

The Greatest Speeches in History 遇见伟大的声音。名人经典英语演讲

英汉对照

寂天语言工场 编著



The Greatest Speeches in History

遇见伟大的声音 英汉

名人经典英语演讲



本书精选了 25 篇史上最撼动人心的英语演讲。这些经典演讲皆对历史变革产生重大影响, 传递了对世界的爱与热情,带给世人无限的希望,同时也改变了许多人的一生。

每篇演讲皆提供演讲者及历史背景的简介,采用中英对照方式,并标出重点单词,以中英文定义阐释,帮助读者理解。行文间搭配精美的插图,让读者在感动之余,也能享受阅读之美。

免费下载的 MP3 录音,能帮助读者提升英语听力,训练演讲技巧。部分演讲以原音呈现,重现慷慨激昂、铿锵有力的演讲,让读者深深体验演讲者的风采,重温这些伟大的声音。

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语言的力量是人际交往中最有力的,也是最具有感染性和说服性的。演讲是一门语言逻辑巧妙运用的学问,无论是经过深思熟虑写成的讲稿,还是慷慨激昂的即兴演讲,其背后都有数年甚至数十年的口才训练和文化积淀。掌握一门语言,要做到流利地道、铿锵有力、逻辑性强,那么最好的办法就是学习那些演讲高手的精彩演讲。

对于个人、民族、国家或者国家之间,在重大事件和关键时刻,演讲总是各当事方展现自身、争取民众、获得支持的最有力武器。演讲最重要的特征不仅在于其思想的独创性,还在于它使用有效的修辞、意象、语境等手段,建造一个与听众之间的"情感共同体",演讲者与听众形成强烈的共识、共鸣和共舞。

本书精选了 25 篇史上最撼动人心的英语演讲。这些经典演讲皆对历史变革产生重大影响,传递了对世界的爱与热情,带给世人无限的希望,同时也改变了许多人的一生。著名的演讲者包括马丁·路德·金、林肯、甘地、曼德拉、卓别林等为世界和平奋斗的人士。演讲中融会了这些伟大人物公平正义的理念和奋斗不懈的精神,激励了各国民众,打动了无数听众,引起许多人的共鸣。伟大人物用充满情感的声音,深深打动世人的内心,值得一再回味,是人类思想的泉源。

每篇演讲皆提供演讲者及历史背景的简介,对于深入了解演讲内容,有很大的帮助。本书采用中英对照方式,并标出重点单词,以中英文定义阐释,帮助读者理解。行文间搭配精美的插图,让读者在感动之余,也能享受阅读之美。

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这些声音,让我们看到世界充满希望与爱。现在,就让我们回到感动的那一刻吧!



I Have a Dream

马丁·路德·全: 我有一个梦想



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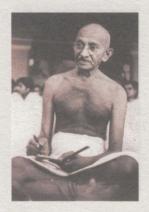
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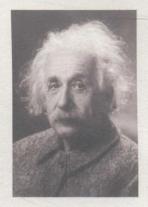


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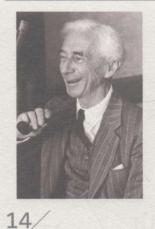
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> Freedom Justice Honor Duty Mercy Hope

I Have a Dream

马丁·路德·全: 我有一个梦想

马丁·路德·金是美国历史上最重要的黑人民权运动领袖,他是 1964 年诺贝尔和平奖的得主,常被称为金博士或金牧师。

马丁·路德·金为黑人民权奔走的结果,迫使美国国会在 1964年4月通过《民权法案》,宣布种族隔离和歧视政策为非法政策。1968年4月4日,马丁·路德·金在支持田纳西州孟菲斯市清洁工人的罢工活动中,被种族主义分子暗杀,享年39岁,而他的遇害也引发了美国史上前所未见的黑人抗议浪潮。

马丁·路德·金的演讲被喻为"充满林肯和甘地精神的象征,以及圣经的韵律",而在他所有的演讲中,又以《我有一个梦想》最为知名。这篇演讲至今仍发挥着极大的影响力,2008年英国《每日电讯报》评选出 20至21世纪最重要的25场政治演讲,这篇演讲选入其中。

他在去世之后,1977年被追颁"总统自由勋章" (Presidential Medal of Freedom),2004年被追颁 "国会金质奖章"(Congressional Gold Medal),这 两项荣誉并列为美国最高的平民荣誉。

2009年,诺贝尔基金会评选出"诺贝尔奖百余年来最受尊崇的3位获奖者",马丁·路德·金名列首位,其余两人分别是1921年物理学奖得主爱因斯坦、1979年和平奖得主特蕾莎修女。



■ Martin Luther King, Jr. acknowledges the crowd at the Lincoln Memorial for his "I Have a Dream" speech during the March on Washington, D.C., on August 28, 1963.



Speaker 美国牧师兼黑人民权运动领袖马丁・路德・金 (Martin Luther King, 1929-1968)

Time 1963年8月28日

Place 美国华盛顿特区林肯纪念堂(Lincoln Memorial)

■原音重现 ■ 节选

I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation.

Five score ¹ years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation ². This momentous decree ³ came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared ⁴ in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity.

But one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles⁵ of segregation⁶ and the chains of discrimination. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. One hundred years later, the Negro is still languished in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. And so we've come here today to dramatize a shameful condition.

In a sense we've come to our nation's capital to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. This note was a promise that all men, yes, black men as well as white men, would be guaranteed the "unalienable Rights" of "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note, insofar as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check, a check which has come back marked "insufficient funds."

But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt. We refuse to believe that there are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this nation. And so, we've come to cash this check, a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice. →

我很高兴今天能和你们站在一起,在我们国家 历史上,这是最伟大的一次争取自由的运动,我们 将书写我们的历史。

100年前,一个伟大的美国人签署了《解放黑奴宣言》,我们现在就站在这个伟人的雕像前面集会。这个划时代的法令,是一道明亮的希望之光,照亮了数百万的黑奴,他们一直深受着非正义的烈火的煎熬。这是一道充满喜悦的曙光,驱走了他们惨遭奴役的漫漫长夜。

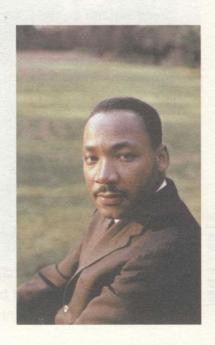
然而 100 年后,黑人并未真正自由。100 年后的今天,种族隔离的脚镣和种族歧视的枷锁,将黑人拘禁在悲惨的生活里。100 年后的今天,黑人居住在一座贫穷的孤岛上,岛的四周是一片物质充裕的海洋。100 年后的今天,黑人仍旧受困在美国社会的角落里,被自己的国家所驱逐。所以,我们今天来到这里,就要把这种骇人听闻的情况公之于世。

就某种意义上来说,我们今天来到我们国家的首都,就是来要求兑现承诺。我们这个共和国的缔造者们,当他们在《宪法》和《独立宣言》上写下了伟大的宣言时,他们就如同签署了一份每一位美国人民都有权要求兑现的承诺书。这份承诺是给予所有人的,是的,不分黑人还是白人,每一个人的"生存、自由和追求幸福"的权利,都是不可剥夺的。

很显然,就有色公民来说,美国并未兑现这份 承诺。政府不但没有履行神圣的义务,相反,它向 黑人开出的是一张被退回的空头支票,上面写着 "资金不足"。

然而,我们决不相信"正义银行"会破产。我们决不相信这个国家库存满满的"机会库房",会储备不足。所以,我们来这里要求兑换支票,要求兑换一张将给予我们宝贵自由和正义保障的支票。

- 1. score [skɔː] (n.) a set of twenty members 20 (单复数同形)
- 2. Emancipation Proclamation: declaration of freedom for enslaved people in Confederacy 《解放黑奴宣言》
- 3. decree [dɪ'kriː] (n.) an official order 法令
- 4. sear [sɪə] (v.) make very hot and dry 焦灼
- 5. manacle ['mænəkl] (n.) ring around prisoner's wrist 手铐;脚镣
- 6. segregation [ˌsegrɪ'geɪ∫n] (n.) enforced separation of groups 种族隔离
- 7. promissory note: a signed document containing a written promise to pay a stated sum (商业)本票



We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of Now. This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism⁸. Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy. Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice. Now is the time to lift our nation from the quicksands of racial injustice to the solid rock of brotherhood. Now is the time to make justice a reality for all of God's children.

It would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of the moment. This sweltering summer of the Negro's



legitimate discontent will not pass until there is an invigorating ¹⁰ autumn of freedom and equality. 1963 is not an end, but a beginning. And those who hope that the Negro needed to blow off steam and will now be content will have a rude awakening if the nation returns to business as usual. And there will be neither rest nor tranquility in America until the Negro is granted his citizenship rights. The whirlwinds of revolt will continue to shake the foundations of our nation until the bright day of justice emerges.

There are those who are asking the devotees of civil rights, "When will you be satisfied?" We can never be satisfied as long as the Negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality. We can never be satisfied as long as our bodies, heavy with the fatigue of travel, cannot gain lodging in the motels of the highways and the hotels of the cities. We cannot be satisfied as long as a Negro in Mississippi cannot vote and a Negro in New York believes he has nothing for which to vote. No, no, we are not satisfied, and we will not be satisfied until "justice rolls down like waters, and righteousness like a mighty stream"."

我们今天来到这个圣地,也是要提醒美国了解到事态的紧迫。现在不是要求冷静或采取渐进主义的时候。此时此刻,就是要真正兑现民主承诺的时刻。此时此刻,就是要走出种族隔离黑暗荒凉的山谷、迎向种族平等的光明大道的时候。此时此刻,就是将国家从种族不平等的流沙中拯救出来、移到充满兄弟情谊的磐石上的时候。此时此刻,就是为所有上帝的子民实现正义的时候。

政府如果忽视这种急迫性,后果将不堪设想。自由与平等的舒爽凉秋如果不到来,黑人义愤填膺的酷暑就不会过去。1963年绝不是一个终点,而是一个起点。有些人以为,黑人只是想要发泄一下,闹一闹就没事了,但是政府如果依旧我行我素,那他们一定会被惊醒。只要黑人尚未取得公民权利,美国安宁祥和的日子就不会到来。只要正义的光明一天不到来,革命的浪潮就会继续动摇这个国家的基础。

有人问这些献身于公民权利运动的人说:"你们要争取到什么地步才会满意?"只要黑人仍遭受警察粗暴不堪的对待,我们就不会满意;只要我们在外奔波的疲惫身体,不能在公路旁的汽车旅馆或是镇上的酒店中投宿,我们就不会满意;只要密西西比州还有一个黑人没有投票权,或是纽约还有一个黑人认为自己的选票无济于事,那我们就不会满意。我们不会满意的,我们始终都不会满意的,除非"公平如大水滚滚,正义如江河滔滔"。

- 8. gradualism [ˈɡrædʒuəlɪzəm] (n.) the policy of advancing toward a goal by gradual stages 渐进主义
- 9. sweltering ['sweltərɪŋ] (a.) excessively hot and humid 闷热的
- 10. invigorating [ɪn'vɪgəreɪtɪŋ] (a.) giving strength, energy, and vitality 令人振奋的
- 11. An extract from Amos 5:24. "But let judgment run down as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream." 出自《圣经•阿摩司书》第 5 章第 24 节:"唯愿公平如大水滚滚,使正义如江河滔滔。"



Let us not wallow in the valley of despair, I say to you today, my friends. And so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal." ¹³

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today!

I have a dream that one day, down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of "interposition" and "nullification"—one day right there in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream today!

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, and every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight; "and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together."

This is our hope, and this is the faith that I go back to the South with. With this faith, we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith, we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith, we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.