

do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain

****Do Zombies Dream of Undead Sheep? A Neuroscientific View of the Zombie Brain****

do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain might sound like the premise of a quirky horror-comedy movie, but it actually opens the door to some fascinating questions about consciousness, brain activity, and the limits of neuroscience. Zombies have long been a staple of popular culture, often depicted as mindless, shambling creatures driven solely by instinct. But what if we tried to understand the so-called “zombie brain” through the lens of modern neuroscience? Could these undead beings experience anything akin to dreaming? And if so, what would those dreams look like? Let’s dive into this eerie yet intriguing exploration.

Understanding the Zombie Brain: Myth vs. Neuroscience

Zombies traditionally represent the loss of higher cognitive functions. They are often portrayed as beings with severely impaired or completely absent executive functions such as reasoning, memory, and self-awareness. Neuroscience tells us that these functions primarily reside in the cerebral cortex — the brain’s outer layer. When this area is damaged or inactive, conscious thought and complex behaviors diminish.

What Brain Regions Would Zombies Retain?

If we imagine a zombie as a creature with cortical damage but an intact brainstem, its behavior might be driven mostly by basic survival instincts — similar to reflexive actions seen in some animals. The brainstem controls automatic functions like breathing, heart rate, and simple motor patterns. This could explain why zombies are often shown to be relentless but clumsy, capable of walking, groaning, and reacting to stimuli without conscious thought.

Can Zombies Experience Dreams?

Dreaming is closely linked to specific brain activity, particularly during the REM (rapid eye movement) phase of sleep. This phase involves complex interactions between the limbic system (responsible for emotions and memories) and the cerebral cortex. Given that zombies are typically depicted as having compromised cortical function, the likelihood of them experiencing normal dreams seems slim.

However, if we loosen the definition of “dreaming” to include any form of spontaneous brain activity during rest, it becomes a more intriguing question. Could a zombie’s brain

generate rudimentary, disjointed neural patterns that resemble primitive dreams?

Do Zombies Dream of Undead Sheep? The Role of Sleep in the Undead

The phrase “do zombies dream of undead sheep” cleverly plays on Philip K. Dick’s famous novel title **Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?** It invites us to consider whether zombies, as undead creatures, experience internal mental life at all. Sleep and dreaming are deeply tied to brain health and consciousness in humans, but zombies are, by definition, dead—or somewhere in between.

Sleep and Dreaming: A Neuroscientific Primer

In living humans, sleep cycles through stages of non-REM and REM sleep. REM sleep is when vivid dreams occur, characterized by rapid eye movements and heightened brain activity. Dreaming is thought to be a byproduct of memory consolidation and emotional processing.

Zombies, lacking the biological processes that sustain life, would presumably not engage in these sleep cycles. Without normal physiology, their brains might not support the metabolic energy needed for such complex activity. This raises doubts about the possibility of zombies experiencing anything resembling dreaming.

Could “Zombie Dreams” Exist as Neural Noise?

Even in severely brain-damaged conditions, some neural activity persists. In theory, the zombie brain might generate random, chaotic firings of neurons—a kind of “neural noise.” If these patterns were interpreted loosely as dreams, then zombies might “dream” in a fragmented, meaningless way.

But what would these dreams contain? The “undead sheep” in the title humorously suggests an undead version of the classic sleep aid—counting sheep. Perhaps zombies would have disjointed, bizarre “dreams” populated by other undead creatures or fragmentary memories of their former lives.

Neuroscientific Insights Into Zombie Cognition and Perception

Exploring the zombie brain from a neuroscientific perspective also means considering how zombies perceive their environment and respond to stimuli.

The Role of the Limbic System in Zombies

The limbic system governs emotions and drives such as hunger and fear. Zombies are often depicted as driven by an insatiable hunger for flesh. This could be linked to persistent activity in parts of the limbic system, even if the cortex is compromised.

If the limbic system remains partially functional, zombies might have rudimentary emotional responses—though probably limited to primal urges rather than complex feelings like empathy or remorse.

Memory and the Zombie Brain

Memory formation and retrieval rely heavily on the hippocampus and cortical networks. Zombies typically show little to no memory of their past lives, suggesting severe disruption or destruction of these regions.

However, some zombie narratives hint at “flashbacks” or faint echoes of prior memories, implying residual brain activity. Neuroscience suggests that even damaged brains can sometimes retrieve fragmentary memories, which could explain these occasional glimpses of past identity.

The Science Behind Zombie Behavior: Motor Control and Reflexes

One of the most iconic aspects of zombies is their slow, awkward movement and relentless pursuit of prey. This can be analyzed through the neuroscience of motor control.

Brainstem and Spinal Cord Reflexes

Basic locomotion and reflexes are controlled by the brainstem and spinal cord circuits. Zombies might rely heavily on these lower brain centers to coordinate walking, grabbing, and biting without conscious control.

Why Are Zombies So Slow (Or Sometimes Fast)?

Different zombie portrayals vary from lumbering to surprisingly quick. From a neuroscientific angle, the speed and coordination of movement depend on intact motor pathways and cerebellar function. Damage to these areas might slow zombies down, while partial preservation could allow for bursts of speed.

Implications for Understanding Consciousness and Life

The neuroscientific exploration of zombies touches on larger philosophical and scientific questions. What defines consciousness? Can a brain generate experiences without the full complement of living physiological systems?

Zombies, as a concept, challenge the boundary between life and death, raising questions about what it means to be truly “alive” or “aware.” Studying the hypothetical zombie brain offers a playful yet profound way to grapple with these ideas.

Lessons From the Undead Brain

- **Consciousness depends on integrated brain networks:** The zombie brain’s presumed lack of cortical function highlights how essential these networks are for subjective experience.
- **Basic motor and emotional drives can persist without higher cognition:** Zombies illustrate how some behaviors can continue even when conscious thought is impaired.
- **Dreaming requires complex brain activity:** The absence of dreaming in zombies underscores the intricate neural orchestration required during sleep.

In the end, while zombies probably don’t dream of undead sheep in the literal sense, the concept invites us to reflect on the mysteries of brain function, consciousness, and the fine line between life and death. Whether in science fiction or neuroscience labs, the zombie brain remains a captivating subject that blends imagination with inquiry.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main focus of 'Do Zombies Dream of Undead Sheep? A Neuroscientific View of the Zombie Brain'?

'Do Zombies Dream of Undead Sheep?' explores the theoretical neuroscience behind zombie behavior, examining how brain functions might be altered in zombies and what this implies about consciousness and cognition.

How does the book explain the cognitive functions of a zombie brain?

The book hypothesizes that zombie brains exhibit severely impaired higher-order cognitive functions such as reasoning and memory, while basic motor functions and primal instincts remain active due to specific neural circuitry being preserved or altered.

Does 'Do Zombies Dream of Undead Sheep?' suggest zombies can experience dreams?

The book speculates that, given the altered neural activity in zombies, traditional dreaming as experienced by humans is unlikely; however, it explores whether residual or altered dream-like states might occur in the undead brain.

What neuroscientific theories are applied to understand zombie behavior in the book?

The book applies theories related to neurodegeneration, altered neurotransmitter activity, and disruptions in the prefrontal cortex and limbic system to explain zombies' diminished cognition and emotional responses.

How does the zombie brain differ from a healthy human brain according to the text?

According to the text, the zombie brain shows significant degradation in areas responsible for executive functions, memory, and emotional regulation, while regions controlling basic survival behaviors remain partially functional.

What insights does the book provide about consciousness in zombies?

'Do Zombies Dream of Undead Sheep?' discusses the possibility that zombies lack self-awareness and conscious experience due to impaired neural networks, questioning whether they possess any form of consciousness at all.

Can the zombie brain model help neuroscientists understand neurodegenerative diseases?

Yes, the book suggests that studying the hypothetical zombie brain can offer a unique perspective on neurodegeneration patterns and brain function loss, potentially informing research on diseases like Alzheimer's and Parkinson's.

Are there any ethical considerations discussed in the book regarding zombies and brain research?

The book touches on ethical questions about the treatment of beings with diminished consciousness and cognitive function, raising debates about personhood, rights, and scientific experimentation on zombie-like entities.

How does the book integrate pop culture with neuroscience?

'Do Zombies Dream of Undead Sheep?' uses the popular zombie trope as a creative

framework to engage readers in complex neuroscientific concepts, making brain science accessible and entertaining through the lens of fiction.

Additional Resources

****Do Zombies Dream of Undead Sheep? A Neuroscientific View of the Zombie Brain****

do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain is a question that marries pop culture with neuroscience, inviting both curiosity and skepticism. While zombies are fictional constructs popularized by horror literature and cinema, their depiction often hinges on a distorted representation of brain function. Exploring the neuroscience behind zombies—particularly whether these undead entities could experience dreams—offers fascinating insights into brain activity, consciousness, and the mechanisms underlying sleep and dreaming.

Understanding the Zombie Brain: Myth vs. Neuroscience

Zombies, typically portrayed as reanimated corpses driven by primal urges, embody a brain functioning at a rudimentary level. Popular media suggests that zombies operate almost entirely on the brainstem, the area responsible for basic survival functions, while higher cortical activities are severely diminished or absent. From a neuroscientific perspective, this simplified model raises several questions about cognition, perception, and consciousness in zombie-like states.

The brainstem controls vital functions like heartbeat, breathing, and basic motor coordination, but it lacks the structures necessary for complex thought, memory, or dreaming. Dreaming, as understood in human neuroscience, primarily involves the activation of the cerebral cortex and limbic system during REM (Rapid Eye Movement) sleep. If zombies are considered to lack functional cortical areas, the possibility of dreaming—let alone dreaming of “undead sheep”—becomes highly questionable.

The Neuroscience of Dreaming: What Is Required?

To dissect the question of whether zombies dream, it's essential to clarify what dreaming entails neurologically. Dreaming is a phenomenon occurring mostly during REM sleep, characterized by vivid sensory experiences, emotional intensity, and narrative-like sequences. Key brain areas involved in dreaming include:

- ****The Prefrontal Cortex:**** Responsible for higher-order processing and self-awareness.
- ****The Limbic System:**** Particularly the amygdala and hippocampus, which manage emotions and memory consolidation.
- ****The Occipital Lobe:**** Processes visual information, crucial for the imagery in dreams.
- ****The Brainstem:**** Regulates REM sleep cycles and muscle atonia, preventing physical enactment of dreams.

In zombie lore, the brainstem may remain somewhat active, but the cerebral cortex and limbic structures are typically compromised or inactive. This structural damage or inactivity suggests that zombies would likely lack the neural substrate necessary for dreaming.

Do Zombies Dream of Undead Sheep? A Hypothetical Exploration

The playful phrase “do zombies dream of undead sheep” riffs on Philip K. Dick’s famous novel **Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?**—a speculative inquiry into artificial consciousness and experience. Applying this inquiry to zombies invites us to question whether beings with severely impaired brains can experience any form of internal mental life.

If we entertain the idea that zombies possess residual cortical activity, perhaps due to partial brain preservation or anomalous reanimation, could they dream? Theoretically, dreaming requires:

- A degree of consciousness or awareness.
- Neural circuits capable of generating sensory and emotional content.
- Sleep-like states that facilitate REM cycles.

Given that zombies are usually portrayed as relentlessly awake and driven by instinct, the presence of sleep phases is doubtful. Without REM sleep, the neural conditions for dreaming are absent. Moreover, the emotional and cognitive richness associated with dreaming would be missing in a brain reduced to primitive functions.

The Role of Brain Damage and Neural Degeneration

Zombies are often the result of infection, trauma, or necrosis affecting the brain. Extensive brain damage, especially to the cortex and limbic system, profoundly impairs cognitive functions. Clinical analogues to zombie-like states include patients with severe brain injuries or neurodegenerative diseases, such as advanced Alzheimer's or persistent vegetative states.

Research into such conditions reveals that:

- Patients in vegetative or minimally conscious states do not exhibit normal sleep architecture or REM cycles.
- Dreaming requires at least some level of conscious awareness, which is compromised in these conditions.
- Motor and sensory functions may persist, but without the integration necessary for dreaming.

Therefore, the neuroscientific consensus implies that entities with zombie-like brain damage would not experience dreams, much less complex dream imagery like “undead sheep.”

Neuroscientific Perspectives on the Zombie Phenomenon

The zombie archetype reflects a cultural fascination with loss of self, mindlessness, and the primal aspects of human biology. Neuroscience contributes to this narrative by clarifying what brain functions are essential for consciousness and dreaming. Some key points include:

- **Brainstem Autonomy:** The brainstem can sustain life by regulating autonomic functions but cannot support consciousness or dreaming.
- **Cortical Necessity:** The cortex is indispensable for complex mental processes, including dreaming.
- **Sleep and Consciousness:** Dreaming is intertwined with sleep stages and consciousness; zombies, as per typical fiction, lack both.

This intersection of neuroscience and fictional zombie physiology clarifies that zombies are essentially non-conscious automatons, devoid of inner mental experiences.

Comparative Analysis: Zombies vs. Dreaming Organisms

To better understand the zombie brain, it is helpful to compare it with other organisms known for dreaming or sleep-like states:

Organism	Brain Complexity	Sleep/REM Presence	Dreaming Likelihood
Humans	High	Yes	High
Mammals (e.g., dogs, cats)	Moderate-High	Yes	High (evidence from EEG)
Birds	High	Yes	High
Reptiles	Moderate	Limited REM-like	Possible but unclear
Insects	Low	No REM	Unlikely
Zombies (fictional)	Severely impaired or absent	None (fictional assumption)	None (scientifically unlikely)

This table underscores how dreaming correlates with brain complexity and the presence of REM sleep, both absent in the zombie brain as portrayed in fiction.

Implications for Neuroscience and Popular Culture

The question of whether zombies dream also highlights broader themes in neuroscience, such as the neural basis of consciousness and the minimal brain structures required for mental experiences. In popular culture, zombies symbolize stripped-down humanity, prompting reflection on what constitutes the self.

From a neuroscientific standpoint, the zombie brain serves as a thought experiment:

- **Exploring Minimal Consciousness:** What is the smallest neural substrate that supports awareness or dreaming?
- **Brain Death vs. Brain Function:** Zombies blur the lines between living and dead, challenging medical definitions of brain death.
- **Mental Life in Altered States:** Understanding how brain damage affects mental experiences informs clinical practice and ethical considerations.

Can Zombies Experience Anything at All?

While dreaming may be out of reach for zombies, could they experience simpler forms of perception or reflex? The answer lies in the residual functions of the brainstem and spinal cord, which can support:

- Basic reflex arcs.
- Primitive sensory processing (e.g., detecting light or movement).
- Motor responses devoid of conscious control.

However, these do not amount to subjective experiences or dreams. Zombies, in this sense, are animated bodies without the capacity for internal mental life.

In exploring the neuroscientific underpinnings of zombies, particularly through the lens of dreaming and brain function, it becomes clear that the undead brain is a shell lacking the complex neural mechanisms required for dreaming. The phrase “do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain” serves as a playful yet profound entry point into discussions about consciousness, brain anatomy, and the essence of mental experience. While zombies may roam endlessly in fiction, their brains remain a fascinating subject for scientific imagination and cultural interpretation.

[Do Zombies Dream Of Undead Sheep A Neuroscientific View Of The Zombie Brain](#)

do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain: Do Zombies Dream of Undead Sheep? Timothy Verstynen, Bradley Voytek, 2016-10-04 A look at the true nature of the zombie brain Even if you've never seen a zombie movie or television show, you could identify an undead ghoul if you saw one. With their endless wandering, lumbering gait, insatiable hunger, antisocial behavior, and apparently memory-less existence, zombies are the walking nightmares of our deepest fears. What do these characteristic behaviors reveal about the inner workings of the zombie mind? Could we diagnose zombism as a neurological condition by studying their behavior? In *Do Zombies Dream of Undead Sheep?*, neuroscientists and zombie enthusiasts Timothy Verstynen and Bradley Voytek apply their neuro-know-how to dissect the puzzle of what has happened to the zombie brain to make the undead act differently than their human prey. Combining tongue-in-cheek analysis with modern neuroscientific principles, Verstynen and Voytek show how zombism can be understood in terms of current knowledge regarding how the brain works. In each chapter, the authors draw on zombie popular culture and identify a characteristic

zombie behavior that can be explained using neuroanatomy, neurophysiology, and brain-behavior relationships. Through this exploration they shed light on fundamental neuroscientific questions such as: How does the brain function during sleeping and waking? What neural systems control movement? What is the nature of sensory perception? Walking an ingenious line between seriousness and satire, *Do Zombies Dream of Undead Sheep?* leverages the popularity of zombie culture in order to give readers a solid foundation in neuroscience.

do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain: *Do Zombies Dream of Undead Sheep?* (eGalley) Timothy Verstynen,

do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain: *Emerging Infectious Diseases* , 2018-07

do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain: *Living with Zombies* Chase Pielak, Alexander H. Cohen, 2017-01-30 Depictions of the zombie apocalypse continue to reshape our concept of the walking dead (and of ourselves). The undead mirror cultural fears--governmental control, lawlessness, even interpersonal relationships--exposing our weaknesses and demanding a response (or safeguard), even as we imagine ever more horrifying versions of post-apocalyptic life. This critical study traces a shift in narrative focus in portrayals of the zombie apocalypse, as the living move from surviving hypothetical destruction toward reintegration and learning to live with the undead.

do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain: *How Zombies Conquered Popular Culture* Kyle William Bishop, 2015-10-02 Since the early 2000s, popular culture has experienced a Zombie Renaissance, beginning in film and expanding into books, television, video games, theatre productions, phone apps, collectibles and toys. Zombies have become allegorical figures embodying cultural anxieties, but they also serve as models for concepts in economics, political theory, neuroscience, psychology, computer science and astronomy. They are powerful, multifarious metaphors representing fears of contagion and doom but also isolation and abandonment, as well as troubling aspects of human cruelty, public spectacle and abusive relationships. This critical examination of the 21st-century zombie phenomenon explores how and why the public imagination has been overrun by the undead horde.

do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain: *The Playful Undead and Video Games* Stephen J. Webley, Peter Zackariasson, 2019-07-17 This book explores the central role of the zombie in contemporary popular culture as they appear in video games. Moving beyond traditional explanations of their enduring appeal – that they embody an aesthetic that combines horror with a mindless target; that lower age ratings for zombie games widen the market; or that Artificial Intelligence routines for zombies are easier to develop – the book provides a multidisciplinary and comprehensive look at this cultural phenomenon. Drawing on detailed case studies from across the genre, contributors from a variety of backgrounds offer insights into how the study of zombies in the context of video games informs an analysis of their impact on contemporary popular culture. Issues such as gender, politics, intellectual property law, queer theory, narrative storytelling and worldbuilding, videogame techniques and technology, and man's relation to monsters are closely examined in their relation to zombie video games. Breaking new ground in the study of video games and popular culture, this volume will be of interest to researchers in a broad range of areas including media, popular culture, video games, and media psychology.

do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain: *Science Fiction beyond Borders* Shawn Edrei, Danielle Gurevitch, 2016-12-14 Since the turn of the previous century, science fiction and its native tropes have been used by authors, artists, filmmakers and critics in order to challenge boundaries – whether these be conceptual, literary or metaphorical. Uniquely inherent to the genre is its ability to explore, as a form of thought experiment, different ways of crossing and subverting borders previously thought to be inviolable; these transgressions and their effects on popular culture have in turn led to an increased presence of science fiction studies in academia. This volume features papers presented at the 2014 and 2015 Science Fiction

Symposia, held at Tel-Aviv University. These essays, submitted by an eclectic mix of scholars from different disciplines, institutes and walks of life, demonstrate the diversity and adaptability of science fiction as a tool for asking – and answering – impossible questions.

do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain: Books of the Dead Tim Lanzendörfer, 2018-08-08 The zombie has cropped up in many forms—in film, in television, and as a cultural phenomenon in zombie walks and zombie awareness months—but few books have looked at what the zombie means in fiction. Tim Lanzendörfer fills this gap by looking at a number of zombie novels, short stories, and comics, and probing what the zombie represents in contemporary literature. Lanzendörfer brings together the most recent critical discussion of zombies and applies it to a selection of key texts including Max Brooks's *World War Z*, Colson Whitehead's *Zone One*, Junot Díaz's short story "Monstro," Robert Kirkman's comic series *The Walking Dead*, and Seth Grahame-Smith's *Pride and Prejudice and Zombies*. Within the context of broader literary culture, Lanzendörfer makes the case for reading these texts with care and openness in their own right. Lanzendörfer contends that what zombies do is less important than what becomes possible when they are around. Indeed, they seem less interesting as metaphors for the various ways the world could end than they do as vehicles for how the world might exist in a different and often better form.

do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain: Parenting in the Zombie Apocalypse Steven J. Kirsh, 2019-06-04 Parenting is difficult under the best of circumstances—but extremely daunting when humanity faces cataclysmic annihilation. When the dead rise, hardship, violence and the ever-present threat of flesh-eating zombies will adversely affect parents and children alike. Depending on their age, children will have little chance of surviving a single encounter with the undead, let alone the unending peril of the *Zombie Apocalypse*. The key to their survival—and thus the survival of the species—will be the caregiving they receive. Drawing on psychological theory and real-world research on developmental status, grief, trauma, mental illness, and child-rearing in stressful environments, this book critically examines factors influencing parenting, and the likely outcomes of different caregiving techniques in the hypothetical landscape of the living dead.

do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain: The Brain in Context Jonathan D. Moreno, Jay Schulkin, 2019-11-26 The human brain is the most complex object in the known universe. The field of neuroscience has made remarkable strides in recent years in understanding aspects of the brain, yet we still struggle with seemingly fundamental questions about how the brain works. What lessons can we learn from neuroscience's successes and failures? What kinds of questions can neuroscience answer, and what will remain out of reach? In *The Brain in Context*, the bioethicist Jonathan D. Moreno and the neuroscientist Jay Schulkin provide an accessible and thought-provoking account of the evolution of neuroscience and the neuroscience of evolution. They emphasize that the brain is not an isolated organ—it extends into every part of the body and every aspect of human life. Understanding the brain requires studying the environmental, biological, chemical, genetic, and social factors that continue to shape it. Moreno and Schulkin describe today's transformative devices, theories, and methods, including technologies like fMRI and optogenetics as well as massive whole-brain activity maps and the attempt to create a digital simulation of the brain. They show how theorizing about the brain and experimenting with it often go hand in hand, and they raise cautions about unintended consequences of technological interventions. *The Brain in Context* is a stimulating and even-handed assessment of the scope and limits of what we know about how we think.

do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain: Pragmatism and the Search for Coherence in Neuroscience Jay Schulkin, 2015-07-28 We have known for over a thousand years that the brain underlies behavioral expression, but effective scientific study of the brain is only very recent. Two things converge in this book: a great respect for neuroscience and its many variations, and a sense of investigation and inquiry demythologized. Think of it as foraging for coherence.

do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain: Zombies

Philippe Charlier, 2017-09-26 "A compelling account of the zombi as an anthropological reality and evocative symbol of a state of dispossession, desperation, and death."—Roger Luckhurst, author of *Zombies: A Cultural History* "An adventurer's anthropological quest offering a novel description of the contemporary zombie."—Sarah J. Lauro, author of *The Transatlantic Zombie: Slavery, Rebellion, and Living Death* "Displays an empathy for the cultural reality of the zombie in Haiti that delivers important insight on the island nation's people and their lived realities."—Christopher M. Moreman, coeditor of *Race, Oppression and the Zombie: Essays on Cross-Cultural Appropriations of the Caribbean Tradition* Forensic pathologist Philippe Charlier—dubbed the "Indiana Jones of the graveyards"—travels to Haiti where rumors claim that some who die may return to life as zombies. Charlier investigates these far-fetched stories and finds that, in Haiti, the dead are a part of daily life. Families, fearing that loved ones may return from the grave, urge pallbearers to take rambling routes to prevent the recently departed from finding their way home from cemeteries. Corpses are sometimes killed a second time...just to be safe. And a person might spend their life preparing their funeral and grave to ensure they will not become a wandering soul after death. But are the stories true? Charlier's investigations lead him to Vodou leader Max Beauvoir and other priests, who reveal how bodies can be reanimated. In some cases, sorcerers lure the dead from their graves and give them a potion concocted from Devil's Snare, a plant more commonly known as Jimsonweed. Sometimes secret societies use poudre zombi—"zombie powder"—spiked with the tetrodotoxin found in blowfish. Charlier eagerly collects evidence, examining Vodou dolls by X-ray, making sacrifices at rituals, and visiting cemeteries under the cloak of night. *Zombies* follows Charlier's journey to understand the fascinating and frightening world of Haiti's living dead, inviting readers to believe the unbelievable.

do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain: Fire, Ice, and Physics Rebecca C. Thompson, 2020-11-10 Exploring the science in George R. R. Martin's fantastical world, from the physics of an ice wall to the genetics of the Targaryens and Lannisters *Game of Thrones* is a fantasy that features a lot of made-up science—fabricated climatology (when is winter coming?), astronomy, metallurgy, chemistry, and biology. Most fans of George R. R. Martin's fantastical world accept it all as part of the magic. A trained scientist, watching the fake science in *Game of Thrones*, might think, "But how would it work?" In *Fire, Ice, and Physics*, Rebecca Thompson turns a scientist's eye on *Game of Thrones*, exploring, among other things, the science of an ice wall, the genetics of the Targaryen and Lannister families, and the biology of beheading. Thompson, a PhD in physics and an enthusiastic *Game of Thrones* fan, uses the fantasy science of the show as a gateway to some interesting real science, introducing GOT fandom to a new dimension of appreciation. Thompson starts at the beginning, with winter, explaining seasons and the very elliptical orbit of the Earth that might cause winter to come (or not come). She tells us that ice can behave like ketchup, compares regular steel to Valyrian steel, explains that dragons are "bats, but with fire," and considers Targaryen inbreeding. Finally she offers scientific explanations of the various types of fatal justice meted out, including beheading, hanging, poisoning (reporting that the effects of "the Strangler," administered to Joffrey at the Purple Wedding, resemble the effects of strychnine), skull crushing, and burning at the stake. Even the most faithful *Game of Thrones* fans will learn new and interesting things about the show from Thompson's entertaining and engaging account. *Fire, Ice, and Physics* is an essential companion for all future bingeing.

do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain: The Psychology of Cognition Durk Talsma, 2023-07-18 This comprehensive, cutting-edge textbook offers a layered approach to the study of cognitive neuroscience and psychology. It embraces multiple exciting and influential theoretical approaches such as embodied cognition and predictive coding, and explaining new topics such as motor cognition, cognitive control, consciousness, and social cognition. Durk Talsma offers foundational knowledge which he expands and enhances with coverage of complex topics, explaining their interrelatedness and presenting them together with classic experiments and approaches in a historic context. Providing broad coverage of world-class

international research this richly illustrated textbook covers key topics including: Action control and cognitive control Consciousness and attention Perception Multisensory processing and perception-action integration Motivation and reward processing Emotion and cognition Learning and memory Language processing Reasoning Numerical cognition and categorisation Judgement, decision making, and problem solving Social cognition Applied cognitive psychology With pedagogical features that include highlights of relevant methods and historical notes to spark student interest, this essential text will be invaluable reading for all students of cognitive psychology and cognitive neuroscience.

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Monstrous Carlyn Beccia, 2019-09-03 Bursting with blood, guts, history, and science, this book is a must-have for monster lovers of all ages Could Dr. Frankenstein's machine ever animate a body? Why should vampires drink from veins and not arteries? What body parts are best for zombies to eat? (It's not brains.) This fascinating encyclopedia of monsters delves into the history and science behind eight legendary creatures, from Bigfoot and the kraken to zombies and more. Find out each monster's origin story and the real-world history that informed it, and then explore the science of each creature in fun and surprising ways. Tips and infographics—including monster anatomy, how to survive a vampire attack, and real-life giant creatures of the deep sea—make this a highly visual and fun-to-browse book. A fantastically researched, absolutely delectable approach to science education.—starred, Booklist Informative and entertaining throughout for readers undead or otherwise.—starred, Kirkus Reviews

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do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain: Play Among Books Miro Roman, Alice_ch3n81, 2021-12-06 How does coding change the way we think about architecture? This question opens up an important research perspective. In this book, Miro Roman and his AI Alice_ch3n81 develop a playful scenario in which they propose coding as the new literacy of information. They convey knowledge in the form of a project model that links the fields of architecture and information through two interwoven narrative strands in an “infinite flow” of real books. Focusing on the intersection of information technology and architectural formulation, the authors create an evolving intellectual reflection on digital architecture and computer science.

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Исследования хоррора. Обновления жанра в XXI веке Александр Павлов, 2024-12-30 После взлета в 1980-х и падения в 1990-х жанр хоррор начал умеренный и вместе с тем уверенный подъем в 2000-х гг. Впрочем, ученые еще в 2010 г. констатировали, что критики и поклонники фильмов ужасов рассуждали о жанре в категориях «кризиса». Но вскоре все изменилось. Хоррор расцвел и пережил ренессанс. Появились новые авторы (Роберт Эггерс, Джордан Пил, Ари Астер), новые субжанры (метахоррор, постхоррор, фолк-хоррор), многие классические фильмы и франшизы получили ремейки и ребуты («Пила», «Крик», сериал «Сумеречная зона»). Эти процессы преимущественно на американском материале исследует в своей новой книге философ и киновед Александр Павлов. Особое внимание уделяется изменениям в характере политизации фильмов ужасов, которые вот уже пятьдесят лет отражают многочисленные проблемы разных обществ. В формате PDF A4 сохранён издательский дизайн.

do zombies dream of undead sheep a neuroscientific view of the zombie brain: Журнал «Логос» No4/2024 Валерий Анашвили, 2024-09-21 «Логос» – один из старейших независимых гуманитарных журналов, возникших в постсоветский период. Журнал продолжает западническую традицию, развивая ту интеллектуальную линию русской культуры, которая связывает его, в частности, с дореволюционным «Логосом» – международным ежегодником по философии культуры, издававшимся в начале XX века. За время своего существования «Логос» эволюционировал от журнала профессионально-философской ориентации, выполнявшего

определенную просветительскую функцию, до издания, охватывающего, помимо того, широкий спектр общественных проблем и стремящегося представить на своих страницах наиболее интересные и заметные интеллектуальные инновации современной России, а также основные тенденции мировой общественно-политической мысли. В номере: Михаил Белов, Илья Новиков. Сказочные социологи и настоящие выдумки Мария Ерофеева. Что такое фикшен? Фреймы в мультсериале «Подозрительная сова» Илья Пресняков. Дюркгейм, социальный эгоизм и уборка слоновьего дерьма, или Почему «жить без кайфа – это вторяк» Степан Козлов. Техники дрессировки фантазии и стратегии эвфемизации советской бюрократии после Чернобыльской аварии: саркофаги, пьесы, заключения и отчеты Нильс Оливер Кловайт. Мы никогда не были бововременными Тимур Адильбаев. Сингулярность вместо человека: опыт политико-философского осмысления аниме-сериала «Из Нового света» Мария Ширшова. Бей сильных, защищай слабых Милена Адильбаева. Мир в аниме «Обещанный Неверленд» как пример тотальных институтов Ирвинга Гофмана Алексей Титков. Зомби, или Триумф коллективной воли и многое другое

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