

***\*\*feel free to add din own explanations after basahin script***



Slide 1: Title Slide

**Sheena:**

"Good afternoon everyone! Today, we'll be presenting on Reason and Impartiality and why they are essential for ethical decision-making. These concepts help us make fair and logical judgments, which are fundamental in ethics. Each of us will explain different parts of these ideas to show how they support moral decisions."

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Slide 2: Objectives

**Bernadette:**

"To start, here are our objectives for this presentation. We'll cover three main points:

*[read objective sa ppt]*

In ethics, making moral decisions requires both logical thinking and fairness, so by the end of our presentation, we hope you'll have a clear understanding of how reason and impartiality guide ethical behavior.

But before we proceed to our discussion, let us have a brief ice breaker."

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**Slides 3-6**

**[ICE BREAKER part by Sheena]**

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Slide 7: What is Reason?

**Adrian:**

"Let's start by talking about reason. Reason is our ability to think logically, understand information, and make judgments based on logic. This ability is unique to humans and allows us to make sense of situations and choose the best moral actions. De Guzman et al. (2017)

explain that moral truths are based on reason. This means moral decisions are grounded in logical thinking, not just personal feelings or guesses."

"Additionally, reason helps us determine the effects of our actions. For example, as discussed in 'Kant and Hume on Morality,' both reason and experience are needed to understand the consequences of our motives or character traits. Reason helps us think through potential outcomes and make informed decisions in complex situations."

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#### Slide 8: Personal Preference vs. Moral Judgments

##### **Bernadette:**

"Now that we understand what 'Reason' is, let us now explore how it separates personal preferences from moral judgments.

For example, saying 'I like cake' is just a personal preference—it doesn't need any explanation. This statement shows what someone enjoys, which, according to De Guzman et al. (2017), is not something that needs to be defended. However, when someone says 'Cheating is wrong,' that's a moral judgment, and it does need a reason to be taken seriously. As De Guzman et al. (2017) explain, moral judgments can't just stand alone; they need good reasons to back them up. Without this kind of reasoning, moral statements can seem random and can be dismissed as just personal opinions.

In short, the nature of morality relies on our ability to explain our judgments. Truth in ethics means that a fair moral choice is one that is supported by solid reasoning. This is how reason helps to distinguish moral judgments from simple personal likes, making sure that our ethical choices are based on logic and sound reasoning."

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#### Slide 9: Nature of Moral Truths

##### **Sheena:**

"Moral truths are objective, meaning they stay true no matter what we personally think or want. We can't make an act moral or immoral simply by wishing it; moral truths require good reasons to support them. This makes morality not arbitrary. As De Guzman et al. (2017) explain, reason helps us form moral judgments that are based on logic, not just on personal desires or opinions."

"This objectivity in morality also means that we can't change what is right or wrong based on personal biases. Reason creates a foundation that keeps moral truths stable and fair across different situations."

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#### Slide 10: What is Impartiality?

**Bernadette:**

"Now, let's look at impartiality. Impartiality means being fair and unbiased in making decisions. This principle requires us to consider everyone's welfare equally and not base our choices on favoritism or personal feelings. Impartiality, or evenhandedness, is often referred to as a principle of justice, and it ensures that ethical judgments are fair and balanced. According to De Guzman et al. (2017), impartiality means that each person's interests and perspective matter equally."

"Impartiality in morality also means looking beyond our own preferences to focus on objective criteria. When we make moral decisions, impartiality helps us act fairly, even if personal feelings might lean one way."

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#### Slide 11: Equal Consideration of Interests

**Adrian:**

"Impartiality requires us to give everyone's interests equal consideration. For example, in an emergency, we might prioritize helping a community leader because of their contributions to society—not because they're personally more important, but because their role benefits the wider community. This doesn't undermine others' intrinsic value; it's simply a way to balance fairness with situational needs."

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#### Slide 12: Why Reason and Impartiality are the Minimum Requirements for Morality

**Sheena:**

"Reason and impartiality are the foundation for moral judgments. If someone says an action is wrong, we expect them to explain why. Without reason, moral judgments are just opinions that don't hold weight. Reason provides the logic behind ethical decisions, and impartiality ensures these decisions are fair to everyone."

"Impartiality is particularly important when applying moral rules, like not causing harm or lying. Being impartial means applying these rules to everyone, not just picking and choosing who to treat fairly. Together, reason and impartiality create a strong basis for ethical judgments."

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#### Slide 13: Summary

**Adrian:**

"To sum up, reason and impartiality are essential for making moral decisions. Reason helps us back up our moral judgments with logical thinking, while impartiality ensures fairness in our actions. Together, they provide a balanced approach to morality that combines thoughtful analysis with fairness toward others."

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#### Slide 14: Thank You!

**Bernadette:**

"Thank you all for listening! We hope this presentation helped explain why reason and impartiality are important for ethical decision-making."