



The human body has got no organ to notice electric charge, like for example our eyes noticing light. That's why we only experience electrical charge indirectly. One simple example: When you take off your pullover, sometimes your hair sticks out from your head. In this case you charged your hair and your pullover. Another example, where you can experience electrical charge, is passing a carpet and touching a door handle. You experience a small electric shock. These are two examples of indirectly noticing electric charge.

As you know of the [electron article](#), electrons have a electric charge and electricity is the moving of electrons (compare to the "[Electric Network](#)" article). By having this knowledge it is very easy to explain, what electric charge is. Electrons for example have the characteristic of a negative charge. This characteristic of elementary particles and every object, the characteristic of being charged, always depends on the amount of particles with negative charge and positive charge. If one [molecule](#) consists of more particles with negative charge than positive charge, the [molecule](#) is in result negative charged. If both varieties of charged particles are equally available, the molecule is neutral, it has no charge.

All in all the charge is a physical characteristic of every object and depends on the amounts of negative and positive charged particles.

Another characteristic of electrical charge is that different charged objects attract each other and equal charged particles push each other. That's why different charged objects if they are connected balance their different amounts of charges. Because of that you get an electric shock, when you touch the door handle. The door handle has less negative charges electrons and you gained more by passing the carpet. The difference will be balanced by transferring electron from you to the door handle. Moving electrons equals electricity and electricity causes the electric shock.