

Bibliography

Primary Sources

1.) Bartsch, A., Appel, M., & Storch, D. (2010). Predicting Emotions and Meta-Emotions at the Movies: The Role of the Need for Affect in Audiences' Experience of Horror and Drama. *Communication Research*, 37(2), 167–190.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0093650209356441>

This article discusses the NFA or need for affect, or the notion that people will source materials that give them reactions, like horror movies for the reaction to occur.

2.) Horror movies, TV shows can have long-lasting effects. (1999). In *Media Report to Women* (Vol. 27, Issue 2, p. 8–). Communication Research Associates, Inc.

<https://www-proquest-com.ezproxy.oswego.edu/docview/210159445?pq-origsite=primo>

This article aims to argue that viewing scary/horror movies can invoke lasting emotions and reactions. The main focus of the argument is that if viewed in childhood, these horror films can lead to problems in adulthood, like fears of the dark, and avoidance of situations that remind said person of the films viewed.

3.) Martin G. N. (2019). (Why) Do You Like Scary Movies? A Review of the Empirical Research on Psychological Responses to Horror Films. *Frontiers in psychology*, 10, 2298. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.02298>

This article is a broad work which discusses topics such as the history of horror, why people watch horror films, responses to fear in horror films, the relationship between horror and mental health, exposure to horror in childhood and its effects, etc.

4.) Norman E, Furnes B. The Concept of "Metaemotion": What is There to Learn From Research on Metacognition?. *Emot Rev.* 2016;8(2):187-193.

doi:10.1177/1754073914552913

This article discusses the concept of metaemotion.

5.) Nummenmaa, L. (2021, March 4). Psychology and neurobiology of horror movies.

Discusses the SNS and how the body reacts to fear stimuli.

6.) Sultana, I., et al. (2021). Effects of Horror Movies on Psychological Health of Youth. *Global Mass Communication Review*, VI(1), 1-11.

An article which focuses on youth and the relationship that watching horror movies can invoke in them, specifically with psychological effects that follow them as they mature.

7.) Walters, G. (2004). Understanding the Popular Appeal of Horror Cinema: An Integrated-Interactive Model. *Journal of Media Psychology*.

An article discussing motives for watching horror films as well as some of the reactions that horror films can cause.

Secondary Sources

1.) Antunes, F. (2017). Rethinking PG-13: Ratings and the Boundaries of Childhood and Horror. *Journal of Film and Video*, 69(1), 27–43.

<https://doi.org/10.5406/jfilmvideo.69.1.0027>

This article discusses how the MPAA rating system for film has changed in recent years, with the introduction of the PG-13 rating, why it was created, and the effects of not having such ratings in the 20th century.

2.) Chick, N. (2013). Metacognition. Vanderbilt University Center for Teaching.

<https://cft.vanderbilt.edu/guides-sub-pages/metacognition/>.

Discusses metacognition and its history in cognitive science.

3.) Clasen, et, al. (2018). Horror, Personality, and Threat Simulation: A Survey on the Psychology of Scary Media. *Evolutionary Behavioral Sciences*. 14.

10.1037/ebs0000152.

This is a survey study of the general public in which love of horror and feelings experience when viewing horror media are measured.

4.) Hoffner, A. C. & Levine, J. K. (2004). Enjoyment of Mediated Fright and Violence: A Meta- Analysis. *MEDIA PSYCHOLOGY*, 7, 207–237.

Article that summarizes a culmination of research on horror films, reasons for watching horror films, and the demographics that enjoy horror films the most.

5.) Sharman, Russell L. Moving Pictures. University of Arkansas.

<https://uark.pressbooks.pub/movingpictures/part/introduction/>

This article discuss the early history of film.

6.) Sklar, R. and Cook, . David A. (2021, February 16). history of film. Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/art/history-of-the-motion-picture>

This article discusses the evolution of film from its machine beginnings into second half of the 19th century until now.