

# Moral truths

Moral truths are truths of reason; that is, a moral judgment is true if it is backed by better reasons than the alternative.

(Rachels and Rachels, 2012, p. 41)

# Bad Arguments

- It is unethical because it is against the rules.
- Privacy is important.
- It is like that by design.

# Better Arguments

It is unethical because it is against the rules because if we compromise the rules we risk creating a conflict that is greater than the problem that we are trying to solve.

My Privacy is important because if I let "them" compromise it, "they" will know better how to lure me into something I may not want.

It is like that by design

because it is important to maintain an overview at the same time as one focuses on the specifics. There is a risk that it becomes annoying to use and in that case we will have to think more about how to solve the problem.

# Good arguments

"It would be nice if there were a simple recipe for constructing good arguments and avoiding bad ones. Unfortunately there is not."

(Rachels and Rachels, 2012, p. 12)

# Good arguments, the recipe

- Who is concerned?
- Why are they concerned?
- How are they concerned?
- What are the risks?
- What are the possibilities?

# "Good" argument, sketchy example

We must not accept Galileo's research because it will mean the risk that **people who have believed** our doctrine may find themselves in an **existential crisis** as everything that they have believed is being overturned. It is a matter of **meaning of life**. There is a chance of scientific progress and the goods that follow from that, but what will that be worth when life itself is meaningless?