



*The Most Greatest
Speeches in The World*

最伟大 的演讲

张艳玲 主编

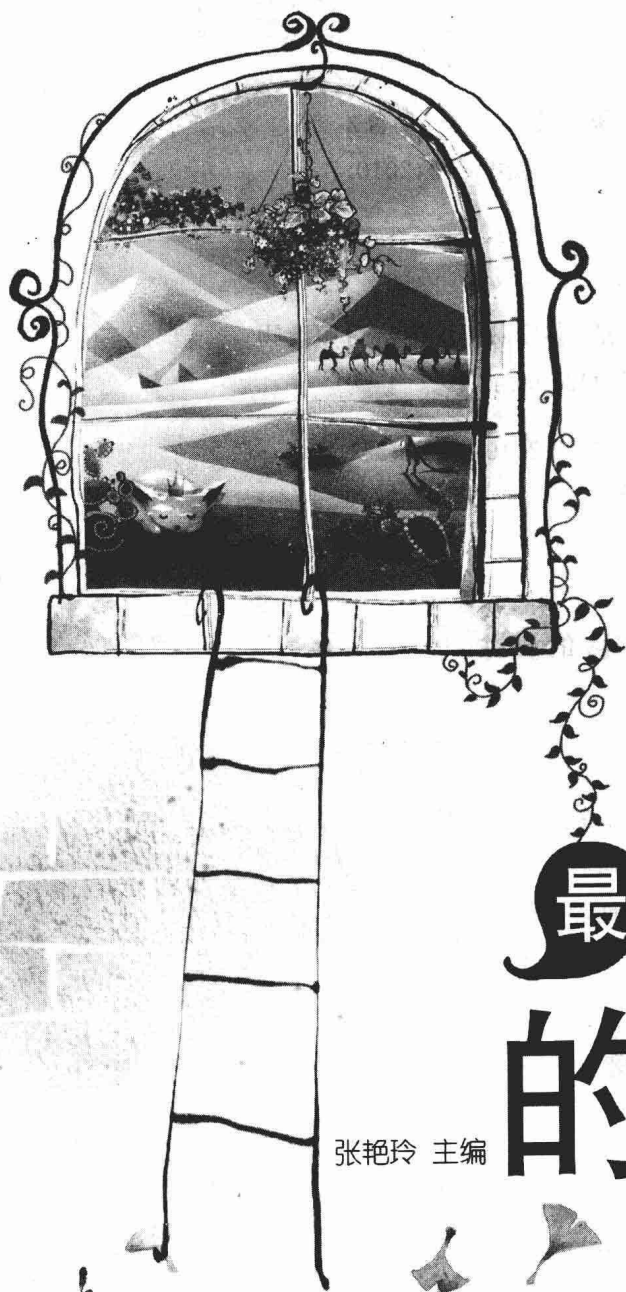
新疆美术摄影出版社
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快乐英语

Happy English

英汉对照



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最伟大的演讲:英汉对照/张艳玲主编. —乌鲁木齐:
新疆美术摄影出版社;新疆电子音像出版社, 2010. 7
(快乐英语系列丛书)
ISBN 978-7-5469-0864-9

I. ①最… II. ①张… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物
②演讲—汇编—世界 IV. ①H319. 4:I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 126351 号

快乐英语系列丛书 最伟大的演讲

主 编 张艳玲
责任编辑 轩辕文慧
出 版 新疆美术摄影出版社
 新疆电子音像出版社
地 址 乌鲁木齐市西虹西路 36 号
邮 编 830000 电话 0991—4550976
发 行 新华书店
开 本 710mm×1000mm 1/16
字 数 160 千字
印 张 13
版 次 2010 年 7 月第 1 版
 2010 年 7 月第 1 次印刷
印 刷 三河市宏兴印刷厂
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5469-0864-9
定 价 25.80 元



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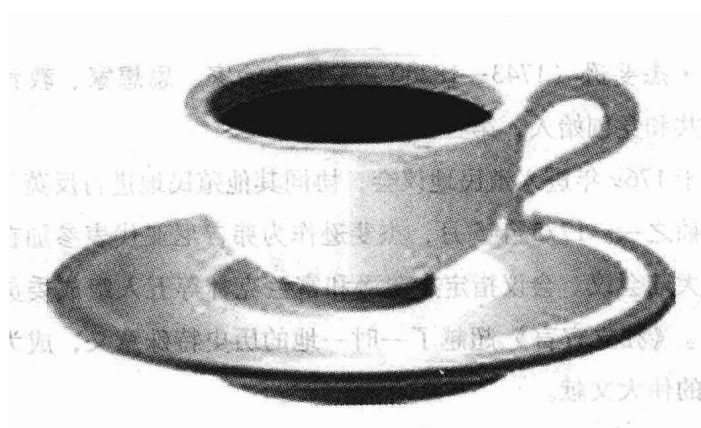
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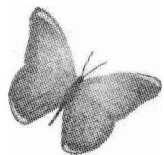
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The Declaration Of Independence

独立宣言

Thomas Jefferson/托马斯·杰斐逊

演讲者简介

托马斯·杰斐逊（1743—1826），美国政治家、思想家、教育家和科学家，民主共和党创始人，第三任美国总统。

杰斐逊于1769年进入殖民地议会，协同其他殖民地进行反英斗争，为反英运动领袖之一。1775年5月，杰斐逊作为弗吉尼亚代表参加在费城举行的第二届大陆会议。会议指定杰斐逊和富兰克林等五人组成委员会起草《独立宣言》。《独立宣言》超越了一时一地的历史特殊意义，成为人类追求自身价值的伟大文献。

1800年，杰斐逊当选为美国第三届总统。1804年再度当选。杰斐逊晚年致力于研究建筑工程、哲学、古生物学和自然科学。1812—1825年，他亲自筹划并建成弗吉尼亚大学。1826年7月4日逝世。



Declaration Of Independence

Thomas Jefferson

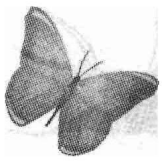
In Congress, July 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them. a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, which among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights. Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.



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Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government.

The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and



formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new Offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace. Standing Armies without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior



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to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation;

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them by a mock Trial from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by Jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the Lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun



with circumstances of cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear Arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.

A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

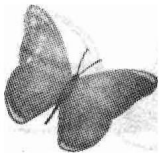
Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren.

We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us.

We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here.

We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence.

They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which



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denounces our

Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the supreme judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good People of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare.

That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be free and Independent states; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full Power to levy war, conclude Peace, contract alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do.

And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.



1. declaration 宣言, 公布, 声明, 宣言书; 声明的文件; 宣告或公布的事
2. independence 独立, 自主, 自立; 足够维持闲居生活的收入
3. necessary 必然的, 不可避免的; 必要的, 必需的, 强制的
4. government 政府, [英] 内阁; 政体 [权], 控制
5. history 历史, 历史学; 对过去事件的记载, 沿革, 来历; 大事记
6. formidable 强大的, 可怕的, 艰难的; 难以应付的; 强有力的
7. combined 组合的, 结合的; adj. 复合的, 联合的, 综合的
8. colony 殖民地; 移民队, 殖民团;



独立宣言

托马斯·杰斐逊

(1776年7月4日)

美利坚合众国十三州议会一致通过的宣言

在人类事务发展的过程中，当一个民族必须解除同另一个民族的联系，并在世界各地之间依照自然法则和上帝的旨意，接受独立和平等的身份时，出于对人类舆论的尊重，必须把他们不得不独立的原因予以宣布。

我们认为下述真理是不言而喻的：人人生而平等，造物主赋予他们若干不可剥夺的权利，其中包括生存权、自由权和追求幸福的权力。为了保障这些权利，人类才在他们中间建立政府，而政府的正当权力，则是经被治者同意而产生的。任何形式的政府一旦对这些目标的实现起破坏作用时，人民便有权予以更换或废除，以建立一个新的政府。新政府所依据的原则和组织其权力的方式，务使人民认为唯有这样才最有可能使他们获得安全和幸福。

为了慎重起见，成立多年的政府是不应当由于无关紧要的和一时的原因而予以变更的，过去的一切经验都说明，任何苦难，只要尚能忍受，人类都宁愿容忍，也不想为申冤而废除他们久已习惯了的政府形式。

然而，当始终追求同一目标的一系列滥用职权和强取豪夺的行为表明政府企图把人民置于专制暴政之下时，人民就有权力，也有义务，去推翻这样的政府，并为其未来的安全提供新的保障——这就是这些殖民地过去忍受苦难的情况，也是他们现在不得不变更政府制度的原因。

当今大不列颠国王的历史，就是不断地伤天害理和巧取豪夺这些殖民地的历史，其直接目标就是要在各州之上建立一个独裁暴政，为了证明上



述句句属实，现将事实公诸于世，让公正的世人作出评判。

他拒绝批准对公众利益最有益、最必须的法律。

他禁止他的殖民地总督们批准刻不容缓、极端重要的法律，要不就先行搁置这些法律直至征得他的同意，而一旦这些法律被搁置起来，他又完全置之不理。

他拒绝批准便利大地区人民的其他法律，除非这些地区的人民情愿放弃自己在立法机构中的代表权，而代表权对人民是无比珍贵的，只有暴君才畏惧它。

他把各州的立法委员会召集到一个异乎寻常、极为不便的而又远离他们的档案库的地方去开会，其目的无非是使他们疲惫不堪，被迫就范。

他一再解散各州的众议院，因为后者以无谓的坚毅态度反对他侵犯人民的权利。

他在解散众议院之后，又长期拒绝另选他人，于是这项不可剥夺的立法权便归由一般人民来行使，致使在这期间各州仍处于外敌入侵和内部骚乱的种种危险之中。

他极力阻止各州增加人口，为此目的，他阻挠外国人入籍法的通过，拒绝批准其他鼓励移民的法律，并提高分配新土地的条件。

他拒绝批准建立司法权力的法律，借以阻挠司法的执行。

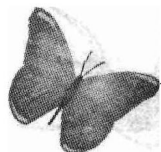
他迫使法官为了保住任期、薪金的数额和支付而置于他个人意志的支配之下。

他滥设新官署，派遣大批官员，骚扰我们的人民，吞噬他们的必要的生活物资。

他在和平时期，未经我们立法机构同意，就在我们中间维持其常备军。

他施加影响，使军队独立于文官政权之外，并凌驾于文官政权之上。

他同某些人勾结起来，把我们置于一种既不符合我们的法规也未经我们法律承认的管辖之下，而且还批准那些人炮制的各种伪法案来达到以下



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的目的：在我们中间驻扎大批武装部队；

不论这些人对我们各州居民犯下何等严重的谋杀罪，他可用假审判来庇护他们，让他们仍然逍遥法外；

他可以切断我们同世界各地的贸易；

未经我们同意便向我们强行征税；

在许多案件中剥夺我们享有陪审制的权益；

罗织罪名把我们押送到海外去受审；

他在一个邻省废除了英国法律的自由制度，在那里建立专制政府，扩大该省疆界，使其立即成为一个样板和得心应手的工具，以便向这里各殖民地推行同样的极权统治；

他取消我们的许多特许状，废除我们最珍贵的法律并从根本上改变我们各州政府的形式；

他中止我们立法机构行使权力，宣称他们自己有权在任何情况下为我们制定法律。

他们放弃设在这里的政府，宣布我们已不属他们保护之列，并对我们作战。

他在我们的海域大肆掠夺，蹂躏我们的沿海地区，烧毁我们的城镇，残害我们人民的生命。

他此时正在运送大批外国雇佣兵，来完成其屠杀、破坏和暴政的勾当，其残忍与卑劣从一开始就连最野蛮的时代也难以相比，他已完全不配当一个文明国家的元首。

他在公海上俘虏我们的同胞，强迫他们拿起武器反对自己的国家，使他们成为残杀自己亲人和朋友的刽子手，或使他们死于自己亲人和朋友的手下。

他在我们同胞之内煽动内乱，并竭力挑唆残酷无情的印第安人来对付我们边疆的居民，而众所周知，印第安人的作战规律是不分男女老幼，是非曲直，格杀勿论。