**Appendix A.** Includes Table S1. A comprehensive overview and research keywords for 11 books in Table S1 and S2.

Table S 1. A comprehensive overview and research keywords for 6 books for historians and philosophers.

| **No.** | **Originally published** | **Book** | **Publisher** | **Keywords** | **A comprehensive overview** | **References** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1883 | *Introduction to the human sciences* | Princeton University Press | Analysis, context, critical perspective, education, history, historical context, historical perspectives, human sciences interpret, and interpretation | Establishes a foundational framework for understanding the human world, contrasting the natural sciences' explanatory approach with the human sciences' interpretive one. Central to his argument is the irreplaceable role of historical context in understanding human experience and expression. He emphasizes the need for empathy and interpretation to grasp the meaning embedded in historical sources, rejecting purely objective accounts. This work laid the groundwork for hermeneutics and profoundly influenced critical approaches to historical and cultural study, highlighting the interplay between context and meaning in human endeavors. It remains a seminal text for understanding the relationship between history, culture, and interpretation. | (Dilthey, 1989) |
|  | 1948 | *Human knowledge: Its scope and limits* | Routledge | Knowledge | Examines the dynamic interaction between 'individual' and 'scientific' knowledge, fostering a rich discourse that stimulates profound explorations and discoveries in intellectual realms. | (Russell, 2009) |
|  | 1960 | *Truth and Method* | Bloomsbury Academic | Knowledge, and insights | Explores the nature of knowledge and methodology. By analyzing the intersection of truth, interpretation, and method, this work offers insights into the complexities of hermeneutics and its implications for various fields of study. | (Gadamer, 2013) |
|  | 1962 | *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* | University of Chicago Press | History, advancing historical knowledge, historical perspectives, critical historical analysis. and the history of science | Critical historical analysis spurs reevaluation of traditional narratives, fostering transformative interpretations of the past. Scholars, reminiscent of scientific revolutions as per Kuhn, reshape history by challenging norms, exploring fresh perspectives, and reevaluating evidence. This process of identifying discrepancies and voids aids in advancing historical knowledge. | (Kuhn, 2012) |
|  | 1966 | *The order of things: An archaeology of the human sciences* | Tavistock | History, knowledge, and societal contexts | Explores the historical development and interconnectedness of knowledge frameworks in the human sciences, unveiling underlying power dynamics and societal structures. By contextualizing historical systems of thought within broader societal contexts, it illuminates their influence on contemporary understandings of reality. Through a critical examination of historical systems of thought, the text uncovers hidden conflicts and contexts, ultimately seeking to reevaluate the significance of contemporary phenomena by tracing their historical roots. | (Foucault, 1975) |
|  | 1984 | *The pursuit of history: Aims, methods and new directions in the study of modern history* | Pearson Longman | History, insights, and critical historical analysis | By critical historical analysis nalyzing historical practices and exploring emerging methodologies, this book offers valuable insights into the evolving landscape of historical scholarship and its impact on our understanding of the past. | (Tosh, 2015) |

**Table S 2.** A comprehensive overview and research keywords for 6 books of specialists in architecture, urban planning and urban design.

| **No.** | **Originally published** | **Book** | **Publisher** | **Keywords** | **A comprehensive overview** | **References** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1889 | *City planning according to artistic principles* | Courier Corporation | City planning, and historical context | Presents a detailed overview of Sitte's urban planning methodology, highlighting his emphasis on artistic and aesthetic considerations over rigid functionality. By analyzing historical context of city layouts, Sitte extracts principles applicable to modern city planning, encompassing spatial organization, architectural elements, and public spaces. Additionally, it delves into Sitte's critique of functionalism in urban planning and his advocacy for incorporating aesthetic values like human-scale environments and visually captivating public spaces. | (Sitte, 1965) |
|  | 1989 | *Tomorrow: A peaceful path to real reform* | Cambridge University Press | City planning, societal contexts | Howard tackled societal contexts and urban dilemmas prevalent in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Central to Howard's philosophy were the innovative concepts of garden cities and the seamless integration of green spaces within urban landscapes, marking a significant departure from conventional urban planning methods of his era. | (Howard, 2010) |
|  | 1909 | *Plan of Chicago* | Princeton Architectural Press | City planning | Highlighting the “Plan of Chicago” emphasis on integrating aesthetic and landscape principles into city planning. It provides a clear overview of the foundational principles outlined in the plan and emphasizes their enduring relevance in contemporary urban planning. Overall, it effectively communicates the key contributions of Burnham and Bennett's work to the field of urban planning. | (Burnham & Bennett, 1993) |
|  | 1941 | *Space, time, and architecture: The growth of a new tradition* | Harvard University Press | Architecture, and historical contexts | Investigating the intricate interplay of societal, technological, and cultural shifts, the work illuminates how these dynamics shape architectural theory and design within historical contexts. Emphasizing the symbiotic relationship between architecture and its socio-cultural milieu, it traces the evolution of architectural forms and ideas in response to societal needs and aspirations. Furthermore, it underscores the importance of contextualizing architecture within broader cultural and historical narratives, emphasizing its role as an integral component of societal evolution. | (Giedion, 2009) |
|  | 1961 | *The city in history: Its origins, its transformations, and its prospects* | Harcourt, Brace & World | History, and valuable insights | Examines the evolution of cities, tracing their origins, transformations, and potential futures, providing valuable insights into the socio-cultural, economic, and environmental factors that have shaped urban landscapes over time. Contributes to the understanding of architectural history, urban studies, and societal dynamics. | (Mumford, 1961) |
|  | 1961 | *The death and life of great American cities* | Random House | History, city planning, and historical analysis | Stands as a cornerstone in the intersection of urban planning, architecture, and historical analysis, offering profound insights into these interconnected fields. Critiquing entrenched urban planning practices, Jacobs presents alternative approaches to city planning and neighborhood development. Her critique challenges prevailing urban planning theories and practices of the time, advocating for community-centered and bottom-up approaches to city planning. Moreover, Jacobs proposes a paradigm shift towards a more human-scale, mixed-use, and community-oriented approach in urban planning, emphasizing vibrant neighborhoods, diverse uses, and streets designed to foster pedestrian activity as essential elements for urban vitality. Ultimately, her book serves as a critical assessment of urban vitality, informing contemporary urban planning policy decisions and development strategies. | (Jacobs J. , 1993) |
|  | 1966 | *The architecture of the city* | The MIT Press | History, and valuable insights | Explores urban design's historical and theoretical foundations, investigating the interplay between built environments and societal dynamics, offering valuable insights into the evolution of urban morphology and its implications for architectural practice. | (Rossi, 1982) |
|  | 1968 | *Theories and history of architecture* | Granada | History, and history of architecture | The link between architectural theories and historical context is crucial for understanding the development of architectural discourse. This relationship highlights how societal shifts and events shape architectural thought, deepening architects' and scholars' comprehension of architectural evolution. | (Tafuri, 1980) |
|  | 1980 | *The History of The city* | MIT Press | History, historical perspective, and insights | Comprehensively explores urban development from ancient times to the present day, covering various historical periods and geographical areas. Benevolo examines the intricate influences on cities, including socio-economic, political, and cultural factors, offering a holistic perspective on urban evolution. His significant contribution to urban history and planning lies in synthesizing historical data into a narrative that reveals enduring themes and shifts in urban development, emphasizing the importance of historical understanding for contemporary urban planning and design. | (Benevolo, 1980) |
|  | 1991 | *The city shaped: Urban patterns and meanings through history* | Thames & Hudson | History, history of architecture, and historical context | Provides a detailed examination of urban development and its historical context, critically analyzing different urban patterns and their significance throughout history, shedding light on the evolution and meanings of cities. It provides valuable insights into how urban form, societal dynamics, and cultural influences interact, contributing to a deeper understanding of urban design principles. | (Kostof, 1999) |
|  | 2005 | *Recombinant urbanism: Conceptual modeling in architecture, urban design and city theory* | Wiley | History, and architectural discourse | Shane’s work is particularly relevant in exploring how historical examples inform the resilience and adaptability of urban spaces. The systematic recombination of historical and contemporary elements provides a means to balance tradition with innovation, enhancing the quality of urban life. His contribution to the field emphasizes that learning from the past is essential for navigating the complexities of modern urban environments and fostering sustainable urban futures. | (Shane, 2005) |