Aidan Fischer - Midterm Reading Table Entries (Up to Article 1) Oct 10, 2022

| Article Title | Author and field | Methods/ where did they get their data | Are they arguing with anyone? | Timeline/geography | Thesis and findings | Anything else important |
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| History and Neuroscience: An Integrative Legacy | Stephen T. Casper - Humanities and Social Sciences | Archival - Various essays and books, such as personal papers and biographies | No - Casper is exploring the attitudes that built up neurology and neuroscience, and how those ideas led to the current neuroculture, as well as the interactions between the fields (integrative). | Geography involves a universality of the ideas discussed. As a relatively recently-developed field, neuroscience developed globally. As for timeline, the article mostly discusses how these ideas developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. | Thesis: The exploration of the integrative attitudes of workers in the field as the source of the epistemological weight afforded to the “neuro” fields.  Findings: Current proponents of “neuroculture” seem to use “identity-making” efforts” as “actual objects of cognitive science.” | It is important to note the difference between neurology and neuroscience. Neurology is the medical field, whereas neuroscience is the general study of the nervous system. |
| Neuroscience, neurohistory, and the history of science: A tale of two brain images | Steve Fuller - Sociology | Archival - Again, various essays and books were used as references in this article.  Oral History - There is one instance where the author refers to his experience at a workshop on neurohistory, in which something he discusses in the article was talked about among others in his field at the workshop. | No - Fuller is exploring the “alternate” image of the brain as a transducer, rather than a governor. I say “alternate” in quotes because it is only so to the brain-as-governor view (Fuller shows that the transducer view is largely suppressed, in part due to its theological roots). Fuller explores what the two views’ effect on neurohistory is, and how the two views will affect neurohistory in the future. | The article refers to mostly United States and England-published sources, taking from the late 20th to the early 21st century | Thesis: The article aims to explore the idea of the human brain as a transducer in the context of its implications on historical practice.  Findings: While the “brain-as governor” view has dominated, there are still prevailing “brain-as-transducer” views that persist, and the theological underpinnings have affected neurohistory | The brain-as-transducer idea argues that the brain acts as “an interface between an organism and reality at large “ The brain-as-governor view contends that “the brain [is] the executive control center of the body” |
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