Absolute Zero: The lowest temperature possible

Angular Momentum: A measure of the momentum of a body in rotational motion about its center of mass

Electron: A negatively charged sub-atomic particle

Gamma Ray: A form of [electromagnetic radiation](javascript:void(null);) produced by some kinds of [radioactive decay](javascript:void(null);)

Gravity: The force of attraction that exists between any two masses

Inertia: the natural tendency of objects to resist changes in their state of motion.

Law of Conservation of Energy: Also known as the First Law of Thermodynamics, this is the principle that [energy](javascript:void(null);) can never be created or destroyed, only converted from one form to another

Momentum: A measure of how much effort is required to stop a body, defined as the body’s mass multiplied by its velocity.

Universe: Everything that physically exists, including the entirety of space and time, all forms of [matter](javascript:void(null);), [energy](javascript:void(null);) and [momentum](javascript:void(null);), and the physical laws and constants that govern them.

Vector: a quantity that has both magnitude and direction