical education: empirical findings focusing on student learning. *Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy*, 24(5), 534-547. doi:10.1080/17408989.2019.1635106
- lisahunter. (2004). Bourdieu and the social space of the PE class: reproduction of Doxa through practice. *Sport, Education & Society*, 9(2), 175-192.
- Nyberg, G. (2014). Exploring “knowings” in human movement: The practical knowledge of pole-vaulters. *European Physical Education Review*, 20(1), 72-89.
- Nyberg, G., Barker, D., & Larsson, H. (2020). Exploring the educational landscape of juggling – challenging notions of ability in physical education. *Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy*, 25(2), 201-212. doi:10.1080/17408989.2020.1712349
- Nyberg, G., & Carlgren, I. (2015). Exploring capability to move – somatic grasping of house-hopping. *Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy*, 20(6), 612-628. doi:10.1080/17408989.2014.882893
- Nyberg, G., & Meckbach, J. (2017). Exergames ‘as a teacher’ of movement education: exploring knowing in moving when playing dance games in physical education. *Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy*, 22(1), 1-14. doi:10.1080/17408989.2015.1112778
- O’Connor, J. (2018). Exploring a pedagogy for meaning-making in physical education. *European Physical Education Review*. doi:10.1177/1356336X18802286
- Oliver, K., & Hamzeh, M. (2010). “The Boys Won't Let Us Play”: Fifth-grade mestizas challenge physical activity discourse at school. *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport*, 81(1), 38-51. doi:10.1080/02701367.2010.10599626
- Oliver, K., Hamzeh, M., & McCaughy, N. (2009). Girly Girls Can Play Games / Las Niñas Pueden Jugar Tambien: Co-Creating a Curriculum of Possibilities With Fifth-Grade Girls. *Journal of Teaching in Physical Education*, 28(1), 90-110.
- Oliver, K., & Kirk, D. (2015). *Girls, Gender and Physical Education*. London: Routledge.
- Oliver, K., & Kirk, D. (2016). Transformative pedagogies for challenging body culture in physical education. In C. D. Ennis (Ed.), *Routledge handbook of physical education pedagogies* (pp. 307-318). London, UK: Routledge.
- Oliver, K., & Lalik, R. (2001). The body as curriculum: Learning with adolescent girls. *Journal of Curriculum Studies*, 33(3), 303-333. doi:10.1080/00220270010006046
- Oliver, K., & Lalik, R. (2004a). ‘The Beauty Walk, this ain't my topic’: learning about critical inquiry with adolescent girls. *Journal of Curriculum Studies*, 36(5), 555-586. doi:10.1080/0022027032000139397

- Oliver, K., & Lalik, R. (2004b). Critical Inquiry on the Body in Girls' Physical Education Classes: A Critical Poststructural Perspective. *Journal of Teaching in Physical Education*, 23, 162-195.
- Pronger, B. (1995). Rendering the Body. The Implicit Lessons of Gross Anatomy. *Quest*, 47, 427-446.
- Quennerstedt, M. (2019). Physical education and the art of teaching: transformative learning and teaching in physical education and sports pedagogy. *Sport, Education and Society*, 24(6), 611-623. doi:10.1080/13573322.2019.1574731
- Rich, E. (2018). Healthism, Girls' Embodiment, and Contemporary Health and Physical Education: From Weight Management to Digital Practices of Optimization. In L. Mansfield, J. Caudwell, B. Wheaton, & B. Watson (Eds.), *The Palgrave Handbook of Feminism and Sport, Leisure and Physical Education* (pp. 523-536). London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Shilling, C. (2010). Exploring the society–body–school nexus: theoretical and methodology issues in the study of body pedagogics. *Sport, Education and Society*, 15(2), 151-167. doi:10.1080/13573321003683786
- Smith, S. J. (2007). The First Rush of Movement: A Phenomenological Preface to Movement Education. *Phenomenology & Practice*, 1(1), 47-75.
- Standal, Ø. F. (2015). *Phenomenology and pedagogy in physical education*. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Standal, Ø. F. (2020). Embodiment: philosophical considerations of the body in adaptive physical education. In S. R. Hodge, J. A. Haegele, & D. R. Shapiro (Eds.), *Routledge Handbook of Adapted Physical Education* (pp. 227-238). New York, NY: Routledge.
- Standal, Ø. F., & Aggerholm, K. (2016). Habits, skills and embodied experiences: a contribution to philosophy of physical education. *Sport, Ethics and Philosophy*, 10(3), 269-282. doi:10.1080/17511321.2016.1220972
- Stolz, S. A. (2015). Embodied Learning. *Educational Philosophy and Theory*, 47(5), 474-487. doi:10.1080/00131857.2013.879694
- Stride, A. (2016). Centralising space: the physical education and physical activity experiences of South Asian, Muslim girls. *Sport, Education and Society*, 21(5), 677-697.
- Tinning, R. (2010). *Pedagogy and human movement. Theory, practice, research*. London, UK: Routledge.
- Tischler, A., & McCaughtry, N. (2011). PE Is Not for Me: When Boys' Masculinities Are Threatened. *Research Quarterly for Exercise & Sport*, 82(1), 37-48.
- Whitehead, M. (1990). Meaningful existence, embodiment and physical education. *Journal of Philosophy of Education*, 24(1), 3-14.
- Windram-Geddes, M. (2013). Fearing fatness and feeling fat: Encountering affective spaces of physical activity. *Emotion, Space and Society*, 9(1), 42-49. doi:10.1016/j.emospa.2013.06.006
- Wright, J. (2000). Bodies, Meanings and Movement: A Comparison of the Language of a Physical Education Lesson and a Feldenkrais Movement Class. *Sport, Education & Society*, 5(1), 35-49.

Appendix: Included Articles

Author	Year	Title	Journal	First author's country of employment	Purpose/ aim of study	Theoretical perspectives referred to	Findings	Implications
Azzarito & Hill	2013	Girls looking for a 'second home': bodies, difference and places of inclusion	Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy	The U.K.	Further understandings of Ethnic-minority girls' emplaced embodiment by investigating the link between girls' physicality and their views of physical activity spaces in their communities.	Feminism	The girls' active body-selves tend to take shape in spaces 'like home' that were 'social,' friend-, and family-oriented, but also intimate and shielded spaces where they could invent themselves and craft their bodies in sport-oriented, virtual landscapes.	It is important to strengthen the physical culture link between home and school because this may assist girls in developing identities as moving bodies (p.371). The girls were physical active in spaces that felt "like home", because those spaces felt like safe spaces without the "public gaze". How can PE be such a safe place? Single-sex PE felt like a safe place insulated from the society, but this may only increase the inequalities? Instead, we must create body-centered curricula that might support girls' management of the body in the public gaze (p.372).
Azzarito, Simon & Marttinen	2016	"Stop Photoshopping!": A Visual Participatory Inquiry Into Students' Responses to a Body Curriculum	Journal of Teaching in Physical Education	The USA	Explore the extent to which the creation and implementation of a Body Curriculum into a fitness unit in a secondary school enhanced students' critical embodied learning.	Shilling (2006) Third-wave feminism	Participants rejected media narratives of idealized bodies and embodied more "realistic" ideals about the body. Their desire to look in a certain way was still framed by fixed normative white standards (p.67).	"Body Curriculum" holds the potential to enhance pupils' agency by providing them with tools to critically reflect on body issues and think of their embodiments in relation to fabricated body narratives (media?) (p.67) NB: The length of the program must be considered, in order to have enough time to destabilize their embodiment of normal/abnormal dichotomy.
Azzarito & Solomon	2009	An Investigation of Students' Embodied Discourses in Physical Education: A Gender Project	Journal of Teaching in Physical Education	The U.K.	Investigate the ways students' embodiment of discursive constructs differed in terms of gender and race. Investigate the relation between students' embodied discursive constructs and students' favorite/least favorite physical activities in PE.	Feminism Poststructuralism	Discursive constructs about the body predicted the gendered nature of girls' and boys' favorite activities, and were influential in producing students' choice of "gender-appropriate" physical activities.	Critical pedagogy: help pupils reflect upon their learning about the body and the appropriateness of physical activity in its relation to gender. Pupils should get help to critically reconstruct meaning making (how they experience their bodies). Highlight the discourse of the multiplicity of physicality –which is not fixed in femininity/masculinity. The goal is for them to experience multiple and diverse expressions of physicality, which can create lifelong meaningful physicalities (p. 188-189).
Benn, Dagkas & Jawad	2011	Embodied faith: Islam, religious freedom and educational practices in physical education	Sport, Education and Society	The U.K.	Improve the inclusion of Muslim girls in PE and school sport (in Birmingham, England).	Feminist theory	Diversity in young people's preferences for Islamic dress requirements: Where accommodation could not be found, some people did not participate in PE. Schools with more flexibility and choice in kit policy had higher levels of participation.	Embodied faith, Muslim pupils. Be flexible, respect the diversity of lived experiences of being Muslim, meet individual needs (personal agreements), to be able to participate, in order to make the learning environment safe (p.31).

Appendix: Included Articles

Author	Year	Title	Journal	First author's country of employment	Purpose/ aim of study	Theoretical perspectives referred to	Findings	Implications
Bergentoft	2018	Running: A way to increase body awareness in secondary school physical education	European Physical Education Review	Sweden	Examine how students learn to analyze sensations and feelings while running. (a) What aspects of the running movement do students discern as critical for increased awareness of body posture in running? (b) In what way do lesson designs and teaching techniques affect students' identification of critical aspects of body posture in running?	Body awareness Embodiment Phenomenology	Students can identify critical aspects of movement when they are offered opportunities and space to reflect on and discuss these matters, and thereby become more body aware. Discovery of critical aspects can help students to grasp what individual aims they could strive for in future lessons.	Focus on the object of learning and its critical aspects, instead of the activity per se, creates potential for students to develop their body awareness. Embodied exploration of body awareness (f ex. Through running) can be used as an educational means to enhance movement capabilities (abstract).
Dagkas & Hunter	2015	'Racialised' pedagogic practices influencing young Muslims' physical culture	Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy	The U.K.	The paper examines the 'racialised' pedagogic practices in various fields that influence young Muslims' dispositions to physical culture.	Bourdieu: the intersectionality of various fields (family, religion and school)	Religion had limited influence on the participants' agency when intersecting with schooling and social class with regard to embodiment of active physical culture. Economic capital had a considerable influence on participants' physical culture as it contributed to young people's access to PA opportunities, agency and body pedagogies. The school play a significant role in influencing and enabling young Muslims' physical culture.	A more student-centered curriculum and working with pupils can help understanding thoughts, feelings and diverse body identities and practices that reflect their habitus. Pedagogic practices should reflect the variety of cultures (p.556-557).
Enright & O'Sullivan	2010	'Can I do it in my pyjamas?' Negotiating a physical education curriculum with teenage girls	European Physical Education Review	Ireland	How does increased involvement in curricular decision-making impact on the girls' engagement with their PE curriculum? (p.205)	Participatory action research (PAR) Gordon (2006)	The negotiated curricula facilitated the girls in connecting PE to the sociocultural contexts of their lives and opened up opportunities for students to critically appraise their previous experiences of PE in relation to their lives, backgrounds and values while engaging them in considering the possibilities for PE. The girls then actively participated in constructing knowledge and action that connected their	There needs to be space in formal national PE curricula which allow for multiple and local interpretations and there also needs to be a willingness at the local level to do things a little differently. There need to be opportunities on Physical Education Teacher Education programs for student teachers to practice working creatively with students on local ideas. Professional development opportunities for teachers in the field also need to begin to move beyond a content focus and towards

Appendix: Included Articles

Author	Year	Title	Journal	First author's country of employment	Purpose/ aim of study	Theoretical perspectives referred to	Findings	Implications
							PE curriculum to their everyday lives (p.218).	the notion of supporting pedagogies of possibility (p.219).
Enright & O'Sullivan	2012	Physical education 'in all sorts of corners': Student activists transgressing formal physical education curricular boundaries	Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport	Ireland	What happens when scholars engage with students to challenge formal physical education curricular boundaries and connect with students' physical culture? What are the benefits and the challenges associated with engaging in this sort of practical activism? (p.256)	Participatory action research (PAR) Gordon (2006)	A boundary-crossing approach to physical education can facilitate students in finding their own meanings in physical education and physical activity. Supporting boundary-crossing practices is a time- and thought-intensive pedagogical design that will be challenging for many physical education teachers (p.255).	Teachers, parents, community agencies and students must work together to ensure success and sustainability of physical education change efforts. There is a need for creative thinking about which pedagogical practices within physical education teacher education will support the notion of student-led, boundary-crossing physical education.
Evans, Bright & Brown	2015	Non-disabled secondary school children's lived experiences of a wheelchair basketball programme delivered in the East of England	Sport, Education and Society	The U.K.	Investigate the embodied experiences of non-disabled secondary school pupils during a program designed to introduce disability sport to non-disabled schoolchildren entitled 'The Wheelchair Sports Project'. The impact of the project on pupils' perceptions of physical disability was investigated.	Bourdieu	Due to their own embodied experiences, pupils began to question their perceptions of the potential ability of participants with physical impairments. Pupils described high physical demands of wheelchair basketball and began to focus upon similarities between themselves and physically disabled individuals.	Focus on similarities that can make PE more inclusive. The pupils' habitus was changed over the short term (abstract).
Fisette	2011	Exploring how girls navigate their embodied identities in physical education	Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy	The USA	Explore how adolescent girls articulate their embodiment and navigate their embodied identities	Social constructionism Foucault	Participants' embodied identities in PE focused primarily on the socially constructed idealized female body. Based on participants' own sense of self and concern about how others may survey and judge them, they created strategies	Create libratory contexts so pupils can engage in discussions about their own experiences and embodied identities. This will empower them and give them a voice. Teachers should create a PE context that challenges dominant discourses and

Appendix: Included Articles

Author	Year	Title	Journal	First author's country of employment	Purpose/ aim of study	Theoretical perspectives referred to	Findings	Implications
					within the public and private physical education context.		(individually and collaboratively) to feel comfortable, safe, and trusting of others within the PE environment.	gendered power relations, and explore the pupils' feelings through their own voices (p. 194).
Fisette & Walton	2014	'If You Really Knew Me' ... I am empowered through action	Sport, Education and Society	The USA	Engage high school girls in collaborative activist research to explore how they made meaning of their mediated identities, how they translated these identities to their embodied sense of self and how that influenced their schooling experiences.	Activist research Feminism	Discourse on media consumption: used media to escape their problems, media changed their behavior and perspectives. The girls indicated that they felt a sense of empowerment by taking social action.	Activist research may help pupils to explicate/translate their embodied identities and sense of self. Engaging pupils in activist projects may create a context where students have a voice and are allowed to explore topics of interest. Activist projects may be an opportunity to investigate/understand how girls navigate their embodied identities in relation to media culture within which they consume and are embedded (p. 150).
Fisette & Walton	2015	"Beautiful You": Creating Contexts for Students to Become Agents of Social Change	The Journal of Educational Research	The USA	Explore how high school girls' mediated and embodied identities were translated. Address how the girls (a) perceive and articulate their embodied identities, (b) navigate the social barriers they encountered within the structured institution of the school, and (c) might be able to create their own activist practice as part of their learning process.	Activist research Feminism	The girls articulated and demonstrated how their sense of self and embodied identities were translated. However, they perpetuated and reinforced the dominant ideologies. The girls began to translate their embodied identities, being agents of change.	Critical body pedagogy can help explicate the hidden curriculum on social groupings and inequalities. This must be integrated through all content areas: create safe spaces to access student voice, help them explore their embodied identities and empower them to speak up/take action about embodiment and inequalities (p.75).
Fitzgerald	2005	Still feeling like a spare piece of luggage? Embodied	Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy	The U.K.	Explore the nature of young disabled people's physical education and	Bourdieu	A paradigm of normativity prevails in PE: PE habitus is manifest through conceptions of ability: mesomorphic ideal, masculinity	Mostly describing pupils' experiences, but asks for a discussion about how "ability" is understood as conception, and how dominant understandings (mesomorphic and masculine) is embedded in the PE

Appendix: Included Articles								
Author	Year	Title	Journal	First author's country of employment	Purpose/ aim of study	Theoretical perspectives referred to	Findings	Implications
		experiences of (dis)ability in physical education and school sport			school sport experiences.		and high levels of motoric competence are valued.	habitus (p.55). Is this a request for a more inclusive subject?
Gard	2003	Being Someone Else: Using dance in anti-oppressive Teaching	Educational Review	Australia	Explore the possibility of using physical movement, particularly dance, to contribute to anti-oppressive pedagogies in the PE classroom (p.211).	Sociology of the body Masculinity studies	Dance movement is likely to be (at least initially) an uncomfortable experience for some students (...); much of this discomfort will be related to the gendered identities of these students. Male students use words like 'weird', 'stupid' and 'dumb' to describe dance movement. The association of dance per se and particular forms of dance movement with both feminine and non-heterosexual ways of moving and being remains strong.	Identity informs how we move/like to move. New movement experiences (ex. Dance/uncomfortable) might make available new ways of thinking/being. Such activities might be a powerful pedagogical tool: may articulate unspoken discourses (.219-220). This may contribute to anti-oppressive pedagogies (abstract), because it opens up a broader specter of (gendered) physical identities.
Garrett	2004	Negotiating a physical identity: girls, bodies and physical education	Sport, Education and Society	Australia	Investigates the construction of a physical identity within PE. Explores the power of discourses around the body and gender as well as 'lived' physical experiences in shaping subjectivities. Locating discourses and social practices as well as structural and institutional factors that empower or alienate young women in their engagement within a physical culture.	Feminist poststructuralist methodology	PE as sport: positive and negative experiences: display physical competency vs. alienation and limitation. Femininity: a good body was important. PE as a setting for friendship and humor. Lack of perceived physical competence was significant to ongoing physical engagement.	To empower girls so that they feel confident and skilled in using their bodies, rather than constrained by restrictive forms of gendered embodiment, early learning experiences can be important. This can be significant in defining subjectivities and readiness to engage in physical pursuits. Move beyond narrow forms of physical expression and allow multiple physical identities/being physical. Challenge narrow and limiting conceptions of gender and body (.235-236).
Gorely, Holroyd & Kirk	2003	Muscularity, the Habitus and the Social Construction of Gender: Towards	British Journal of Sociology of Education	The U.K.	Develop the concept of gender-relevant physical education.	Bourdieu	While the physical capital provided by engagement with physical activities such as sport has exchange value for boys, the utility of physical capital for girls largely remains	A gender-relevant PE must have the capacity to challenge and change aspects of physical culture that are oppressive for particular groups (p.442). Gender needs to be a topic that is addressed explicitly across the curriculum, also in PE (p.443).

Appendix: Included Articles

Author	Year	Title	Journal	First author's country of employment	Purpose/ aim of study	Theoretical perspectives referred to	Findings	Implications
		a gender-relevant physical education					bounded within the physical activity field itself.	A gender-relevant physical education would need to de-stabilize both stereotypical femininities and masculinities if the physical empowerment of all young people is to be possible. Well-being, broadly conceptualized, is a necessary component of such a goal, since it is an essential requirement for using the body's full capacity across the life span (p.444).
Hill	2015	'If you miss the ball, you look like a total muppet!' Boys investing in their bodies in physical education and sport	Sport, Education and Society	The U.K.	Enquire how boys negotiate the connections between masculinity, muscularity and physical/social status in PE and recreational sport experiences.	Bourdieu: habitus, capital and field Intersectionality of gender and ethnicity in PE	Each of the three boys showed that at times they engaged in physical activity in ways specifically intended to work on the body to increase their physical capital within the field of their PE class _ improving fitness, muscularity, skills or body size. For these boys, decisions about when and how to engage in physical activity were complex. They worked on their bodies to become or remain competent, strong or fit, performing or practicing that which would gain them capital.	With continued examination of how their intersected identities are embodied and performed, there may be ways for physical educators to understand how young people choose to participate both in and out of school to best meet diverse physical activity needs and acknowledge multiple exclusions and inequalities in PE. From there, policy, curricula and pedagogical practices that avoid restricting young people's engagements might be developed.
Hill & Azzarito	2012	Representing valued bodies in PE: a visual inquiry with British Asian girls	Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy	The U.K.	Explore varying ways British Asian girls visualize and make sense of themselves as active or sporting bodies, and what this means for their (dis)engagement in physical activity.	Feminist poststructuralist approach	Many girls placed their physical activity significantly in school, and saw sporting bodies as male and elite. Girls were physically active outside of school despite not seeing themselves as sporty.	If schools strive to represent diversity among what is shown of elite sport players, it is possible to deconstruct Whiteness and give a broader specter of which bodies are valued. The pupils must be given potential to create alternative narratives and selves, and space to articulate/ experience active identities (p.273).
Hills	2007	Friendship, physicality, and physical education: an exploration of the social and embodied dynamics of girls' physical education experiences	Sport, Education and Society	The U.K.	Study girls' understandings of physicality and power relations between girls within the context of physical education and in relation to their discourses and practices around friendship and social relationships.	Bourdieu	(In)Competence is on display: The construction of physical capital related closely to the capacity for successful displays of competence. A hierarchy of competence and social status reveal differences: Skilled/popular girls dominated activities, determined positions, and excluded other girls. Friendship provided an alternate source of capital: that could ameliorate the marginalisation of unskilled girls or restrict	Implementation of inclusive teaching practices that can recognize the differences among girls' skills and experiences may be entitling. Pupils must be educated in how to develop inclusive understandings/ strategies. Spaces for critical reflection is needed (p.333).

Appendix: Included Articles

Author	Year	Title	Journal	First author's country of employment	Purpose/ aim of study	Theoretical perspectives referred to	Findings	Implications
							the participation of skilled girls with less social status.	
Joy & Larsson	2019	Unspoken: exploring the constitution of masculinities in Swedish physical education classes through body movements	Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy	Canada	Explore how movements contribute to the discursive construction of masculinities in secondary school physical education; specifically, how body movements constitute masculinities.	Poststructural theoretical framework	Masculinities were constituted in the moments between formal teaching and activities within the classrooms.	It is recommended that pedagogical practices that examine, challenge, and disrupt limiting gender performativity are developed in physical education teaching.
Kirk & Tinning	1994	Muscularity, the Habitus and the Social Construction of Gender: Towards a gender-relevant physical education	Sociology of Health & Illness	Australia	Illustrate the ways in which popular physical culture is appropriated, reconstructed and accommodated within adolescents' lifestyles.	Social construction	Many girls and some boys experience degrees of disembodiment in physical education lessons as a strategy for the protection of self-identity. Many are hindered in appropriating the resources of popular physical culture to lead active or healthy lifestyles.	To reduce disembodiment and enhance identity-work, PE might become a site in which popular physical culture is studied and criticized through critical reflection (p.621).
Lambert	2018	Girls on fire: alternative movement pedagogies to promote engagement of young women in physical activity	Sport, Education and Society	Australia	Extend recent discussions around 'embodied learning' and 'valuing movement' in PE by exploring the educative potential of 'in' movement experiences of a group of young women. Inform 'embodied pedagogies' with the potential to re-inspire and reengage young women in PE (p.721).	Feminist and poststructural approaches Phenomenology/Sensory ethnography	Young women conceive of their bodies as a conscious collective organism that simultaneously pays cognitive, physical, and social attention to its environment and the other material and non-material objects in it. This attentiveness occurs by thinking, feeling, sensing and deriving pleasure 'in' movement with blurred boundaries between mind-body (p.721).	Pleasures "in" movement are embodied learning. Purpose and intentionality activates, engages, and drives the pupils when moving in various ways/conditions. Need to look outside the classroom/school to get pedagogical inspiration, ex. Fire-fighting camps (p.733).
Light	2007	Re-examining Hegemonic	Quest	Australia	Examines the ways in which variation,	Hegemonic masculinity	There was a significant gap between the traditional masculinity at the school and the	Playing rugby in ways that places more emphasis on skill, communication, anticipation, and tactical

Appendix: Included Articles

Author	Year	Title	Journal	First author's country of employment	Purpose/ aim of study	Theoretical perspectives referred to	Findings	Implications
		Masculinity in High School Rugby: The Body, Compliance and Resistance			diversity, and resistance can be found operating within a particular form of hegemonic masculinity.	theory: Connell and Messerschmidt (2005)	ability and inclination of most of the boys to practice it. Suggests that a hegemonic pattern of masculinity was deeply embedded in the habitus of the boys in the rugby team.	understanding would thus contribute to the development, and embodiment, of a form of masculinity that departs from that reproduced through traditional "no mistakes" rugby. It also departs from what have become stereotypical views of hegemonic masculinity operating in and through contact sport. This highlights the need for sensitivity toward the range of masculinities operating around contact sports and the limitations involved in grossly categorizing the masculinities developed through contact sport as wholly hegemonic (p.335). Research and writing on the application of these pedagogies in schools (ex.TGFU, Game Sense) indicates that they are capable of realizing the potential that team sports hold as educational media for positive social learning in the education of boys and young men (p.337).
Lindgren & Barker	2019	Implementing the Movement-Oriented Practising Model (MPM) in physical education: empirical findings focusing on student learning	Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy	Sweden	To discern how students' movement dispositions develop when they take part in lessons guided by the Movement-Oriented Practising Model (MPM).	Sloterdijk's (2013) philosophical framework Gilbert Ryle's (2009) conceptualization of knowing and dispositions.	Dispositional development involved changes in: the ways students moved, the students' approaches to practicing and performing, and the ways the students described themselves and their learning.	Help learners to appreciate different aspects of moving, and to work in the space 'between I can and I cannot'. Create possibilities for students to reflect on and challenge norms related to moving and physicality.
lisahunter	2004	Bourdieu and the social space of the PE class: reproduction of Doxa through practice	Sport, Education and Society	Australia	Describe the social space of a physical education class (where subjectivities are constructed and negotiated in particular ways in dialogue with the available discursive spaces)	Bourdieu	Many students regarded PE to be synonymous with sport: PE acted as a structure constituting and constituted by agents on macro and micro level. The subject positions rewarded in PE were the ideal body type (not being fat), and the good student.	Critical reflection is needed: expanding possible bodily discourses to disrupt mind/body dualism. May offer students spaces where students can explore and understand their bodies (p.189).
Mikalsen & Lagestad	2020	What's in it for me? Young teenagers' meaning-making	Sport, Education and Society	Norway	Shed light on the lifeworld of thirteen-year-olds with high and low activity	Physical literacy (Whitehead) Phenomenology	Meaning-making, in terms of interplay and self-regulation, expressed a partly polarized picture of the lifeworld of young people with high and low activity levels in relation to	The importance of gaining experience with a wide range of activities in different activity contexts, in addition to experiencing self-confirming and competent interplay with the surroundings, are

Appendix: Included Articles								
Author	Year	Title	Journal	First author's country of employment	Purpose/ aim of study	Theoretical perspectives referred to	Findings	Implications
		experiences of movement activities			levels in relation to movement activities.		movement activities. Among those with high activity 'finding oneself in the activity', 'to be better', 'interplay', and 'self-regulation' were identified as meaning-making dimensions. Among those with low activity, 'ambivalence', 'to be good', 'interplay', and 'self-regulation' were identified as meaning-making dimensions.	highlighted as important meaning-making dimensions in a positive and confirming relationship to movement activities.
Nyberg, Barker & Larsson	2019	Exploring the educational landscape of juggling – challenging notions of ability in physical education	Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy	Sweden	Further advance the knowledge base of what movement capability can mean within the context of PE.	Ryle's and Polanyi's notions of knowing and learning	Findings of the investigation suggest that in the group of students, four significant ways of knowing the landscape of juggling are important: grasping a pattern; grasping a rhythm; preparing for the next throw and catch and navigating one's position and throwing.	Challenge the narrow view on ability as technique-based sport performance by providing examples of what movement capability can mean in terms of knowing a movement landscape alternatively to knowing a specific movement 'in the right way.'
Nyberg & Carlgren	2015	Exploring capability to move – somatic grasping of house-hopping	Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy	Sweden	Explore what it means to be able to move in different ways. What does it mean, from the perspective of the learners, to know how to carry out a specific movement? How could this insight contribute to the planning of developing learners' capability to move in different ways? (p.612)	Gilbert Ryle: «knowing how» Phenomenography Variation Theory	Teaching and learning movements can be facilitated through developing a language for articulating the knowing involved in grasping movements. Knowing a movement as something, for example, 'as a high jump in a tube,' 'as a house-hop with a trailer' or 'as a house-hop in a small cell' can serve as metaphorical articulations which in turn also could be seen as creating a certain meaning of a movement. The knowing involved in house-hopping as well as other ways of moving can be seen as somatic grasping, comprising mental and physical skills as an integrated whole.	PE shall give pupils possibilities to develop capability to move: explore movements, analyse aspects of movement. "knowing how" is possible to develop (p.626). The approach to movement education exemplified in this study provides tools for articulating different ways of grasping a movement thus opening up an educational content in PE that is not necessarily based on established movements (or technical skills) associated for example with different kinds of competitive sports.
Nyberg & Meckbach	2017	Exergames 'as a teacher' of movement education: exploring knowing in moving when playing dance	Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy	Sweden	Explore and articulate what there is to know, from the mover's perspective, when knowing how to move in specific ways when playing exergames (dance games) (p.1).	Gilbert Ryle: «knowing how» Phenomenography	The result of the phenomenographic analysis shows different ways of knowing the movements as well as what aspects are discerned and experienced simultaneously by the students. In other words, these aspects also describe knowing in terms of discerning, discriminating and differentiating aspects of a phenomenon (p.10).	Use digital tools in the teaching, f. ex. Exergames (dance). It is important that the teacher gives relevant feedback based on pupils' dance movements/difficulties/improvements. Movement education must be planned systematically (p.12).

Appendix: Included Articles

Author	Year	Title	Journal	First author's country of employment	Purpose/ aim of study	Theoretical perspectives referred to	Findings	Implications
		games in physical education						
O'Connor	2018	Exploring a pedagogy for meaning-making in physical education	European Physical Education Review	Australia	Present a series of steps that provide detail about a meaning-making process undertaken during a physical education class. Highlight the pedagogical challenges and the opportunities these create when establishing learning environments that consider how students individually and collectively value movement.	Phenomenology	Setting aside time for reflection and the generation of rich movement narratives aligned to a 'first rush of movement', can shed light on what students find meaningful 'in' movement in ways that link PE on to experiences across varying social and environmental contexts. Through giving priority to bodily understandings of movement as felt, sensory experience, participants were able to express meaning across a wide range of movement contexts.	Research meaningful experiences: reflect upon narratives of "first rush of movement". This may influence the choice of activities in PE (abstract).
Oliver & Hamzeh	2010	'The boys won't let us play': Fifth-grade mestizas challenge physical activity discourse at school	Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport	The USA	To understand fifth-grade mestizas self-identified barriers to physical activity, and to work with them to develop strategies for challenging these barriers (p.38).	Feminist, critical and poststructural theories Participatory action research (PAR)	The girls were articulate in explaining what they considered a "crisis" of inequity around physical activity opportunities for girls at their school, and they had ideas about how to change the inequities they identified (p. 49). By publicly challenging the conflicting racialized and gendered discourses, the girls were successful at bringing about change in subtle ways (p.49-50).	There is a need to create opportunities in schools, physical education classes, and research agendas that assist girls and boys in naming, challenging and ultimately changing all sorts of inequity that prevent or deny young people the opportunities to play (p.50).
Oliver, Hamzeh & McCaughy	2009	Girly girls can play games / Las niñas pueden jugar tambien: Co-creating a curriculum of possibilities with fifth-grade girls	Journal of Teaching in Physical Education	The USA	Understand 5th-grade girls' self-identified barriers to physical activity and work with them to find ways of negotiating those barriers in order to increase their physical activity opportunities (p.90).	Feminist, critical and poststructural theories Participatory action research (PAR)	The girls explained that being a "girly girl" hindered their activity participation."(p.90). Through the process of making up and playing games, we noticed that the girls began to resist the idea that being girly girl meant that one cannot, or does not, desire being physically active. It was through the game creation process that the girls began to name and enact alternative possibilities for their physical activity participation (p.107).	Continue activist research that focuses on different contexts and girls' different self-identified barriers to physical activity (p.108).

Appendix: Included Articles								
Author	Year	Title	Journal	First author's country of employment	Purpose/ aim of study	Theoretical perspectives referred to	Findings	Implications
Oliver & Lalik	2001	The body as curriculum: Learning with adolescent girls	Journal of Curriculum Studies	The USA	Use curricular processes to help the girls (participants) understand how they experience their bodies in dominant culture (p.307).	Feminist and activist perspectives Activist research	Their language revealed the body as a form of collateral they hoped to exchange for being noticed and for developing and maintaining relationships with others (p.312). Regulating their bodies was a common practice in the quest for beauty (p.323).	There is a need for inquiry-based integrated physical education and language arts curricula based on girls' questions and concerns of the body (p.303).
Oliver & Lalik	2004 a	"The Beauty Walk, This Ain't My Topic": Learning about critical inquiry with adolescent girls	Journal of Curriculum Studies	The USA	Examine what happened when a researcher worked with four African-American middle school girls to critique the ways girls' bodies are implicated in the schools' hidden Curriculum (p.555).	Critical and feminist pedagogies Activist research	Marked by points of engagement and resistance, the girls' participation varied among the girls and across inquiry tasks. Even so, the girls were able to develop a written and verbal critique against "the Beauty walk".	There is a need to work with the question: "How might teachers and researchers 'negotiate the fine distinction between valuing what adolescent students have to say and moving them toward challenging, disrupting, and reconstructing their experiences and discourses'?" This study support the need for continued study of it and related questions (p.584).
Oliver & Lalik	2004 b	Critical inquiry on the body in girls' physical education classes: A critical poststructural perspective	Journal of Curriculum Studies	The USA	Examine co-researching with four African-American middle school girls to critique the ways girls' bodies are implicated in the hidden Curriculum (p.555).	Critical literacy Poststructural feminism Activist research	Marked by points of engagement and resistance, the girls' participation varied among the girls and across inquiry tasks. Even so, the girls were able to develop a written and verbal critique against "the Beauty walk".	There is a need to work with the question: "How might teachers and researchers 'negotiate the fine distinction between valuing what adolescent students have to say and moving them toward challenging, disrupting, and reconstructing their experiences and discourses'?" This study support the need for continued study of it and related questions (p.584).
Rönnqvist, Larsson, Nyberg & Barker	2019	Understanding learners' sense making of movement learning in physical education	Curriculum Studies in Health and Physical Education	Sweden	Describe how movement learners made sense of their own movement development.	Ryle's and Polanyi's notions of knowing and learning	The results suggest that: the aspects of moving to which learners attend change as they learn; learners have a relatively limited capacity to verbally articulate what they learn, and; learners' expectations of ideal ways of moving have considerable impact on how they come to make sense of their own ways of moving.	Movement learning involves a collection of related but irregular sense making experiences. Translating this proposition into pedagogy would involve structuring movement activities in ways that enable learners to: (1) focus on varying a quality of moving, and/or (2) identify how that quality changes across different activities. We have noted that it would be productive to help learners develop vocabularies for articulating movement experiences.

Appendix: Included Articles

Author	Year	Title	Journal	First author's country of employment	Purpose/ aim of study	Theoretical perspectives referred to	Findings	Implications
								Movement learning might be enhanced by reconsidering standards of excellence.
Stride	2016	Centralising space: the physical education and physical activity experiences of South Asian, Muslim girls	Sport, Education and Society	The U.K.	Explore the physical education (PE) and physical activity experiences of a group of South Asian, Muslim girls (p.677).	Middle-ground theorising (black feminists: the matrix of domination, intersectionality,	In developing these critical understandings about PE, many of the girls demonstrate some degree of agency by not automatically embodying and transferring these discourses into broader physical activity spaces. Moreover, they demonstrate agency further by not always accepting the ways their physical identities are shaped in PE by their teachers and peers. Instead, they demonstrate a resistance in the ways they create their own physical activity practices away from school (p.689).	No specific advice for teaching, only for further research. Viewing PE as distinct from other physical experiences is problematic and a number of scholars advocate for research exploring the complexity of influences affecting young people's involvement (p.692).
Sykes	2009	The qBody Project: From Lesbians in Physical Education to Queer Bodies In/Out of School	Journal of Lesbian Studies	Canada	Understand how students with "queer bodies" are impacted by heterosexism, transphobia, ableism, and fat phobia in Canadian PE.	Postmodern body studies: queer theory, trans theory, postcolonial theory, crip theory, and fat theory	People interviewed for the project talked about their sexualities in intricate, multilayered, and shifting ways that could not be neatly isolated from their embodied sense of body size, physical capabilities, and social positioning in terms of gender, queerness, Whiteness, and racialization.	The article has few specific advice, but focus on the intersection between sexuality and the embodied sense of body size, capabilities and gender, queerness, racialization. A need to shift focus from "just" sexuality to analyze critically the matrix of normalization and marginalized discourses about embodiment in sport and PE (p.251).
Tischler & McCaughtry	2011	PE Is Not for Me: When Boys' Masculinities Are Threatened	Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport	The USA	Examine the intersection of masculinities and school physical education from the perspectives of boys who embodied masculinities that were marginalized.	Hegemonic masculinity theory Feminist poststructuralism	Four social practices (content, pedagogies, teacher-student relationships, and peer cultures) in these physical education settings privileged some masculinities over others. The role that embodiment played: how the boys wore their oppression and in how their bodies resisted marginalizing situations. The boys' bodily features and movements during physical activities led to being situated at specific places on the social hierarchy. The study illustrates how the boys wore their oppression through guarded bodies, and the significant ways in which boys embodied resistance.	PE should facilitate critical consciousness among boys, to help them see how gender and masculinities are socially constructed (p.47). We advocate teaching sports by emphasizing learning, cooperation, tactical skill development and compassion, with a reduced focus on competition and elite performance: ex. Sport Education, TGFU ++ (p.45). Reference to Gard (2003): provide pupils with experiences that presents opportunities to reconsider their views about others' physical competencies and to dispute gender discourses, f ex through innovative/ challenging forms of physical activity (outdoor activity, dance): create spaces to be more sensitive of each other and help boys identify with non-hegemonic forms of masculinities.
Webb, Quennerstedt & Öhman	2008	Healthy bodies: construction of the	Sport, Education and Society	The U.K.	Seek to raise awareness of areas	Poststructuralism	Sweden: fitness and risk constituted the dominating discourses, in relation to shape the healthy body. Australia: focus on risk	No specific advice for teaching, but the authors are calling for further critical reflection on how PE is dominated by health discourses: certain practices are

Appendix: Included Articles

Author	Year	Title	Journal	First author's country of employment	Purpose/ aim of study	Theoretical perspectives referred to	Findings	Implications
		body and health in physical education			for concern in physical education: Through what discourses are healthy bodies constructed in practices of physical education? What are the techniques of power by which healthy bodies are constructed?		and fitness discourses to be role models to the pupils. The construction of healthy bodies in PE privilege a fit healthy body, and an at risk healthy body, mainly with normalization and regulation as techniques of power.	taken for granted regarding what a healthy body is, and this inscribes certain actions in PE (p.369).
Windram-Geddes	2013	Fearing fatness and feeling fat: Encountering affective spaces of physical activity	Emotion, Space and Society	The U.K.	Reveal how emotional dynamics of girls' fear and repulsion of fat operate within spaces of physical activity including PE.	Feminism	Fears over the potential for fat to be present on the body became real within the space of physical activity as fat was used as a threat by both PE teachers and girls' themselves to incite or motivate participation. Girls shared personal practices of binge eating and exercise to sustain or achieve thinness.	Challenge dualistic and normalized understandings of health. Since this is difficult, it must be done through a slow and sensitive approach, questioning the assumption that all fat is bad (p.48-49).
Wright	2000	Bodies, Meanings and Movement: A Comparison of the Language of a Physical Education Lesson and a Feldenkrais Movement Class	Sport, Education and Society	Australia	Compare the language practices of teachers in a PE lesson and a Feldenkrais movement class, as these constitute different forms of embodiment, different selves.	Poststructuralist and linguistic theory and methodologies	PE: The body is treated like a tool, shall do what it is told. Body or body parts as objects to be moved in particular directions, in a particular manner, to achieve a specified skill. The body becomes the instrument by which the skill is achieved. Feldenkrais: nothing in the teacher's talk which sets up a particular standard of movement performance, direct attention to specific attributes of the body, as these are sensed through a kinaesthetic scanning of the body.	To inform the choices teachers and students make about what constitute different forms of embodiment and the PE curriculum, we need to engage in critical reflection on the consequences of our practices: how they produce certain subjectivities and social relations (p.48).

