美丽英文

感动一个国家的文字

Words That Moved a Nation

一个国家赖以立国的不朽文本 一个民族走向辉煌的历史缩影

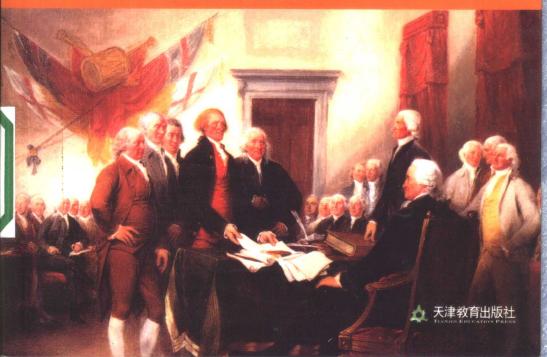
美利坚民族的出现是这个星球上的一个奇迹。数百年前,一群欧洲移民来到广袤、荒凉的北美大陆,寻求自由与繁荣的梦想;数百年后,他们的民族成为世界最强大的民族之一,他们的国家成为世界上最强大的国家之一,他们的文明成为世界上最有影响力的文明之一……

Beautiful English

* 英汉典藏版 *

※ 本书适用对象: 高中生、大学生及对知识仍抱有热望的人们

艾柯 编译





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数百年前,一群欧洲移民来到广袤、荒凉的北美 大陆, 寻求自由与繁荣的梦想; 数百年后, 他们的民 族成为世界上最强在的民族之一,他们的国家成为 世界上最强大的国家之一。他们的文明成为世界上 最有影响力的文明之一……



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国家的神圣职责





所有的人生而平 等, 这是造物主赋予 人们的不可剥夺的权 利,其中包括生存权、 自由权和追求幸福的 权利。正是为了保障 这些权利,人们才建 立了政府, 而政府的 正当权力,则是经被 统治者同意授予的。 任何形式的政府,一 旦破坏了这些目标, 人民就有权利去改变 它或废除它, 并重新 建立一个新的政府。 新政府所依据的原则 及其组织权力的方 式, 务必使人民相信: 唯有这样才能够获得 安全和幸福。

"五月花号"公约

The Mayflower Compact

In the name of God, Amen.

We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, etc., having undertaken.

For the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our king and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the Northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid and by virtue hereof to enact constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

In witness whereof we have here under subscribed our names at Cape-Cod the 11th of November, in the year of the reign of our sovereign lord, King James, of England, France, and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. Anno Domini 1620.

感动一个国家的文字



以上帝的名义,阿门。

我等签约人,信仰的捍卫者,蒙上帝保佑的大不列颠、法兰西和 爱尔兰的国王詹姆斯国王陛下的忠顺臣民。

为了上帝的荣耀,为了增进基督教信仰,为了我们国王和国家的荣誉,我们远涉重洋,在弗吉尼亚北部开拓第一块殖民地。我们在上帝面前一起庄严地盟誓签约,自愿结成民众自治团体。为使上述目的得以顺利实施、维护和发展,也为了将来能随时依此而制定和颁布有益于殖民地全体民众利益的公正与平等的法律、法规、法案、宪章和公职,我们全体都保证遵守和服从。

据此于公元 1620 年 11 月 11 日,于英格兰、法兰西、爱尔兰十八世国王暨苏格兰五十四世国王詹姆斯陛下在位之年,我等在卡德角签署姓名如下。

1620年11月11日,在经过66天的海上漂泊之后,"五月花号"帆船向北美大陆靠近。他们的目的地本来是哈德逊河口地区,但由于海上风浪险恶,他们错过了目标,于是就在现在的卡德角外的普利茅斯港抛锚。由于那时已是深秋,他们就决定在那里登陆。

在上岸之前,41名男乘客签订了一份公约,目的是为了建立一个大家都能受到约束的自治基础。在这份后来被称为《"五月花号"公约》的文件里,签署人立誓创立一个自治团体,这个团体是基于被管理者的同意而成立的,并且将依法治理这块土地上的一切事务。这份公约是由"五月花号"船上的每一个家长,每一个成年单身男子和大多数受雇佣的男仆所签署的,由于妇女那时没有政治权利,所以没有请她们签署。

1991年的《世界年鉴》评价该公约是"自动同意管理自己的一个协议,是美国的第一套成文法",它预示了民主政治的许多理念。这份著名的文件也被人们称为"美国的出生证明"。

Chief Logan's Lament 洛根首领的哀辞

"I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked, and he cloathed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed as they passed, and said, 'Logan is the friend of white man.' I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood, and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it, I have killed many, I have fully glutted my vengeance, for my country I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbour a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan?— Not one."

历史链接

"我请求任何一位白人说说看,他有没有饿着肚子走进洛根家的小屋,而洛根没有给他肉吃;他有没有在又冷又没衣服穿时来到洛根家,而洛根没有给他衣服穿。在最近这次漫长而血腥的冲突中,洛根一直待在他自己的小屋里,他一直是位和平的倡导者。我对白人的爱就是如此。甚至我的同胞经过我家时都要指着我说:'洛根是白人的朋友。'如果不是因为一个人伤害了我,我甚至想过和你们搬在一起住。去年春天,克雷萨普上校残酷无情地杀害了洛根所有的亲人,甚至连我的女人和孩子也不放过。现在活着的人们中间,没有一个人的血管里流淌着我的血。这个事实呼唤我去复仇。为了寻求报复,我杀死了许多人,我已经复仇够了,为了国家,我很高兴看到和平的曙光。但不要以为我的高兴是出于害怕——洛根什么都不害怕。他不会为了保全自己的性命而临阵脱逃。谁将到那儿为洛根哀悼?——答案是:没有一个人。"

1774年,居住在俄亥俄河流域的印第安人与白人之间发生了一系列血腥冲突。根据托马斯·杰斐逊在《弗吉尼亚纪事》(Notes on Virginia)一书中的记载,事情的起因是白人对印第安人的抢劫行为非常愤怒,他们为了报复,派出士兵杀害了许多无辜的印第安人,其中包括"明戈"印第安人(Mingo Indians)首领洛根的家人,而洛根向来是把白人当做朋友对待的。

于是,在洛根的领导下,印第安人也发动了一场 反对白人定居者的战争,他们杀死了许多无辜的白人, 包括男人、妇女和儿童,并剥去了他们的头皮。1774年 10月,印第安人被弗吉尼亚的民团打败。在这个决定性 的战役之后,洛根拒绝和其他首领一起去向获胜的白人 屈膝求饶。相反,他给弗吉尼亚皇家总督邓莫尔勋爵寄 去这篇演讲。

据杰斐逊说、"这篇演讲成了当时所有人谈论的主题"。它先被刊登在《弗吉尼亚公报》上、后又被刊登在北美大陆各种报纸上,甚至连英格兰的报刊也广泛刊登了这篇演讲。





I That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

II That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

III That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common

Virginia Declaration of Rights 弗吉尼亚权利法案

George Mason/ 乔治·梅森

- 一、人人生来自由、平等与独立,并享有某些天赋之人权,即 当他们结合为一个社会时,他们不能凭任何契约剥夺其后裔的这些 权利,这些权利,即享受生活与自由的权利,包括获取与拥有财产、 追求和享有安全与幸福。
- 二、所有的权力都源自人民,因而也都属于人民,管理者是他 们的受托人与仆人,无论什么时候都应服从于人民。
- 三、政府应当是为了保证人民、国家和社会的共同利益和安全而设立的;在不同形式的政府之间,最好的政府是能够提供最大幸



benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation or community; of all the various modes and forms of government that is best, which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and that, whenever any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal.

IV That no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services; which, not being descendible, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator, or judge be hereditary.

V That the legislative and executive powers of the state should be separate and distinct from the judicative; and, that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression by feeling and participating the burthens of the people, they should, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private station, return into that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be supplied by frequent,

福和安全的政府,是能够最有效地防止弊政危险的政府。因此,当发现任何政府不合乎甚至违反这些宗旨时,社会大众享有不容置疑、不可剥夺和不能取消的权力并以公认为最有助于大众利益的方式,改革、变换或废除政府。

四、除非为了服务公众,任何个人或群体都无权从社会获取独占的或垄断的利益或特权,公共职位——行政长官、立法者和法官等职位不能世袭。

五、州的立法权、行政权应与司法权分立,并要有明确的界限,前两者的成员如能感受并分担人民的疾苦,就不至于压迫人民,他们应在规定的任职期限之后恢复平民身份,回到他们原来所在的机构,其空缺则通过经常的、确定

certain, and regular elections in which all, or any part of the former members, to be again eligible, or ineligible, as the laws shall direct.

VI That elections of members to serve as representatives of the people in assembly ought to be free; and that all men, having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community have the right of suffrage and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public uses without their own consent or that of their representatives so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not, in like manner, assented, for the public good.

VII That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority without consent of the representatives of the people is injurious to their rights and ought not to be exercised.

VIII That in all capital or criminal prosecutions a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence in his favor, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty, nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; that no man be deprived of his liberty except by the law of the land or the judgement of his peers.

IX That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

X That general warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of a fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, or whose offense is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are grievous and oppressive and ought not to be granted.

XI That in controversies respecting property and in suits be-

