The psychology of creativity: moods, minds, and motives
Baas, M.

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: http://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.
References marked with an asterisk indicate studies included in the meta-analysis reported in Chapter 2.


and creativity: Hedonic tone, activation, or regulatory focus? Psychological Bulletin, 134, 739-756.


Shubik (Eds.), *The origins of creativity* (pp. 59–68). Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.


References


insult-related relative left-prefrontal activation is associated with experienced anger and aggression. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 80,* 797–803.


References


References


The Psychology of Creativity

*Cognitive Psychology, 16, 989–997.


examination-taking instructions intended to induce high or low levels of test anxiety. 
*Creativity Research Journal, 3,* 265–280.


The Psychology of Creativity


Xie, B., & Salvendy, G. (2000). Review and reappraisal of modeling and predicting mental workload

Yerkes, R. M., & Dodson, J. D. (1908). The relation of strength of stimulus to rapidity of habit formation.

*Journal of Comparative Neurology and Psychology, 18*, 459–482.


