

## Required Foundational Documents

## 所需基础文件

The AP® U.S. Government and Politics exam requires you to be familiar with nine foundational documents that will be represented on both the multiple-choice and free-response questions.

AP® 美国政府与政治考试要求考生熟悉九份基础文件，这些文件将在选择题和简答题中出现。

### 1. The Declaration of Independence Separation from Great Britain

#### 1. 《独立宣言》：脱离英国

- Describes the philosophical basis that justifies the separation of the colonies from Great Britain based on the social contract theory of John Locke.
- 阐述了基于约翰·洛克的社会契约论，证明殖民地脱离英国的哲学基础。
- The Declaration is a kind of “breakup letter,” describing in a detailed list the colonies’ grievances against the British government.
- 《宣言》是一封“分手信”，详细列举了殖民地对英国政府的不满。
- Outlines key democratic ideals including popular sovereignty, natural rights, and the social contract.
- 概述了关键的民主理念，包括人民主权、自然权利和社会契约。
- Announces that the United States is an independent and sovereign state.
- 宣布美国是一个独立主权国家。

### 2. The Articles of Confederation A Loose Alliance

#### 2. 《邦联条例》：一个松散的联盟

- Created a confederate-style government that granted most of the authority of government to independent states and only limited authority to a weak national government.
- 建立了邦联式政府，将大部分政府权力授予独立州，只将权力限制在软弱的中央政府。
- Unicameral national legislature that did not have the power to tax, regulate commerce, or raise an army, leading to an ineffective national government and

economic instability.

- 一院制国家立法机构没有征税权、商业监管权或组建军队的权力，导致国家政府效率低下和经济不稳定。
- The national government lacked an executive branch to enforce laws and had no national courts to settle issues that arose between the states.
- 国家政府缺乏执行法律的行政部门，也没有国家法院来解决各州之间出现的问题。

### 3. Brutus No. 1

#### 3. 布鲁图斯一号

##### **Power Should Remain with the States: Small Republics Are Best**

##### **权力应归各州所有：小共和国才是最佳选择**

- Anti-Federalist essay opposing ratification of the Constitution because the proposed federal government would threaten liberty and state sovereignty.
- 反联邦主义者的文章反对批准宪法，因为拟议的联邦政府将威胁自由和州主权。
- Claims that the Necessary and Proper (Elastic) Clause creates a federal government with limitless power.
- 声称必要且适当（弹性）条款创建了一个拥有无限权力的联邦政府。
- Argues that the Supremacy Clause creates a federal government with authority to cancel out any state law and reduces the importance of state government.
- 认为最高条款赋予联邦政府权力，使其可以废除任何州法律，从而降低了州政府的重要性。
- The Constitution creates a Congress with essentially unlimited authority to tax through potentially broad interpretations of the provision for the government to provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare.
- 宪法赋予国会无限的征税权，其依据是对政府提供共同防御和促进公共福利的条款进行可能广泛的解释。
- The ability of the national legislature to keep a standing army, even during times of peace, is a threat to liberty.
- 即使在和平时期，国家立法机构维持常备军的能力也是对自由的威胁。
- The large size and diverse population of the United States would make it impossible for a federal government to accurately represent the will of the people.
- 美国幅员辽阔，人口众多，联邦政府不可能准确地代表人民的意愿。
- Democracy works best if there are only a few competing factions. The large republic proposed in the Constitution would have too many competing groups, resulting in a threat to the interests of individual citizens.
- 民主制度在只有少数几个竞争派别的情况下运作最佳。宪法中设想的大型共和国将导致过多的竞争派别，从而威胁到公民的个人利益。

### 4. Federalist No. 10

#### 4. 《联邦党人文集》第 10 篇

## The Constitution: A Solution to the Problem of Factions

### 宪法：解决派系问题的方案

- Madison provides a counterargument to *Brutus No. 1* presenting how the Constitution will control factions.
- 麦迪逊针对布鲁图斯一世提出了反驳论点，阐述了宪法将如何控制派系。
- Factions are undesirable, but inevitable, because the only way to eliminate factions is to destroy liberty or give everyone the same opinions.
- 派系虽然不可避免，但也是不可避免的，因为消除派系的唯一方法是摧毁自由或让每个人都持有相同的观点。
- A large republic addresses the problem of factions by creating a climate in which many groups compete for influence. Under such a system, no single group would be able to dominate the others.
- 一个幅员辽阔的共和国通过营造一种多方竞争、争夺影响力的环境来解决派系林立的问题。在这种体制下，没有任何一个派系能够独霸天下。
- The principle of the popular vote would prevent any group (faction) from dominating if it held less than majority support.
- 普选原则可以防止任何支持率低于半数的团体（派系）占据主导地位。
- A republic (representative democracy) is superior to a democracy (direct or pure democracy) because educated and thoughtful people would be elected to make policy.
- 共和制（代表民主制）优于民主制（直接民主制或纯粹民主制），因为受过教育、有思想的人会被选出来制定政策。

### 5. Federalist No. 51

#### 5. 《联邦党人文集》第 51 篇

##### Checks and Balances: Ambition Must Counteract Ambition

### 制衡：野心必须制约野心

- Madison argues that Montesquieu's ideas of separation of powers and checks and balances, which are present in the federal government created by the Constitution, prevent the abuse of power by the government.
- 麦迪逊认为，孟德斯鸠关于权力分立和制衡的思想，体现在宪法所建立的联邦政府中，可以防止政府滥用权力。
- Separation of powers that is built into the government by the Constitution prevents the concentration of power in one person, group, or government institution.
- 宪法赋予政府的权力分立原则，防止权力集中在一个人、一个团体或一个政府机构手中。
- Three distinct branches, each with different areas of authority and combined with the natural personal ambition of members of the government, will prevent any one branch from dominating the government.
- 三个不同的部门，各自拥有不同的权力范围，再加上政府成员天生的个人野心，将防止任何一个部门主导政府。

- Acknowledges that the legislative branch will be the most powerful, but argues that it is checked by the other branches (such as the executive use of the veto) and by the inter-branch check of the bicameral legislature.
- 承认立法部门权力最大，但认为它受到其他部门（如行政部门的否决权）以及两院制立法机构的部门间制衡。

## 6. Federalist No. 70

### 6. 《联邦党人文集》第 70 篇

#### Power to the President

##### 总统的权力

- Hamilton's argument for the single, powerful executive created by the Constitution (as opposed to an executive committee).
- 汉密尔顿主张由宪法设立一个权力强大的单一行政长官（而不是行政委员会）。
- A single executive will be able to operate with more energy and efficiency in executing the law and responding in the case of a crisis.
- 一名行政长官将能够更高效、更有活力地执行法律和应对危机。
- A single president will not become a tyrant because one individual will be easier to control.
- 单一总统不会变成暴君，因为一个人更容易控制。

## 7. Federalist No. 78

### 7. 《联邦党人文集》第 78 篇

#### An Independent Judiciary

##### 独立的司法机构

- Hamilton's essay about the need for a strong federal judiciary, including the theory of judicial review and the importance of life terms of justices.
- 汉密尔顿的文章论述了建立强大的联邦司法机构的必要性，包括司法审查理论和法官终身任期的重要性。
- The judicial branch is the least dangerous because (1) it must rely on the other branches to carry out its rulings; and (2) it lacks the power of the purse and the power of the sword held by the other branches.
- 司法部门是最不危险的，因为（1）它必须依靠其他部门来执行其裁决；（2）它不像其他部门那样拥有财政权和武力。

## 8. The Constitution of the United States

### 8. 美国宪法

#### A Strong Union 强大的工会

- **Preamble:** Introduction to the Constitution setting forth the purposes for which the new government is formed.
- 序言：宪法的引言，阐述了新政府成立的目的。

## ► Article I: The Legislative Branch

### ► 第一条：立法部门

- creates a bicameral legislature
  - 建立两院制立法机构
- sets terms and qualifications for members in both houses of Congress
  - 规定国会两院议员的任期和资格。
- lists the powers of Congress
  - 列出了国会的权力
- includes the Necessary and Proper Clause (Elastic Clause) that creates implied powers
  - 包括必要且适当条款（弹性条款），该条款创设了默示权力。

## ► Article II: The Executive Branch

### ► 第二条：行政部门

- describes the office, qualifications, term, and powers of the president
  - 描述了总统的职位、资格、任期和权力。
- establishes a system of presidential electors to choose the president
  - 建立总统选举人制度，以选出总统
- the Vesting Clause grants executive authority to the president
  - 权力归属条款赋予总统行政权力。
- the president is granted the responsibility of enforcing the law and the role of commander in chief
  - 总统被赋予执法责任和三军统帅的角色。

## ► Article III: The Judicial Branch

### ► 第三条：司法部门

- creates one Supreme Court
  - 设立一个最高法院
- grants Congress the power to create and structure additional federal courts
  - 赋予 国会设立和构建更多联邦法院的权力
- federal judges serve for life and can only be removed by impeachment
  - 联邦 法官终身任职，只能通过弹劾程序被免职。

## ► Article IV: Relations Among States

### ► 第四条：国家间关系

- Full Faith and Credit Clause: states must respect the official actions and records of other states

- 完全信任与尊重条款：各国必须尊重其他国家的官方行为和记录。
- Privileges and Immunities Clause: states may not discriminate unreasonably against the citizens of other states  
特权 和豁免条款：各州不得对其他州的公民进行无理歧视。
- grants Congress the power to regulate the admission of new states to the union  
赋予 国会权力，以规范新州加入联邦的进程。
- guarantees to each state a republican form of government  
—— 保证每个州都实行共和政体。

## ► Article V: Amendment Procedure

### ► 第五条：修正程序

- establishes a procedure for amending the Constitution that reflects federalism because both the national government and the states are needed to change the Constitution  
—— 确立了一套体现联邦制原则的宪法修正程序，因为修改宪法既需要联邦政府的参与，也需要各州的参与。
- proposal requires two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress or a two-thirds vote in a national convention called by the states  
—— 该提案需要国会两院三分之二的投票通过，或者由各州召集的全国制宪会议三分之二的投票通过。
- ratification requires the approval of three-quarters of the states  
—— 批准需要四分之三的国家同意。

## ► Article VI: Debt, Supremacy, and Oath

### ► 第六条：债务、至高无上地位和誓言

- the new federal government accepted responsibility for existing debt  
新联邦政府承担了现有债务的责任。
- the Supremacy Clause: the Constitution, federal laws, and treaties are the supreme law of the land and take precedence over any state rulings  
—— 最高条款：宪法、联邦法律和条约是国家的最高法律，优先于任何州级裁决。
- sets forth oath to support the Constitution for state and federal officers and prohibits a religious test for office  
—— 规定州和联邦官员宣誓拥护宪法，并禁止以宗教信仰作为担任公职的条件。

## ► Article VII: Ratification

### ► 第七条：批准

- creates procedure for ratification of the Constitution (approval by three-quarters of the states, which was nine of the 13 original states)
- 制定了宪法批准程序（需四分之三的州批准，即最初 13 个州中的 9 个州批准）。

► **Amendments 1–10: Bill of Rights**

► **第 1 至 10 条修正案：权利法案**

– protections for personal liberties

—— 对个人自由的保护

– places limits on federal power

限制 联邦权力

► **Amendments 11–27**

► **第 11 至 27 号修正案**

– amendments addressing problems with and changes to the original Constitution, civil rights, and the expansion of suffrage

—— 针对原宪法的问题和修改、公民权利以及扩大选举权的修正案

**9. Letter from a Birmingham Jail**

**9. 来自伯明翰监狱的信**

**Appealing to the Conscience of the Nation**

**呼吁国民良知**

- Written by Martin Luther King, Jr., after his arrest for participating in a nonviolent march against segregation. He wrote it as a response to white clergy members who opposed the protests.
- 马丁·路德·金在因参加反对种族隔离的非暴力游行而被捕后撰写了这篇文章。他写这篇文章是为了回应那些反对抗议活动的白人神职人员。
- Makes a case for nonviolent protest and the need to demonstrate in order to call attention to discriminatory laws.
- 论证了非暴力抗议的必要性，以及通过示威游行来引起人们对歧视性法律的关注。
- Presents support for an end to segregation as a moral imperative; distinguishes between just and unjust laws.
- 认为结束种族隔离是道德上的必然要求；区分了公正的法律和不公正的法律。