

<<美国历届总统就职演说>>

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内容概要

《美国历届总统就职演说(英文版)》主要介绍了历届总统就职的演说，具体内容有：1789 George Washington First Inaugural Address、1793 George Washington Second Inaugural Address、1797 John Adams Inaugural Address、1801 Thomas Jefferson First Inaugural Address、1805 Thomas Jefferson Second Inaugural Address、1809 James Madison First Inaugural Address、1813 James Madison Second Inaugural Address、1817 James Madison First Inaugural Address、1821 James Monroe Second Inaugural Address、1825 John Quincy Adams First Inaugural Address、1829 Andrew Jackson First Inaugural Address、1833 Andrew Jackson Second Inaugural Address、1837 Martin Van Buren Inaugural Address、1841 William Henry Harrison Inaugural Address等。

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作者简介

作者：(美国)乔治·华盛顿
乔治·华盛顿是美国首任总统（1789-1797年），美国独立战争大陆军总司令。

1789年，当选为美国第一任总统，1793年连任，在两届任期结束后，他自愿放弃权力不再续任，隐退于弗农山庄园。

华盛顿被尊称为美国国父，学者们则将他和亚伯拉罕·林肯并列为美国历史上最伟大的总统。

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章节摘录

There is another ground for the adoption of the veto principle . which had probably more influence in recommending it to the Convention than any other . I refer to the security which it gives to the just and equitable action of the Legislature upon all parts of the Union It could not but have occurred to the Convention that in a country so extensive , embracing so great a variety of soil and climate , and consequently of products , and which from the same causes must ever exhibit a great difference in the amount of the population of its various sections , calling for “ great diversity in the employments of the people , that the legislation of the majority might not always justly regard the rights and interests of the minority , and that acts of this character might be passed under an express grant by the words of the Constitution , all (1 therefore not within the competency of the Judiciary to declare void ; that however enlightened and patriotic they might suppose from past experience the members of Congress might ” . and however largely partaking , in the general , of the liberal feelings of the people , it was impossible to expect that members so constituted should not sometimes be controlled by local interests and sectional feelings It was proposed , therefore , to provide some umpire from whose situation and mode of appointment more independence and freedom from such influences might be expected . Such a one was afforded by the executive department constituted by the Constitution . A person elected to that high office , having his constituents in every portion . State , and subdivision of the Union , must consider himself bound by the most solemn sanctions to guard , protect , and defend the rights of all and of every portion . great or small , from the injustice and oppression of the rest completely under the control of the Executive will than their construction of their powers allowed or the forbearing characters of all the early Presidents permitted them to make . But it is not by the extent of its patronage alone that the executive department has become dangerous , but by the use which it appears may be made of the appointing power to bring under its control the whole revenues of the country . The Constitution has declared it to be the duty of the President to see that the laws are executed , and it makes him the Commander in Chief of the Armies and Navy of the United States . If the opinion of the most approved writers upon that species of mixed government which in modern Europe is termed monarchy in contradistinction to despotism is correct , there was wanting no other addition to the powers of our Chief Magistrate to stamp full monarchical character on our Government but the control of the public finances ; and to me it appears strange indeed that anyone should doubt that the entire control which the President possesses over the officers who have the custody of the public money , by the power of removal with or without cause , does , for all mischievous purposes at least , virtually subject the treasure also to his disposal . The first Roman Emperor , in his attempt to seize the sacred treasure , silenced the opposition of the officer to whose charge it had been committed by full significant allusion to his sword . By a selection of political instruments for the care of the public money a reference to their commissions by a President would be quite as effectual an argument as that of Caesar to the Roman knight . I am not insensible of the great difficulty that exists in drawing a proper plan for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenues.

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媒体关注与评论

Today we reconsecrate our country to long-cherished ideals in a suddenly changed civilization . In every land there are always at work forces that drive men apart and forces that draw men together . In our personal ambitions we are individualists . But in our seeking for economic and political progress as a nation , we all go up , or else we all go down , as one people . —FRANKLIN D . ROOSEVELT We are creating a nation once again vibrant , robust , and alive . But there are many mountains yet to climb . We will not rest until every American enjoys the fullness of freedom , dignity, and opportunity as our birthright . It is our birthright as citizens of this great Republic.

and we ' ll meet this challenge . —RONALD REAGAN Our greatest responsibility is to embrace a new spirit of community for a new century . For any one of US to succeed , we must succeed as one America . —

WILLIAM J . CLINTON As for our common defense . we reject as false the choice between our safety and our ideals . Our Founding Fathers , faced with perils we can scarcely imagine , drafted a charter to assure the rule of law and the rights of man , a charter expanded by the blood of generations . Those ideals still light the world , and we will not give them up for expedience's sake . —BARACK OBAMA

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编辑推荐

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