

<b>第四單元：一個新的國家</b>	<b>Unit 4: The New Nation</b>
<p>4.1 新政府的基礎以及美式民主的理想都在主要的文件中表現出來</p> <p>4.2 人權法案的重要性</p> <p>4.3 幫助堅固美國民主的個人與團體</p> <p>4.4 美國文化的根是什麼</p> <p>4.5 把美國人融合在一起的價值觀，習慣及傳統</p>	<p>4.1 Foundations for a new government and the ideals of American democracy as expressed in the key documents</p> <p>4.2 The importance of the Bill of Rights</p> <p>4.3 Individuals and groups who helped to strengthen democracy in the United States</p> <p>4.4 The roots of American culture</p> <p>4.5 The values, practices, and traditions that unite all Americans</p>
<b>單元大綱</b>	<b>Unit Overview</b>
<p>民主的意思是“以人民為主”。在一個實行民主的地方，真正的權力在人民手裏。公民可以直接投票或是選出代表替他們做決定。一個社會裏的分子必須要看重民主的價值，這個社會才能實施民主。公民必須要有基本的自由，他們才能沒有懼怕地取得資訊，然後才能做正確的選擇。美國是代表式的民主政權。</p> <p>美式民主的理想以及民主的價值觀在下列文件中表現出來：五月花公約，獨立宣言，美國憲法及人權宣言。</p> <p>美國帶給許多美國人自由，但是並不是每個人都在法律下受到平等地對待。在紐約的改革家努力去廢除奴隸制度，盡力為女</p>	<p>Democracy means “ruled by the people.” In a democracy, real power rests with the people. Citizens vote on issues directly or through the officials they elected to represent them in making decisions. For a democracy to work, the members of a society must be devoted to democratic values. There must be basic freedoms so that citizens can get information and make choices without fear. The United States is a representative democracy.</p> <p>The ideals of American democracy and the democratic values can be found in the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mayflower Compact,</li> <li>• Declaration of Independence,</li> <li>• United States Constitution, and</li> <li>• Bill of Rights.</li> </ul> <p>The United States gave Americans many freedoms. Yet not everyone was treated the same under the law. Reformers in New York</p>

<p>性爭取權利，也通過法律保護勞工。</p> <p>美國是一個移民國家，每一個族裔都帶來不同的食物，表達方式及觀念。這種種的不同能夠成爲美國文化的一部分是因爲幾個重要文件中所傳達出的自由及民主的精神。</p>	<p>worked hard to stop slavery, to gain equal right for women, and to pass laws protecting laborers.</p> <p>America is a country of immigrants; each group introduced new foods, expressions, and ideas. The reason that these different cultures are accepted and become part of the American culture is because of the freedom and democracy as expressed in its key documents.</p>
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<b>關鍵問題：</b> 什麼叫做自由？	<b>Essential Question:</b> What does it mean to be free?
<p><b>4. 1:</b> 新政府的基礎以及美式民主的理想都在五月花公約，獨立宣言，紐約州憲法，及聯邦憲法中表現出來。</p>	<p><b>4. 1:</b> Foundations for a new government and the ideals of American democracy as expressed in the Mayflower Compact, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitutions of the State of New York and the United States of America.</p>
<p><b>詞彙：</b></p> <p>1. 政府 2. 民主 3. 憲法 4. 總統 5. 國會 6. 最高法院 7. 立法 8. 行政 9. 司法</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b></p> <p>1. government 2. democracy 3. constitution 4. president 5. congress 6. supreme court 7. legislative 8. executive 9. judicial</p>
<p><b>摘要：</b></p> <p>四份重要文件簡短的敘述，以及我們政府的基礎與形式。</p>	<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>Brief description of the four key documents, and the foundation and the basic forms of our government.</p>
<p><b>內容：</b></p> <p><b>五月花公約：</b> 在 1620 年的時候，一艘名叫五月花的船載了一群虔誠的信徒從英國開往美國。在船上的時候，他們就寫了一個協定，計劃在這個新的殖民地上如何治理自己。他們同意選出一些人來制定一些規定來管理大家。這個同意書就是五月花公約。</p> <p><b>獨立宣言：</b></p> <p>傑弗遜(Jefferson)與一些殖民者代表組織了一個委員會，寫了一份宣言告訴全世界說，他們應該獨立。這份宣言於 1776 年 7 月 4 日發表，並開始了與英國的戰爭。獨立宣言奠定了美國以後的政府基礎。宣言</p>	<p><b>Content:</b></p> <p><b><u>Mayflower Compact:</u></b> In 1620, a religious group from England, called the Pilgrims, set sail for America on the ship Mayflower. They created a plan for how they would govern themselves in the new colony. They agreed to live under a common government, with laws and officials that they chose themselves.</p> <p><b><u>The Declaration of Independence:</u></b></p> <p>Thomas Jefferson and other representatives of the colonists formed a committee to write an explanation to the world of why the colonists should be independent. It was issued on July 4, 1776. With this, the colonies began a war for independence. It also laid the foundation</p>

裏說，政府的目的應該服務人民並保護他們的權利。並且“人生而平等”，每個人都應有“生存，自由，及追求幸福”的基本權利。

**美國憲法：**

獨立以後，代表們在 1787 年聚在一起寫了憲法。美國憲法決定我們這個聯邦政府要有一個總統，國會，和最高法院。政府的權力被分到三個部門—立法，行政，與司法，每一部門都有權力制衡其餘的部門，所以不會有一個部門的權力過大。這樣做可以增強國家的權力，但是也不會威脅到個人的自由。美國憲法也劃分了中央政府與州政府的關係。這種權力劃分叫做聯邦制度。

**紐約州法：** 在 1777 年完成，做過幾次更改。

for the nation’s future system of government. It explained that the purpose of government should be to serve the people and protect their rights. It stated that “all men are created equal,” and that all people enjoyed certain basic rights - “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

**The U.S. Constitution:**

After independence, the representatives met in 1787 to write a constitution. The U.S. Constitution set up our national (federal) government with a President, Congress, and a Supreme Court. It divided the powers into three separate branches - legislative, executive, and judicial. Each branch was given some powers to check the others, so that no single branch could become too powerful. By doing so, the Constitution could increase the powers of the national government without threatening individual liberties. The U.S. Constitution also divided power between the central government and the states. This division of powers is called federalism.

**Constitutions of the State of New York:**

Adopted in 1777, it has been changed several times.

<p><b>複習:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 那一文件奠定了美國未來的政府基礎?</li><li>2. 那一文件將政府的權力劃分給不同等級與不同部門?</li><li>3. 根據獨立宣言, 政府的目的該是什麼?</li><li>4. 聯邦制度與制衡制度是美國憲法的原則。這些原則主要的目的是什麼?</li></ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Which document lays the foundation for our nation's future system of government?</li><li>2. Which document breaks up the power of government into different levels and branches?</li><li>3. According to the Declaration of Independence, what should be the purpose of government?</li><li>4. Federalism, checks and balances are the principles of the U.S. Constitution. What is the main purpose of these principles?</li></ol>
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4.2 人權法案的重要性	4.2 The importance of the Bill of Rights
<b>詞彙：</b> 1. 修正 2. 濫用 3. 新聞 4. 集會	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b> 1. amendment 2. abuse 3. press 4. assembly
<b>摘要：</b>  人權法案是什麼，為什麼要把它加在憲法裏，它為什麼重要。1791年國會通過把人權法案加進憲法裏，成為憲法的十個修正案。人權法案是為了要防止政府奪去個人的自由，它使我們感到很安全，也不會被不公平的處罰。	<b>Summary:</b>  What is the Bill of Rights? The main reason for adding it and the importance of it. The first Congress proposed a Bill of Rights with many protections of individual rights against government abuse. It was added to the Constitution in 1791, in the form of the first ten amendments to the Constitution. It helps us all feel more secure that we will not be unfairly punished.
<b>內容：</b>  下面是一些重要的修正案的簡述。  <b>修正案 1</b> 保證公民有宗教，言論，新聞及集會自由。  <b>修正案 2</b> 保證公民有權持有武器。  <b>修正案 4</b> 保證政府除非有理，否則不會任意搜查住家或關人入監。  <b>修正案 5</b> 保證政府除非經過公平合理的步驟，否則不會奪取公民的性命，自由及財產。	<b>Content:</b>  The following list summarizes some of the most important amendments.  <b>Amendment 1:</b> guaranteed citizens freedom of religion, speech, the press, and assembly.  <b>Amendment 2:</b> guaranteed citizens the right to keep weapons.  <b>Amendment 4:</b> guaranteed that the government would not search a person's home or imprison them without a good reason for doing so.  <b>Amendment 5:</b> guaranteed the government would not take away a citizen's life, liberty or property without following fair and proper steps.

<p><b>修正案 6</b> 保證公民如果被告，他們一定會經過迅速的審判，並且有權請律師代表他們。</p> <p><b>修正案 8</b> 保證政府不會用殘忍及不合常理的懲罰。</p>	<p><b>Amendment 6:</b> guaranteed citizens accused of a crime that they would be given a speedy trial and have the right to have a lawyer represent them.</p> <p><b>Amendment 8:</b> guaranteed that the government would not use cruel and unusual punishments.</p>
<p><b>複習:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 為什麼要把人權法案加在憲法裏?</li><li>2. 舉出三個在人權法案裏的保證，特別是保護個人不受政府不合理對待的權利。</li><li>3. 一個人如果沒有經過律師的幫助以及審判，可以被定罪嗎?</li></ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What was the main reason for adding the Bill of Rights to the U.S. Constitution?</li><li>2. Identify three guarantees found in the Bill of Rights that specifically protect the rights of individuals from possible abuses by the government.</li><li>3. Can a person be convicted of a serious crime without the right to the help of a lawyer and a trial?</li></ol>

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<b>4. 3:</b> 幫助堅固美國民主的個人與團體	<b>4. 3:</b> Individuals and groups who helped to strengthen democracy in the United States
<b>詞彙：</b>  1. 改革 2. 奴隸制度 3. 投票權 4. 廢除  5. 地下鐵路	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b>  1. reform    2. slavery    3. suffrage 4. Abolition    5. underground railroad
<b>摘要：</b>  美國帶給許多美國人自由，但是並不是每個人都在法律下受到平等地對待。在 1840 年間，美國有超過兩百萬的黑奴。女人也沒有受到公平的待遇。工業革命使得工人的工作環境非常惡劣。在紐約的改革家努力去廢除奴隸制度，盡力為女性爭取權利，也通過法律保護勞工。	<b>Summary:</b>  The United States gave many Americans freedoms. Yet not everyone was treated the same under the law. In the 1840s, more than 2 millions African Americans* lived in slavery. Women also did not receive fair treatment. Industrialization led to a worsening of conditions for workers. Reformers in New York worked hard to stop slavery, to gain equal rights for women, and to pass laws protecting laborers.  *At that time, African slaves in the US were referred to as “Negros.” This is a term with a negative connotation and is not used any more.
<b>內容：</b>  <b>曾格 (Zenger)：</b> 在 1730 年間，爲了州長的腐敗，他發行了一份報紙去揭發。他爲此上了法庭，最終他贏了這場官司。這個案例建立了批評當政者的新聞自由。  <b>道格拉斯 (Douglass)：</b> 他是一個主張廢奴者，原本是個奴隸，後來住在羅徹斯特。在	<b>Content:</b>  <b>Peter Zenger:</b> In the 1730s, he published a newspaper which accused the governor of being corrupt. Zenger was on trial, but he won his case. The case established the right of the press to criticize those in power.  <b>Frederick Douglass:</b> An abolitionist, was a former slave, settled in Rochester. In 1847, he



1847 年的時候，他開始發行一份反奴隸的報紙，叫做北極星。

**特曼(Tubman)**：是一個逃走的奴隸，住在紐約州。她幫助許多奴隸經由地下鐵路（一連串的安全站，不是真正的鐵路）從南方逃到北方，甚至到加拿大。她至少南下了 19 次，最後一次是在 1860 年，她總共幫助了大約 300 個奴隸逃到自由的地方。

紐約州政府在 1827 年通過了法律廢除奴隸制度。

**蒂克斯(Dix)**：在 1820 年代為心智不健全的人爭取權利。州議會通過了法律提供經費給公立學校。

**司丹頓(Stanton)**，**萊特(Mott)** 以及一些改革者在紐約上州組織了仙奴可會議。會議通過了一份類似獨立宣言的文件，呼籲女性應與男性有一樣的權利。司丹頓(Stanton)與安東尼(Anthony)合作，在 1869 年間成立了一個組織，爭取女性的投票權。女性終於在 1920 年有投票權。

**甘博斯(Gompers)**：1886 年時與一些人成立了美國勞工聯盟，後來成了聯盟的主席。在 1911 年紐約市的一間衣廠發生一場大火燒死了 148 個工人。大多數是年輕女性移民。州議會因此通過了法律保護工人，限制女工時間，禁止童工。

began the North Star, an anti-slavery newspaper.

**Harriet Tubman**: An escaped slave, moved to Auburn, New York, where she helped other slaves escape from the South on the Underground Railroad (a series of “safe houses”), on their way to Canada. She made at least 19 dangerous trips back into slave states and led people to freedom. She made her last trip in 1860. By then about 300 people had been rescued to freedom by her.

The New York State government passed a law ending slavery in 1827.

**Dorothea Dix** (in the 1820s) fought for the rights of the mentally ill. The state legislature passed laws providing money for public education.

**Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott** and other reformers organized the Seneca Falls Convention in upstate New York in 1848. The convention passed a declaration similar to the Declaration of Independence. It called for women to receive equal rights with men. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony worked together as a team and formed an organization for women’s suffrage in 1869. Women got the right to vote in 1920.

**Samuel Gompers**: He was one of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor in 1886, and became its President. In 1911, a fire killed 148 workers in the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory in New York City. Most of the workers were teenage women, many of them immigrants. This tragedy led the state legislature to pass further laws protecting

	laborers, limiting women's work hours and banning most child labor.
<b>複習:</b>  1. 特曼 (Tubman) 女士的成就是什麼?  2. 美國勞工聯盟的目的是什麼?	<b>Review:</b>  1. What was the accomplishment of Harriet Tubman?  2. What is the purpose of the American Federation of Labor?

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<b>4.4:</b> 美國文化的根是什麼，美國文化如何從許多不同的傳統發展出來，在形成美國文化的時候，不同背景的人們用的什麼方式	<b>4.4:</b> The roots of American culture, how it developed from many different traditions, and the ways many people from a variety of groups and backgrounds played a role in creating it.
<b>詞彙：</b>  1. 文化 2. 文藝復興	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b>  1. culture 2. Renaissance(from the French word meaning “to be born again”)
<b>摘要：</b>  什麼叫做文化，美國文化是什麼，以及對美國文化有貢獻的人。	<b>Summary:</b>  What is culture? What is American culture and the people who made contribution in creating American culture?
<b>內容：</b>  有人類就有文化。文化指的是人們的生活方式。就是他們的衣著，食物，做東西的方法，藝術，文學，政府組織，以及宗教信仰。美國是一個移民國家，每一個族裔都帶來不同的食物，表達方式及觀念。這種種的不同能夠成為美國文化的一部分是因為獨立宣言及憲法所傳達出的自由及民主的精神。沒有自由與民主的精神，這些不同的文化不可能被接受，更不可能成為美國文化的一部分。越來越多的人了解並且珍惜每一個不同的文化或不同的種族的特點，以及他們獨特的貢獻。移民以及他們的後代成為作家，藝術家，音樂家，政治家等等在各行業中的領袖。下面是幾個對美國文化有長遠貢獻的幾位人物。	<b>Content:</b>  Every human community has its own culture. Culture refers to a people’s way of life. This includes their dress, foods, ways of making things, art, literature, system of government, and religious beliefs. America is a country of immigrants, each group introduced new foods, expressions, and ideas. The reason that these different cultures are accepted and become part of the American culture is because of the freedom and democracy as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States of America. More and more people appreciate and understand the special character and unique contributions of each cultural or ethnic group. Immigrants and their children became writers, artists, musicians, politicians, and leaders in every area of life. The following are just a few

**拉瓜狄亞 (LaGuardia)** (1882-1947) 有意大利父親及猶太母親。他是 1933 到 1945 年的紐約市長。有人覺得他是紐約市最了不起的市長。

**休斯 (Hughes)** (1902-1967) 生在密蘇里州。是一個詩人及作家。在各處旅行及國外居住過後決定定居在紐約的哈林區，成為哈林文藝復興運動極出色的一份子。

**蘇托馬耶 ( Sotomayor)** 於 1954 年出生紐約市布朗士區，是波多黎各裔。她在 2009 年 8 月受到奧巴馬總統任命，出任聯邦最高法院大法官。蘇托馬耶是聯邦最高法院第 111 位大法官，也是第一位西班牙裔及第三位女性的聯邦最高法院大法官。

**馬友友 (Yo-Yo Ma)** 是世界有名大提琴家。七歲時隨父母移民來紐約居住。

慶典是另一種保持傳統的方法。在紐約的人除了慶祝傳統的美國節日以外，也慶祝移民國家的節日，如 St. Patrick's Day (愛爾蘭), Rosh Hashanah (猶太新年), Yom Kippur (猶太贖罪日), Passover (猶太逾越節), Kwanzaa (非裔美國人), 及中國新年。移民成為美國人，他們的節日也成為美國人慶祝的節日。

who have made a lasting contribution to American society.

**Fiorello LaGuardia**(1882-1947) was the son of an Italian father and a Jewish mother. He was mayor of New York City from 1933 to 1945. Some think he was our city's greatest mayor.

**Langston Hughes**(1902-1967) was born in Missouri. An important poet and writer. After traveling and living in foreign countries, he finally settled in Harlem where he became an outstanding member of the Harlem Renaissance.

**Sonia Sotomayor** was born in the Bronx, New York on June 25, 1954 and is of Puerto Rican descent. She is currently an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; she was appointed to the Supreme Court by President, Barack Obama on August 2009. Sotomayor is the Court's 111<sup>th</sup> justice, its first Hispanic justice, and its third female justice.

**Yo- Yo Ma** is thought of as one of the top cellists in the world. He immigrated to New York City with his parents when he was seven years old.

Celebrations are another way members of a society share experiences and traditions. In New York, people celebrate not only traditional American holidays, they celebrate holidays of the immigrants' own countries, such as, St. Patrick's Day(Irish), Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, Passover(Jewish), Kwanzaa (African American), Chinese New Year, and "El Cinco de Mayo"(mexican). Immigrants become Americans, so as their holidays.

<p><b>複習:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 什麼叫做文化?</li><li>2. 美國人為什麼慶祝別的國家的節日?</li><li>3. 舉出兩個對美國社會有長遠貢獻的移民或移民的後代。</li></ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What is culture?</li><li>2. Why do Americans celebrate holidays of other countries?</li><li>3. Name two immigrants or children of immigrants who made lasting contribution to the American society.</li></ol>
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<b>關鍵問題：</b> 什麼叫做自由？	<b>Essential Question:</b>  What does it mean to be free?
<b>4. 5:</b> 把美國人融合在一起的價值觀，習慣及傳統	<b>4. 5:</b> Those values, practices, and traditions that unite all Americans
<b>詞彙：</b>  價值觀	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b>  values
<b>摘要：</b>  價值觀是一種信念，有關生命中什麼是最重要的信念叫做價值。平等與民主是我們兩個最重要的價值。美國民主政治的價值表現在許多重要的文件，演講及誓詞上。	<b>Summary:</b>  Values are beliefs about what is most important in life. Two of our most important values are equality and democracy. The values of American democracy are expressed in many of our most important documents, speeches, and pledges.
<b>內容：</b>  <b>獨立宣言：</b>  “每個人都生而平等，上帝賜給他們基本的權利，如生存，自由，及追求幸福的權利。  <b>憲法序文：</b>  描述我們政府的目標。  “為要形成一個完美的國家，建立公平，保證內部安全，提供防禦力，推廣福利，獲得自己以及子孫的自由，我們依法建立美國的	<b>Content:</b>  <b>Declaration of Independence:</b>  “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed [given] by their Creator [God] with certain unalienable rights*, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”  (*unalienable rights= rights that are so basic they cannot be taken away)  <b>The Preamble to the Constitution:</b>  It describes the goals of our system of government.  “We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility [peace], provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our

<p>憲法。”</p> <p><b>效忠誓詞：</b></p> <p>每一個在學的兒童都要背誦效忠誓詞，來表示他們對國家及政府的忠誠。</p> <p>“我宣誓對代表美利堅合眾國的國旗效忠，它代表一個國家，在神以下，是不可分割的，給每個人自由及公平。”</p> <p><b>我有一個夢想：</b></p> <p>1963 年的時候，馬丁路得 (Martin Luther King, Jr.) 在他的演講 “我有一個夢想” 裏，寫出他對美國未來的夢想。</p> <p>“我有一個夢想。這個夢想是，有一天這個國家會實行她的信念：人生而平等。有一天在喬治亞州 (Georgia) 的山上，前奴隸的兒子可以跟前主人的兒子同坐一桌。有一天就算在充滿不公平及壓迫的密西西比州 (Mississippi)，也會變成自由及公平的綠洲。”</p>	<p>posterity [children] do ordain [order by law] and establish this constitution for the United States of America.”</p> <p><b>Pledge of Allegiance:</b></p> <p>Every school children recites the Pledge of Allegiance to show his or her loyalty to the nation.</p> <p>“I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”</p> <p><b>“I Have a Dream”:</b> In 1963, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. laid out his dream for the future of America in a speech entitled, “I Have a Dream.”</p> <p>“I have a dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed (beliefs): ‘We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal.’ I have a dream that one day in the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice and oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.”</p>
<p><b>複習：</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 根據憲法的序文，寫出三個依法建立的新政府的目標。</li> <li>2. 指出效忠誓詞裏的一個價值。</li> <li>3. 馬丁路得 (Martin Luther King, Jr.) 博士所相信的 “美國夢” 是什麼？</li> </ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Preamble identifies three goals of the new system of government established by the U.S. Constitution.</li> <li>2. Identify one value to which Americans pledge in the Pledge of Allegiance.</li> <li>3. What did Dr. King believe was the “American Dream?”</li> </ol>



<p><b>答案:</b></p> <p><b>4.1</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 獨立宣言</li> <li>2. 美國憲法</li> <li>3. 政府的目的應該服務人民並保護他們的權利。</li> <li>4. 憲法可以增強國家的權力，但是也不會威脅到個人的自由。</li> </ol> <p><b>4.2</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 人權法案使我們感到很安全，也不會被不公平的處罰。</li> <li>2. <b>修正案 4</b> 保證政府除非有理，否則不會任意搜查住家或關人入監。</li> </ol> <p><b>修正案 5</b> 保證政府除非經過公平合理的步驟，否則不會奪取公民的性命，自由及財產。</p> <p>不可以，因為<b>修正案 6</b> 保證公民如果被告，他們一定會經過迅速的審判，並且有權請律師代表他們。</p> <p><b>修正案 8</b> 保證政府不會用殘忍及不合常理的懲罰。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. 不可以，因為<b>修正案 6</b> 保證公民如果被告，他們一定會經過迅速的審判，並且有權請律師代表他們。</li> </ol>	<p><b>Answer Key:</b></p> <p><b>4.1</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Declaration of Independence</li> <li>2. U.S. Constitution</li> <li>3. The purpose of government should be to serve the people and protect their rights.</li> <li>4. The Constitution could increase the powers of the national government without threatening individual liberties.</li> </ol> <p><b>4.2</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It helps us all feel more secure that we will not be unfairly punished.</li> <li>2. <b>Amendment 4</b> guaranteed that the government would not search a person's home or imprison them without a good reason for doing so.</li> </ol> <p><b>Amendment 5</b> guaranteed the government would not take away a citizen's life, liberty or property without following fair and proper steps.</p> <p><b>Amendment 6:</b> guaranteed citizens accused of a crime that they would be given a speedy trial and have the right to have a lawyer represent them.</p> <p><b>Amendment 8</b> guaranteed that the government would not use cruel and unusual punishments.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. No, because <b>Amendment 6</b> guaranteed citizens accused of a crime that they would be given a speedy trial and have the right to have a lawyer represent them.</li> </ol>
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<p><b>4.3</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 她至少南下了 19 次，最後一次是在 1860 年，她總共幫助了大約 300 個奴隸逃到自由的地方。</li><li>2. 保護工人，限制女工時間，禁止童工。</li></ol> <p><b>4.4</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 文化指的是人們的生活方式。就是他們的衣著，食物，做東西的方法，藝術，文學，政府組織，以及宗教信仰。</li><li>2. 美國是一個移民國家，每一個族裔都帶來不同的食物，表達方式，觀念及慶典。慶典是另一種保持傳統的方法。移民成為美國人，他們的節日也成為美國人慶祝的節日。這就是為什麼在紐約的人除了慶祝傳統的美國節日以外，也慶祝移民國家的節日。</li><li>3. 有人覺得拉瓜迪亞是紐約市最了不起的市長。馬友友實全世界頂尖的大提琴家。</li></ol> <p><b>4.5</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 為要建立公平，保證內部安全，提供防禦力。</li><li>2. 這個國家給每個人自由及公平。</li><li>3. 這個夢想是，有一天這個國家會實行她</li></ol>	<p><b>4.3</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. She made at least 19 dangerous trips back into slave states and led people to freedom. She made her last trip in 1860. By then about 300 people had been rescued to freedom by her.</li><li>2. To protect laborers, limit women’s hours and ban most child labor.</li></ol> <p><b>4.4</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Culture refers to a people’s way of life. This includes their dress, foods, ways of making things, art, literature, system of government, and religious beliefs.</li><li>2. America is a country of immigrants; each group introduced new foods, expressions, and ideas and celebrations. Celebrations are a way members of a society share experiences and traditions. Immigrants come to the United States and become Americans, so as their holidays. That is why in New York, people celebrate not only traditional American holidays, and they celebrate holidays of the immigrants’ own countries.</li><li>3. Some people think Fiorello LaGuardia is the greatest mayor of New York City. Yo-Yo Ma is one of the top cellists in the world.</li></ol> <p><b>4.5</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility [peace], to provide for the common defense.</li><li>2. This nation gives liberty and justice to all.</li><li>3. One day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its beliefs: ‘We hold</li></ol>
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<p>的信念：人生而平等。</p> <p>有一天在喬治亞州 (Georgia) 的山上，前奴隸的兒子可以跟前主人的兒子同坐一桌。</p> <p>有一天就算在充滿不公平及壓迫的密西西比州 (Mississippi)，也會變成自由及公平的綠洲。</p>	<p>these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal.’</p> <p>One day in the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.</p> <p>One day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice and oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.</p>
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