The current study investigated theta synchronization in the context of mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) and working memory using archival baseline electroencephalographic (EEG) and operation-span (OSPAN) data. Data was initially obtained using BioSemi software and processed using MatLab. It was hypothesized that greater theta synchronization would be associated with better working memory performance and history of mTBI would be inversely related to both theta synchronization and working memory performance. No significant effect of history of injury on frontotemporal theta synchronization or working memory was found, however, future directions may analyze theta synchronization in parietal clusters, as well as consider potential improvements in concussion reporting methodology.