In my lecture and chapter, I will review theory and research on the psychology of moral courage—a willingness to personally stand up and stand out in defense of a principle, even when others were standing aside. Although some acts of moral courage are likely to be interpreted by observers as relatively unambiguous goods, good and evil sometimes become less clear when acts of moral courage are related to actors’ political, social, or cultural beliefs. The same behavior can be interpreted as good or evil depending on which side of the fence the perceiver happens to be on, or which group the perceiver belongs to. Good and evil may therefore at times represent post hoc and subjective categorizations, not differences in the motivational foundations of the behavior being judged (A. G. Miller, 2004). The goals of this talk and chapter are to review (a) the concept of moral courage; (b) past research that is widely cited as demonstrating the power of situational variables to overwhelm people’s moral courage; and (c) more recent research that suggests that moral convictions act as a boundary condition on the power of situations to discourage or stymie moral courage.