

THE WORLD CLASSIC ENGLISH

## Political Works

世界经典英语美文读本

世界经典英语政论

主编 王赟 张丽华

②4 中国人民大学出版社



### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

世界经典英语政论/王赟,张丽华主编.—北京:中国人民大学出版社,2013.10 (世界经典英语美文读本)

ISBN 978-7-300-18218-6

I. ①世··· Ⅱ. ①王··· ②张··· Ⅲ. ①英语—语言读物 ②政论—汇编—世界 Ⅳ. ①H319.4: D

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第242900号

世界经典英语美文读本

### 世界经典英语政论

主 编 王 赟 张丽华

统 筹 周 铭

Shijie Jingdian Yingyu Zhenglun

出版发行		中国人民大学出版社		353	Mr X
社	址	北京中关村大街31号	邮政	编码	100080
电	话	010-62511242(总编室)	010-62511398 (质管部)		
		010-82501766 (邮购部)		A	4148(门市部)
		010-62515195 (发行公司)	010-62515275 (盗版举报)		
[XX]	址	http:// www. crup. com. cn			
		http:// www. ttrnet. com ( 人大教研网 )			
经	销	新华书店			
印	刷	北京宏伟双华印刷有限公司			
规	格	170 mm×240 mm 16开本	版	次	2013年10月第1版
印	张	16	印	次	2013年10月第1次印刷
字 ——	数	269 000	定	价	36.00 元

版权所有

侵权必究

印装差错

负责调换



浏览古今中外人类文明,上下几千年,纵横几万里。但大浪淘沙,经典的语言和有价值的思想只有少数留存延续,这些语言和思想的思考角度不同、呈现方式各异,因而便有了语言的多样性和丰富多彩的文化。脱离文化情境的"纯"语言并不存在,学好语言的关键(这也是学习语言的成功人士的经验之谈),是在语言、思想和文化之间建立流畅的对应,学习外语尤为如此。

作为英语学习者,我们可能在背诵了海量的单词之后,依然时时感觉自己表达能力不够,而钦佩那些大家们能够用精妙的词语编织出优雅的长文。我们的问题包含三个方面:一是英语语言的表达方式不到位;二是对英语文化的了解和理解不到位;三是我们思考的方法、思考的广度和深度可能还有欠缺。对于非英语母语的人来讲,这些能力只有通过阅读大量经典的语料才可以快速提升。

因此我们编写了这套经典的英语阅读丛书——"世界经典英语美文读本",目的在于展示世界各大文明对于一些人类最基本问题的思考,以及这些思考如何通过英语这门语言得到了最恰当的表达。在这里,君权神授让位给了民主的宪章,殖民暴政接受了天赋的人权,弱势群体呼吁平等,家人、朋友亲密交流;激扬的情感浩浩荡荡,温情的呢喃涓涓流淌。

这套丛书分为四种,分别是"政论"、"演讲"、"书信"和"散文",读者面主要是大学生、所有英语学习者和英语爱好者。选篇涵盖了古今中外各种英文或被译成英文的经典文章,选择时遵循"经典性、思想性、可读性和趣味性"这四大原则。除一些政论类选文略显严肃、严谨但却典雅庄重之外,每一个选篇都是跨越时空限

-3/8-

制、至今都让每位读者反复咀嚼而更添其味的妙文。丛书分为两类,一类关乎主题,如政治经典;另一类关乎体裁,包括演讲、散文、书信。选材不限国别,但遵循时间顺序,力求比较完整地展示不同时代、不同背景下的历史、思想和文化,同时领略和学习英语的魅力。

每一篇章都包括作者介绍和篇章鉴赏——目的是将文篇写作的背景语境展现给读者,为读者提供参照标准,这是学习和理解英语的基础。我们对每篇文章中闪光的思想或者优美的句子加以特别标注,强调它们在文化和语言中的独特性。英文正文后配有中文译文,以便读者准确理解文章的意蕴并比较中英文表达方式的异同。同时,为保证阅读的乐趣不为生词所扰,我们配有生词释义,且将生词按照考试大纲分级。单词右上角的"4"、"6"表示其分别属于大学英语四、六级的范围,"8"表示该词属于英语专业八级的范围;鉴于英语专业四级难度大致与大学英语六级相当,本丛书不加特别区分。

由于出版时间仓促,我们无法与个别文章的作者取得联系,请作者看到后与我社联系。

经典作品是人类思想星空中永恒的坐标,是通往知识天堂的永恒阶梯。我们希望这些经典英文能为读者们所接受和认可,并对读者们有所助益。

# 目录 Contents

中世纪	C时期 Open Control Cont
01	英国《大宪章》 Magna Carta2
02	正义战争 The Just War
Chapte 早期)	r Two 丘代时期
03	"五月花"号公约 The Mayflower Compact
04	常识 Common Sense
05	美国独立宣言 Declaration of Independence
06	人权与公民权宣言 Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
	- 122 / Vouit voorphi hitouniet /



Chapter Three
近代时期

07	共产党宣言 The Communist Manifesto 卡尔・马克思,弗里德里希・恩格斯(Karl Marx, and Friedrich Engels)	. 58
08	情感宣言 Declaration of Sentiments  伊丽莎白·凯迪·斯坦顿(Elizabeth Cady Stanton)	. 83
09	论公民的不服从 On the Duty of Civil Disobedience 亨利·戴维·梭罗 (Henry David Thoreau)	. 90
10	解放黑人奴隶宣言 The Emancipation Proclamation	. 97
	ter Four 代时期	
]]	对日宣战演说 Pearl Harbor Speech (Declaration of War) 富兰克林・徳拉诺・罗斯福(Franklin Delano Roosevelt)	104
12	日本投降日的广播演说 Broadcast on Japanese Surrender 哈里·S·杜鲁门 (Harry S. Truman)	108
13	世界人权宣言 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights	l 15
14	原子能时代的和平 Peace in the Atomic Age	127
15	我们该选择死亡吗? Shall We Choose Death?	31
16	我们向何处去 Where Do We Go from Here	137
17	主权与自然经济 Sovereignty and the Natural World Economy 1 欧仁·利昂 (Oren Lyons)	.57

18 联合 Righ	国土著人民权利宣言 United Nations Declaration on the	tion on the	
10 Righ	ts of Indigenous Peoples16	6	
附录, 联合国	宪章19	3	



## ||||英国《大宪章》



## Magna Carta

## 背景知识

英国《大宪章》是要求限制绝对王权的英国封建 贵族胁迫英王约翰于 1215 年 6 月 15 签署的。



## 简介与鉴赏

英国《大宪章》开启了英国宪政,是人权发展史上的一座里程碑。虽然其保障的权利主体是主教、贵族以及自由民等英国的一小部分人,但依然成为人民捍卫自身人权的公器。《大宪章》第一次以法律文本的形式为神授君权规定了疆界,成为英国君主立宪制的法律基石,并奠定了英国乃至欧洲的自由传统。其精神为美国的《权利法案》(1789)和《世界人权宣言》(1948)所秉承。

## 英文正文

#### 单词/词组

- ① abbot<sup>8</sup> n. 男修道 院院长
- ② forester<sup>8</sup> n. 林务员
- ③ exaltation<sup>8</sup> n. 兴奋, 得意

JOHN, by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots<sup>®</sup>, earls, barons, justices, foresters<sup>®</sup>, sheriffs, stewards, servants, and to all his officials and loyal subjects, Greeting.

KNOW THAT BEFORE GOD, for the health of our soul and those of our ancestors and heirs, to the honour of God, the exaltation<sup>®</sup> of the holy Church, and the better ordering of

our kingdom, at the advice of our reverend fathers Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, primate® of all England, and cardinal of the holy Roman Church, Henry archbishop of Dublin, William bishop of London, Peter bishop of Winchester, Jocelin bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, Hugh bishop of Lincoln, Walter bishop of Worcester, William bishop of Coventry, Benedict bishop of Rochester, Master Pandulf subdeacon® and member of the papal® household, Brother Aymeric master of the knighthood® of the Temple in England, William Marshal earl of Pembroke, William earl of Salisbury, William earl of Warren, William earl of Arundel, Alan de Galloway constable® of Scotland, Warin Fitz Gerald, Peter Fitz Herbert, Hubert de Burgh seneschal® of Poitou, Hugh de Neville, Matthew Fitz Herbert, Thomas Basset, Alan Basset, Philip Daubeny, Robert de Roppeley, John Marshal, John Fitz Hugh, and other loval subjects:

(1) FIRST, THAT WE HAVE GRANTED TO GOD, and by this present charter have confirmed for us and our heirs in perpetuity<sup>®</sup>, that the English Church shall be free, and shall have its rights undiminished, and its liberties unimpaired. That we wish this so to be observed, appears from the fact that of our own free will, before the outbreak of the present dispute between us and our barons, we granted and confirmed by charter the freedom of the Church's elections—a right reckoned to be of the greatest necessity and importance to it—and caused this to be confirmed by Pope Innocent III. This freedom we shall observe ourselves, and desire to be observed in good faith by our heirs in perpetuity.

TO ALL FREE MEN OF OUR KINGDOM we have also granted, for us and our heirs forever, all the liberties written out

- ④ primate<sup>8</sup> n. 大主 教
- ⑤ subdeacon<sup>8</sup> n. 副 执事
- ⑥ papal<sup>8</sup> adj. 教皇的
- ⑦ knighthood<sup>6</sup> n. 骑士,爵士
- ⑧ constable<sup>8</sup> n. 警 员,巡官,(王 室或贵族的) 总管
- ⑨ seneschal<sup>8</sup> n.(中世纪王室或 贵族的)总管
- ⑩ perpetuity<sup>8</sup> n. 永久



#### 单词/词组

- ① ward<sup>6</sup> n. 监护人
- ② due⁴ n. 应有权 利,应得之物
- ③ feudal<sup>8</sup> *adj*. 领地的, 封建的

below, to have and to keep for them and their heirs, of us and our heirs:

- (2) If any earl, baron, or other person that holds lands directly of the Crown, for military service, shall die, and at his death his heir shall be of full age and owe a relief, the heir shall have his inheritance on payment of the ancient scale of relief. That is to say, the heir or heirs of an earl shall pay £100 for the entire earl's barony, the heir or heirs of a knight 100s at most for the entire knight's fee, and any man that owes less shall pay less, in accordance with the ancient usage of fees.
- (3) But if the heir of such a person is under age and a ward, when he comes of age he shall have his inheritance without relief or fine.
- (4) The guardian of the land of an heir who is under age shall take from it only reasonable revenues, customary dues<sup>®</sup>, and feudal<sup>®</sup> services. He shall do this without destruction or damage to men or property. If we have given the guardianship of the land to a sheriff, or to any person answerable to us for the revenues, and he commits destruction or damage, we will exact compensation from him, and the land shall be entrusted to two worthy and prudent men of the same fee, who shall be answerable to us for the revenues, or to the person to whom we have assigned them. If we have given or sold to anyone the guardianship of such land, and he causes destruction or damage, he shall lose the guardianship of it, and it shall be handed over to two worthy and prudent men of the same fee, who shall be similarly answerable to us.
- (5) For so long as a guardian has guardianship of such land, he shall maintain the houses, parks, fish preserves, ponds,

mills, and everything else pertaining<sup>®</sup> to it, from the revenues of the land itself. When the heir comes of age, he shall restore the whole land to him, stocked with plough<sup>®</sup> teams and such implements<sup>®</sup> of husbandry<sup>®</sup> as the season demands and the revenues from the land can reasonably bear.

- (6) Heirs may be given in marriage, but not to someone of lower social standing. Before a marriage takes place, it shall be made known to the heir's next-of-kin.
- (7) At her husband's death, a widow may have her marriage portion and inheritance at once and without trouble. She shall pay nothing for her dower<sup>®</sup>, marriage portion, or any inheritance that she and her husband held jointly on the day of his death. She may remain in her husband's house for forty days after his death, and within this period her dower shall be assigned to her.
- (8) No widow shall be compelled to marry, so long as she wishes to remain without a husband. But she must give security that she will not marry without royal consent, if she holds her lands of the Crown, or without the consent of whatever other lord she may hold them of.
- (9) Neither we nor our officials will seize any land or rent in payment of a debt, so long as the debtor has movable goods sufficient to discharge the debt. A debtor's sureties shall not be distrained upon so long as the debtor himself can discharge his debt. If, for lack of means, the debtor is unable to discharge his debt, his sureties shall be answerable for it. If they so desire, they may have the debtor's lands and rents until they have received satisfaction for the debt that they paid for him, unless the debtor can show that he has settled his obligations to them.

#### 使汤/汤的

- ④ pertain<sup>8</sup> v. 相关, 属于, 适用
- ⑤ plough⁴ n. 犁, 耕作
- ⑥ implement<sup>6</sup> n. 器 械,履行
- ① husbandry<sup>8</sup> n. 畜 牧业,饲养业
- (B) dower<sup>8</sup> n. 嫁妆, 从亡夫处得到的 财产
- ⑨ surety <sup>8</sup> n. 担保, 保证
- 20 distrain8 v. 扣押



#### 单词/词组

- ② irrespective of 4 phr: 不考虑,与…… 无关
- ② principal<sup>4</sup> adj. 首要的
- ② residue<sup>8</sup> n. 残余, 剩余财产
- ② scutage<sup>8</sup> n. 免服 兵役税
- ② levy<sup>8</sup> v. 征收,索取
- 26 ransom<sup>8</sup> n. 赎金
- ② borough<sup>8</sup> n. 自治 市镇,行政区

- (10) If anyone who has borrowed a sum of money from Jews dies before the debt has been repaid, his heir shall pay no interest on the debt for so long as he remains under age, irrespective of whom he holds his lands. If such a debt falls into the hands of the Crown, it will take nothing except the principal sum specified in the bond.
- (11) If a man dies owing money to Jews, his wife may have her dower and pay nothing towards the debt from it. If he leaves children that are under age, their needs may also be provided for on a scale appropriate to the size of his holding of lands. The debt is to be paid out of the residue<sup>33</sup>, reserving the service due to his feudal lords. Debts owed to persons other than Jews are to be dealt with similarly.
- (12) No scutage or aid may be levied in our kingdom without its general consent, unless it is for the ransom of our person, to make our eldest son a knight, and (once) to marry our eldest daughter. For these purposes only a reasonable aid may be levied. Aids from the city of London are to be treated similarly.
- (13) The city of London shall enjoy all its ancient liberties and free customs, both by land and by water. We also will and grant that all other cities, boroughs<sup>®</sup>, towns, and ports shall enjoy all their liberties and free customs.
- (14) To obtain the general consent of the realm for the assessment of an aid—except in the three cases specified above—or a scutage, we will cause the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, and greater barons to be summoned individually by letter. To those who hold lands directly of us we will cause a general summons to be issued, through the sheriffs and other officials, to come together on a fixed day (of which at least forty days notice

shall be given) and at a fixed place. In all letters of summons, the cause of the summons will be stated. When a summons has been issued, the business appointed for the day shall go forward in accordance with the resolution of those present, even if not all those who were summoned have appeared.

- (15) In future we will allow no one to levy an aid from his free men, except to ransom his person, to make his eldest son a knight, and (once) to marry his eldest daughter. For these purposes only a reasonable aid may be levied.
- (16) No man shall be forced to perform more service for a knight's fee, or other free holding of land, than is due from it.
- (17) Ordinary lawsuits shall not follow the royal court around, but shall be held in a fixed place.
- (18) Inquests<sup>®</sup> of novel disseisin, mort d'ancestor, and darrein presentment<sup>[1]</sup> shall be taken only in their proper county court. We ourselves, or in our absence abroad our chief justice, will send two justices to each county four times a year, and these justices, with four knights of the county elected by the county itself, shall hold the assizes<sup>®</sup> in the county court, on the day and in the place where the court meets.
- (19) If any assizes cannot be taken on the day of the county court, as many knights and freeholders shall afterwards remain behind, of those who have attended the court, as will suffice for the administration of justice, having regard to the volume of business to be done.
- (20) For a trivial offence, a free man shall be fined only in proportion to the degree of his offence, and for a serious offence correspondingly, but not so heavily as to deprive him

② inquest<sup>8</sup> n. 询问, 查究 ② assize<sup>8</sup> n. 敕令, 立法会议 ② suffice<sup>4</sup> v. 足够, 满足

<sup>30</sup> volume⁴ n. 量, 体积



- ③ merchandise 6 n. 商品, 货物
- ② lay4 adj. 世俗的
- ③ ecclesiastical<sup>8</sup> adj. 教会的
- ④benefice<sup>8</sup> n. 采邑, 圣俸
- ③ wapentake<sup>8</sup> n. 小邑
- ⑦ demesne<sup>8</sup> n. 领地,占有(土地)
- 38 manor<sup>8</sup> n. 庄园, 领地
- ③ patent<sup>6</sup> adj. 显而 易见的
- ⑩ intestate<sup>8</sup> adj. 无 遗嘱的

- of his livelihood. In the same way, a merchant shall be spared his merchandise<sup>®</sup>, and a husbandman the implements of his husbandry, if they fall upon the mercy of a royal court. None of these fines shall be imposed except by the assessment on oath of reputable men of the neighbourhood.
- (21) Earls and barons shall be fined only by their equals, and in proportion to the gravity of their offence.
- (22) A fine imposed upon the lay<sup>®</sup> property of a clerk in holy orders shall be assessed upon the same principles, without reference to the value of his ecclesiastical<sup>®</sup> benefice<sup>®</sup>.
- (23) No town or person shall be forced to build bridges over rivers except those with an ancient obligation to do so.
- (24) No sheriff, constable, coroners, or other royal officials are to hold lawsuits that should be held by the royal justices.
- (25) Every county, hundred, wapentake<sup>®</sup>, and tithing<sup>®</sup> shall remain at its ancient rent, without increase, except the royal demesne<sup>®</sup> manors<sup>®</sup>.
- (26) If at the death of a man who holds a lay fee of the Crown, a sheriff or royal official produces royal letters patent<sup>®</sup> of summons for a debt due to the Crown, it shall be lawful for them to seize and list movable goods found in the lay fee of the dead man to the value of the debt, as assessed by worthy men. Nothing shall be removed until the whole debt is paid, when the residue shall be given over to the executors to carry out the dead man's will. If no debt is due to the Crown, all the movable goods shall be regarded as the property of the dead man, except the reasonable shares of his wife and children.
- (27) If a free man dies intestate<sup>®</sup>, his movable goods are to be distributed by his next-of-kin and friends, under the

supervision<sup>®</sup> of the Church. The rights of his debtors are to be preserved.

- (28) No constable or other royal official shall take corn or other movable goods from any man without immediate payment, unless the seller voluntarily offers postponement of this.
- (29) No constable may compel a knight to pay money for castle-guard if the knight is willing to undertake<sup>®</sup> the guard in person, or with reasonable excuse to supply some other fit man to do it. A knight taken or sent on military service shall be excused from castle-guard for the period of this service.
- (30) No sheriff, royal official, or other person shall take horses or carts for transport from any free man, without his consent.
- (31) Neither we nor any royal official will take wood for our castle, or for any other purpose, without the consent of the owner.
- (32) We will not keep the lands of people convicted of felony<sup>®</sup> in our hand for longer than a year and a day, after which they shall be returned to the lords of the fees concerned.
- (33) All fish-weirs shall be removed from the Thames, the Medway, and throughout the whole of England, except on the sea coast.
- (34) The writ<sup>®</sup> called precipe<sup>®</sup> shall not in future be issued to anyone in respect of any holding of land, if a free man could thereby be deprived of the right of trial in his own lord's court.
- (35) There shall be standard measures of wine, ale, and corn (the London quarter), throughout the kingdom. There shall also be a standard width<sup>®</sup> of dyed cloth, russett, and haberject,

① supervision<sup>6</sup> n. 监督,管理
② postponement<sup>4</sup> n. 延迟
③ undertake<sup>4</sup> v. 承担,承诺
④ felony<sup>8</sup> n. 重罪
⑤ writ<sup>8</sup> n. 令状,文书
⑥ precipe<sup>8</sup> n. 原令状
⑦ width<sup>4</sup> n. 宽度.

广度