The three major fissures (large grooves) - Two hemispheres
Sulci- small grooves, fissures- large grooves, and gyri- bulges between adjacent sulci or fissures.
The corpus callosum function- Precise control between two hemispheres.
Corpus callosum- A large part bundle of axons that interconnects corresponding regions of the association cortex on each side of the brain.
Other definition- A broad band of nerve fibers joining the two hemispheres of the brain.
Coordination between the right side & left side of the body.
Allows for specialized functions to be restricted to one side.

Cortex in Latin- "Bark"
Cortex- the outer layer of the cerebrum (the cerebral cortex ), composed of folded gray matter and playing an important role in consciousness.

Four parts
Frontal lobe (the "front") Sensory- motor division
Parietal lobe (the "wall") Doing vs. Perceiving
Temporal lobe (the "temple") Motor vs. Sensory
Occipital lobe (the "head") Sensory- Lateralization- Right & Left
Processing- Convergence- Simple to more complex sensory features.
• Primary sensory map- Different parts of the body are represented by different groups of neurons. The number of neurons "In charge" of a body part is not proportional to the size of that part.
• Some neurons in your body a particularly sensitive to certain parts of your body.
• For example- Feet, fingers, lips, and face.
• Simply touching the body parts will activate these neurons.
• Phantom limb syndrome- Is the perception of sensations, including pain, in a limb that has been amputated. People with this condition experience feeling in the limb as if it were still attached to their body. This is because the brain continues to receive messages from the neurons.
• Brain scans can show when various parts of your body are wired up, the corresponding parts in your brain reveal the layout of your body map.
• What happens when neurons responsible for a body part stop receiving like they should? The neuron will connect to the closest other neuron that's responsible for a different body part.
• Body image- refers to a person's emotional attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions of their own body.
• Your brain doesn’t perceive your body image as we do.
• Sensory homunculus- What your brain thinks you look like.
• Disorders that may occur- Anorexia nervosa- An emotional disorder characterized be an obsessive desire to lose weighty refusing to eat.
• Primary motor map- Association areas then sent to neurons which are responsible for controlling your body parts
• Somatosensory- Sense of body = touch + pain
• Limbic system- Limbic cortex, Fornix, Mammillary body, Amygdala, Hippocampus = Motivation & Emotion
• Neocortex = Higher thinking
• The basal ganglia- movement- neurons die if you have Parkinson’s
• Six divisions of human brain- Diencephalon = Thalamus + Hypothalamus
• The pituitary gland
• The mind brain = Mesencephalon
• Tectum- sensory reflexes, pineal gland, colliculi = superior & inferior
• Tegmentum- reticular formation = sleep, attention, move, and reflex. Periaqueductal gray matter = pain. Red nucleus & substantia nigra.
• Brain stem = Diencephalon + mindbrain +hindbrain.
• Pons- relay between the cortex & cerebellum, many nuclei, vestibular, facial, cochlear = nuclei
- Spinal cord - Sensory information enters dorsally (into the back) & motor information exits ventrally (belly side) Enters = afferent, away = efferent, ascending axon, ventral & dorsal roots, gray matter (inside) white matter (outside)
- Four levels - cervical, thoracic, lumbar, and sacral. We have twenty-four vertebrae.
- Sciatic nerve - longest nerve in the body, “goes all the way down your leg.”
- Spinal cord brain interaction - ascending (to brain) & descending (from brain)

The 12 Pairs of Cranial Nerves