The Declaration of the United States of America, when in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and independent State of the United States of America, firmly compacted, united and divisible, to found a new government upon truths absolutely self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that human considerations are of little value in determining the duration of human institutions. Yet experience hath taught mankind the necessity of经常保持和捍卫这个宣言，我们以坚定不移的信念，互相担保我们的生命、财产和神圣的荣誉。签署于国会。
equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and
the pursuit of happiness.—that to secure these rights, estados libres e independientes: que están absueltas de
governments are instituted among men, deriving their y declaramos: que ellas son, y por derecho deben ser
just powers from the consent of the governed, —that la autoridad del pueblo de estas colonias, publicamos
whenever any form of government becomes destructive la rectitud de nuestras intenciones, en el nombre y con
of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or general, apelando al juez supremo del universo, por
to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying tes, pues, de los estados-unidos, junta en congrésco
its foundation on such principles and organizing its enemigos en guerra, y en paz amigos. los representan
POWERS IN SUCH FORM, AS TO THEM SHALL SEEM MOST LIKELY TO EFFECT THEIR SAFETY AND HAPPINESS. PRUDENCE, INDEED, WILL DICTATE THAT GOVERNMENTS LONG ESTABLISHED SHOULD NOT BE CHANGED FOR LIGHT AND TRANSIENT CAUSES; AND ACCORDINGLY ALL EXPERIENCE HATH SHEWN, THAT MANKIND ARE MORE DISPOSED TO SUFFER, WHILE EVILS ARE SUFFERABLE, THAN TO RIGHT THEMSELVES BY ABOLISHING THE FORMS TO SOME TERN TO THE NECESSITY THAT ANNOUNCES OUR SEPARATION, AND LOOK AT THEM AS THE REST OF THE HUMAN GENRE:
Which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity
Which constrainst them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.
THE PUBLIC GOOD. HE HAS FORBIDDEN HIS GOVERNORS TO PASS LAWS OF IMMEDIATE AND PRESSING IMPORTANCE, UNLESS SUSPENDED IN THEIR OPERATION TILL HIS ASSENT SHOULD BE OBTAINED; AND WHEN SO SUSPENDED, HE HAS UTTERLY NEGLECTED TO ATTEND TO THEM. HE HAS REFUSED TO PASS OTHER LAWS FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF LARGE DISTRICTS OF PEOPLE, UNLESS THOSE PEOPLE WOULD RELINQUISH THE RIGHT OF REPRESENTATION.
sentation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them
and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together
legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and
distant from the depository of their public records, for
the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with
his measures. He has dissolved representative houses
repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his inva-

fuera de su protección: haciendo el pillage en nuestros
mares: asolando nuestras costas: quitando la vida
nuestros conjuñadores y poniéndonos a merced de sus
merosos ejércitos extranjeros para completar la obra
de muerte, desolación y tiranía comenzada y continuada
con circunstancias de crueldad y pérdida totalmente
indignas del jefe de una nación civilizada. Ha compelido
sions on the rights of the people. He has refused for a

long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to

be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable

of annihilation, have returned to the people at large

for their exercise; the state remaining in the mean time

exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without,

and convulsions within. He has endeavoured to prevent
The population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands. He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to Laws for establishing judiciary powers. He has made Judges dependent on their pleasure; without the right of recommending Transactions to the Legislature.
his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their sustance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the military independent of and
Superior to the Civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation: for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: for protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of our states; and for imposing taxes on us without our consent.
These States: For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging incapaces de aniquilacion, han recaido sobre el pueblo.
ing its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example

AND FIT INSTRUMENT FOR INTRODUCING THE SAME ABSOLUTE

rule into these Colonies: For taking away our Charters,

abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering funda-

mentally the Forms of our Governments: For suspending

our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested

with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoev-

Tarlos hasta obligarlos á convenir con sus medidas, y

por largo tiempo después de desolacion semelante que

por oponerse firme y valerosamente á las innovaciones

Cuando estás violentas no han tenido el efecto que se

se eligen otros, por lo que obses legislativos

por largo tiempo después de desolacion semelante que

por largo tempo depois de desolacao semelante que
er. He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us
out of his Protection and waging War against us. He
has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our
towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. He is at
this time transporting large Armies of foreign Merce-
naries to compleat the works of Death, Desolation and
Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty &
PERFIDY SCARCELY PARALLELED IN THE MOST BARBAROUS AGES, AND TOTALLY UNWORTHY THE HEAD OF A CIVILIZED NATION. HE HAS CONSTRAINED OUR FELLOW CITIZENS TAKEN CAPTIVE ON THE HIGH SEAS TO BEAR ARMS AGAINST THEIR COUNTRY, TO BECOME THE EXECUTIONERS OF THEIR FRIENDS AND BRETHREN, OR TO FALL THEMSELVES BY THEIR HANDS. HE HAS EXCITED DOMESTIC INSURRECTIONS AMONGST US, AND HAS ENDEAVOURED
TO BRING ON THE INHABITANTS OF OUR FRONTIERS, THE MERCILESS INDIAN SAVAGES, WHOSE KNOWN RULE OF WARFARE, IS AN UNDISTINGUISHED DESTRUCTION OF ALL AGES, SEXES AND CONDITIONS.

IN EVERY STAGE OF THESE OPPRESSIONS WE HAVE PETITIONED FOR REDRESS IN THE MOST HUMBLE TERMS: OUR REPEATED PETITIONS HAVE BEEN ANSWERED ONLY BY REPEATED INJURY.
A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and set...
Tlement here. We have appealed to their native justice
and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties
of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations,
which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and
correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of
justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acqui-
esc in the necessity, which denounces our separation,
AND HOLD THEM, AS WE HOLD THE REST OF MANKIND, ENEMIES

in War, in Peace Friends. We, therefore, the Repre-

sentatives of the United States of America, in General

Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge

of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in

the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these

Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these

que constituyen la humana felicidad: que para asegurar
United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish laws, and all other acts and things whatsoever, now done or to be done by the States of Great Britain, for their own preservation and protection.

Lo habilitan las leyes de la naturaleza y de su autor; un respeto decente por la opinion del género humano requiere que él declare las causas que le impelen a la separacion. Nosotros creemos ser evidente en sí mismo, que todos los hombres nacen iguales y dotados por su creador de ciertos derechos inalienables: que entre estos son los principales la seguridad de la libertad y de la vida.
Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.