**Summary: Valueism and the Ethics of the Grey**

This article develops **Valueism**, a structural and pluralist theory of moral agency, using the *Star Wars* narrative—particularly the concept of the "Grey Jedi"—as a philosophical allegory. It critiques the ethical **monism** embodied by both the Jedi and the Sith orders. The Jedi enforce purity, restraint, and institutional authority, while the Sith valorize passion and sovereign will. Both systems ultimately collapse under their absolutism.

In contrast, **Grey Jedi**—figures like Ahsoka Tano and Qui-Gon Jinn—emerge as ethical agents who **navigate between moral orders**, acting with discernment rather than certainty. The Grey Jedi become a philosophical archetype: neither compromising nor relativistic, but **attuned to value conflict, ambiguity, and situated agency**.

Building on thinkers like Isaiah Berlin, Judith Butler, Charles Taylor, María Lugones, and William Connolly, the author argues that **Valueism recognizes moral orders as institutionally embedded value systems** that often clash irreconcilably. Ethical action under Valueism is not about following rules or asserting sovereign morality—it is about *ethical becoming* within structured complexity. Agents must act with **responsibility without certainty**, aware of the institutional and historical frames shaping their moral perception.

The article’s case study of *The Last Jedi* (2017) illustrates this Valueist ethic in narrative form. The film briefly explores pluralist critique—Luke Skywalker’s disillusionment, Rey’s ambivalence, Kylo Ren’s rejection of binaries—but ultimately retreats to monist closure. The narrative potential for Valueist transformation is opened, but left unrealized.

**Conclusion:** The article calls for a new ethical imagination: not purity, but pluralism; not clarity, but **courageous discernment**. Valueism offers a vocabulary for acting morally in fragmented, conflicting moral terrains—where no single code suffices, and yet **responsibility still remains**.