

Reading Six

PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America

阅读材料之六

美国宪法序言

我们合众国人民，为建立更完善的联邦，树立正义，保障国内安宁，提供共同防务，促进公共福利，并使 ourselves 和我们自己 and 后代得享自由的幸福，特为美利坚合众国制定本宪法。

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Bill of Rights

美国宪法修正案

权利法案

[Freedom of religion, of speech and of the press]

Amendment I: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

修正案第一条：国会不得制定关于下列事项的法律：确立国教或禁止信教自由；剥夺言论自由或出版自由；或剥夺人民和平集会和向政府请愿伸冤的权利。

[Right to keep and to bear arms]

Amendment II: A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

修正案第二条：纪律严明的民兵是保障自由州的安全所必需的，人民持有和携武器不可侵犯。

[Quartering of soldiers]

Amendment III: No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

修正案第三条: 未经房东同意, 士兵平时不得驻扎在任何住宅; 除依法规定的方式, 战时也不得驻扎。

[Security from unwarrantable search and seizure]

Amendment IV: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

修正案第四条: 人民的人身、住宅、文件和财产不受无理搜查和扣押的权利, 不得侵犯。除依据可能成立的理由, 以宣誓或代誓宣言保证, 并详细说明搜查地点和扣押的人或物, 不得发出搜查和扣押状。

[Rights of the accused in criminal proceedings]

Amendment V: No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

修正案第五条: 除非根据大陪审团的报告或起诉书, 任何人不受死罪或其他重罪的审判, 但发生在陆、海、海军中或发生在战时或出现公共危险时服役的民兵中的案件除外; 任何人不得因同一犯罪行为而两次遭受生命或身体的危害; 不得在任何刑事案件中被迫自证其罪; 不经正当法律程序, 不得被剥夺生命、自由或财产。不给予公平赔偿, 私有财产不得充作公用。

[Right to speedy trial, witnesses, etc.]

Amendment VI: In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

修正案第六条: 在一切刑事诉讼中, 被告有权由犯罪行为发生地的州和地区的公正陪审团予以迅速和公开的审判, 该地区应事先已由法律确定; 得知控告的性质和理由; 同原告证人对质; 以强辩程序取得对其有利的证人; 并取得律师帮助为其辩护。

[Trial by jury in civil cases]

Amendment VII: In suits of common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

修正案第七条：在普通的诉讼中，其争价额超过二十美元，由陪审团审判的权利应受到保护。由陪审团裁决的事实，合众国的任何法院除非按照习惯法规则，不得重新审查。

[Bails, fines, punishments]

Amendment VIII: Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

修正案第八条：不得要求过多的保释金，不得处以过重的罚金，不得施加残酷和非常的惩罚。

[Reservation of the rights of the people]

Amendment IX: The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

修正案第九条：本宪法对某些权利的列举，不得被解释为否定或轻视由人民保留的其他权利。

[Reservation of the rights of the States]

Amendment X: The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

修正案第十条：宪法未授予合众国、也未禁止各州行使的权力，由各州各自保留，或由人民保留。

权利法案

修正案第一条：国会不得制定关于下列事项的法律：确立国教或禁止信教自由；剥夺言论自由或出版自由；或剥夺人民和平集会和向政府请愿伸冤的权利。

修正案第二条：纪律严明的民兵是保障自由州的安全所必需的，人民持有和携带武器的权利不可侵犯。

修正案第三条：未经房主同意，士兵平时不得驻扎在任何住宅；除依法律规定的方式，战时也不得驻扎。修正案第四条：人民的人身、住宅、文件和财产不受无理搜查和扣押的权利，不得侵犯。除依据可能成立的理由，以宣誓或代誓宣言保证，并详细说明搜查地点和扣押的人或物，不得发出搜查和扣押状。

修正案第五条：除非根据大陪审团的报告或起诉书，任何人不受死罪或其他重罪的审判，但发生在陆、海军中或发生在战时或出现公共危险时服役的民兵中的案件除外；任何人不得因同一犯罪行为而两次遭受生命或身体的危害；不得在任何刑事案件中被迫自证其罪；不经正当法律程序，不得被剥夺生命、自由或

财产。不给予公平赔偿，私有财产不得充作公用。

修正案第六条：在一切刑事诉讼中，被告有权由犯罪行为发生地的州和地区的公正陪审团予以迅速和公开的审判，该地区应事先已由法律确定；得知控告的性质和理由；同原告证人对质；以强制

程序取得对其有利的证人；并取得律师帮助为其辩护。修正案第七条

：在普通法的诉讼中，其争执价额超过二十美元，由陪审团审判的权利应受到保护。由陪审团裁决的事实，合众国的任何法院除非按照习惯法规则，不得重新审查。

修正案第八条：不得要求过多的保释金，不得处以过重的罚金，不得施加残酷和非常的惩罚。修正案第九条：本宪法对某些权利的列举，不得被解释为否定或轻视由人民保留的其他权利。

修正案第十条：宪法未授予合众国、也未禁止各州行使的权力，由各州各自保留，或由人民保留。