* 1. voltage - also called “potential difference.” Think of this as the mechanism that pumps the electrons. The battery pumps the electrons. We measure the strength of the battery in volts (V). Use the analogy of a water pump. The more powerful the more water it can pump. Same with a battery; the greater the voltage the more electrons it can pump.
	2. current - This is how we measure the flow of electrons. We measure this in amperes (amps, A). Liken this to the flow of water through a pipe. The greater the voltage of the pump the faster the electrons that can be pumped.
	3. resistance - This is what slows down the flow of electrons. We measure this in units called Ohms (Ω). The greater the resistance the slower the electrons flow. Compare this to diameter of the pipe. The smaller the diameter the greater the resistance; the larger the diameter the less the resistance.