# 南京大屠杀纪念日英语演讲稿3篇

来源：网络 作者：花开彼岸 更新时间：2024-06-14

*南京大屠杀是日本侵略者在南京制造的一场可怕的、非人的悲剧。 以下是为大家整理的关于南京大屠杀纪念日英语演讲稿的文章3篇 ,欢迎品鉴！【篇一】南京大屠杀纪念日英语演讲稿　　Earlyinthemorning,whenIsearchedtheI...*

南京大屠杀是日本侵略者在南京制造的一场可怕的、非人的悲剧。 以下是为大家整理的关于南京大屠杀纪念日英语演讲稿的文章3篇 ,欢迎品鉴！

**【篇一】南京大屠杀纪念日英语演讲稿**

　　Earlyinthemorning,whenIsearchedtheInternet,IfoundthereweremanynewsabouttheNankingMassacre,ourcountry’sflaghadlowdownhalf,forthepurposeofcommemoratingthepeoplewhowerekilledduringthathardtime.Themassacreissuchbrutal,about300thousandpeopledied,itisshameforourcountry,theJapanesewhodidthemassacredenytheirbrutalactallthetime.Asthetimewentby,Some Japanesewanttoclearhiscriminalwithdenyingit,butwecan’tforgetthepain,wemustrememberitallthetime,sothatwelearnthelessonandbestrong.Forthose300thousandpeople,itwillunrespecttothemiftheyareforgotten,wemustrespecthistory,nowwearestillfightagainsttheJapanesegovernment.

　　一大早，当我上网的时候，我发现有很多关于南京大屠杀的新闻，我们的国旗降了一半，为了纪念在那个艰难时期被杀害的人。这场屠杀很残忍，大约30万人遇害，对于我们国家来说是多么耻辱啊，实行大屠杀的那些日本人一直以来都否认他们这么残忍的行为。随着时间的流逝，有些日本人想要通过否认来清除他们的罪行，但是我们无法忘记这样的痛，我们必须一直铭记，这样才学到教训，变得强大。对于30万人来说，忘记他们就是不尊重他们，我们必须尊重历史，如今我们仍然在和日本政府做斗争。

**【篇二】南京大屠杀纪念日英语演讲稿**

　　12月13日是第三个南京大屠杀死难者国家公祭日，中国人民同国际社会一道深切哀悼南京大屠杀死难者。让亚洲乃至世界的集体记忆中铭刻那段黑暗历史，是为了和平的长远。

　　December13marksthe3rdnationalcommemorationoftheNanjingMassacre.Throughthecommemoration,alsoknownasNanjingJi,Chinesepeoplehopeto,togetherwiththerestoftheworld,remembertheestimated300,000Chinesemassacredduringasix-weekperiod79yearsagobytheimperialJapaneseArmy.

　　TheannualeventaimstoengravethedarkdaysinthememoryofAsiaandtherestoftheworldforsustainedpeace.

　　近年来，世界关于南京大屠杀的认知正在逐步加深。中国政府设立国家公祭日，南京大屠杀档案被联合国教科文组织列入世界记忆名录，许多相关展览相继在海外举行，这些举措帮助越来越多的人去认识、思考作为第二次世界大战“三大惨案”之一的南京大屠杀。

　　TheworldhashadadeeperrecognitionoftheNanjingMassacreoverthepastfewyears,thankstoaseriesofevents.BesidestheNationalMemorialDay,thehistoricaldocumentsoftheNanjingMassacrehavebeenlistedontheUNESCOMemoryoftheWorldRegister,andaseriesofexhibitionswerealsoheldaroundtheworld.

　　一个多月前，法国卡昂和平纪念馆馆长格里马尔迪在一场南京大屠杀相关展览开展仪式上说，二战实际上是从中国战场开始的，中国人民和包括日本人民在内的各国人民在战争中饱受非人道的痛楚。今天，类似的声音愈加普遍，充分说明随着南京大屠杀以及二战期间中国战场相关历史为更多人所了解，世界对二战的反思正在打开新维度。

　　“WorldWarII,indeed,startedinChina.TheChinesepeople,likeallpeoplesinthewar,includingtheJapanesepeople,sufferedterriblyfromthisinhumanity,”StephaneGrimaldi,GeneralDirectoroftheCaenMemorial,saidatanexhibitionontheNanjingMassacreaboutamonthago.

　　ThegrowingnumberofvoiceslikeGrimaldi’sshowsthatafterpeoplelearnmoreabouttheNanjingMassacreandtheChinesebattleground,theworldseesWorldWarIIwithanewperspective.

　　南京大屠杀发生在79年前，二战结束也有71年了。然而，历史从不会因时代变迁而改变。南京大屠杀是骇人听闻的反人类罪行，是人类历史上十分黑暗的一页。任何人要否认这一事实，历史都不会答应。今天，人们继续铭记这段历史，是出于捍卫国际公理正义，出于内心深处对和平的向往和坚守，而不是要延续仇恨。

　　TheNanjingMassacrewasahorrendouscrimeagainsthumanityandaverydarkpageinthehistoryofmankind.Though79yearshavepassed,historyshouldnotbealteredwiththepassingoftime,andfactsnoterasedbycraftydenials.

　　Today’speoplecommemoratetheNanjingMassacreforthepurposeofupholdinginternationaljustice.

　　不久前，有消息传出，日本首相安倍晋三将赴珍珠港进行访问。面对这一打着“历史牌”的外交举动，有日本媒体第一时间指出：安倍更应该去南京大屠杀遇难者纪念馆。

　　JapanesePrimeMinisterShinzoAbereportedlyannounceddaysearlierthathewillvisitPearlHarbortomournthevictimsoftheJapanesesurpriseattack75yearsago.JapanesemediathensuggestedhealsovisittheNanjingMassacreMemorialHallinNanjing,China.

　　舆论的上述反应，恐怕只有放在日本处理历史问题的整体脉络中，才能得到更准确理解。近年来，以安倍政府为代表的日本右翼政治力量，在历史问题上开倒车的迹象十分明显。参拜靖国神社、修改历史教科书等问题密集爆发，引起亚洲邻国和国际社会广泛质疑。几个月前，日本文部科学省公布的新高中教科书审定结果，再次出现了粉饰战争罪行、删减南京大屠杀相关内容的做法。

　　Media’sresponsecanbebetterunderstoodaftertakingJapan’sactsoverhistoricissuesintoconsideration.Inrecentyears,Japan’sright-wingpoliticians,representedbytheAbegovernment,havebeenattemptingtorevisehistoryandturnbacktheclock.

　　They,forinstance,paidmultiplevisitstothenotoriouswar-linkedYasukuniShrine,andevendistortedhistorybooks,triggeringdoubtsfromitsneighborsandtheinternationalcommunity.

　　Afewmonthsago,Japan’sEducationMinistryrevisedsomejuniorhighschoolhistorytextbookpassagesonJapan’swaratrocities,inwhichitwhitewasheditswarcrimesbydeletingitsmaleficenceinthe1937NanjingMassacre.

　　在此背景下，国际社会很难相信安倍的珍珠港之行，是真正意义上的“历史之旅”，也难怪各方多从战略层面审视该举动——通过访问珍珠港做出姿态，日本政府希望“减轻”日美同盟的“历史包袱”，进而为自己的一些现实战略考量服务。

　　ItisdifficulttocomprehendAbe’svisittoPearlHarborasatrue“historicaltrip.”SomesaidtheJapanesegovernmentisusingthisfriendlymeasuretorelieveitshistoricalburdenfromitsalliancewiththeUS,andserveitsownstrategicagenda.

　　且不说日本的战略考量是否能够拿得上台面，其对待历史的机会主义态度，本身就隐藏着真实危险。历史真相不容篡改，历史记忆不容抹去。历史就是历史，不想、不愿、不敢触碰某一段历史，并不意味着它就不存在。

　　Whetherthestrategicmovesucceedsornot,Abe’sopportunisticattitudetohistoryisindeedrisky.Historicalfactscannotbedistortedorforgottensincehistoryisalwaysthere,eventhoughsomenationsdonotdaretotouchit.

　　美国人不会忘记珍珠港被袭以及其后发生的太平洋战争;东南亚一些国家不会忘记日军摧毁他们的家园、奴役他们的人民;中国人民同样不会忘记日本军国主义侵略者给国家、民族带来的深重灾难。对于日本而言，历史认知不是可以随意取舍的战略筹码，不是可以自由选择的外交手段。昔日军国主义侵略历史是日本必须诚实对待的一段完整历史，而不是一道选择题——提起这一段却丢下另一段，这不是对待历史的应有态度。

　　AmericanswillnotforgetthePearlHarborattackandthePacificWar,SoutheastAsiannationswillremembertheruincausedbyJapaneseinvaders,andChinesepeoplewillengravethesufferingbroughtaboutbyJapanesemilitaristsintheirmindsaswell.

　　Japanhastobehonestaboutitswartimeaggression,whichisacompleteperiodofhistory,notafewsectionsforittochoosefrom.RecognizinghistorycanneitherbeJapan’sstrategiccardnordiplomaticmove.

　　“昭昭前事，惕惕后人。”时至今日，铭记南京大屠杀的苦难，依旧是人类的道义必须。作为昔日的战争发动者、罪行实施者，日本能否真正承担起历史责任?这个问题，必然逃不脱世界的审视和正义的评判。

　　Historyshedslightonthefuture.RememberingtheNanjingMassacreisaboutmoralityandhistoricaljustice.WillJapanshoulderitshistoricresponsibilityaswarinstigatorandcriminal?Theworldwillbethejudge.

**【篇三】南京大屠杀纪念日英语演讲稿**

　　the20thcenturywasmarkedwiththefirsttwoworldwarsinhumanhistory.theybothbrokeoutinthefirsthalfofthecentury.

　　onseptember18,1931,japancreatedtheso-called\"september18incident\"asapretexttooccupythreeprovincesinnortheastchina,thusignitingthefireofaworldwar.onjuly7,1937,thejapanesearmyconcoctedthe\"lugouqiao(macropolobridge)incident\"ontheoutskirtsofbeijing,signalingthebeginningofanall-outinvasionofchina.fromauguest13tonovember12ofthatyear,thejapanesetroopsattackedandtookovershanghai.soonafter,thejapanesetroopsmarchedtonanjingfromthreedirectionsandbesiegedthecity.atthattimenanjingwasthecaptialofchina.

　　ondecember13,1937,nanjingwasundertheoccupationofthejapanesearmy.withtheapproachofthejapanesetroops,thecaptialnanjingwasthreatenedwithacatastrophe.citizensofnanjingaswellasforeignresidentswereleavinginahurry.however,morethan20westernersdecidedtostaybehindregardlessoftheirembassies\'advicetoevacuate.basedontheexperienceofestablishingarefugeezonebyafrenchcatholicfatherraoafterthefallofshanghai,theydecidedtosetupaninternationalrescueorganizationcalled\"theinternationalcommitteefornanjingsafetyzone\"inthehopethattherewouldbeashelteringplaceforthepeoplewhodidnotmanagetoevacuatewhenthewarbrokeout.thezonewaslocatedinthenorthwestpartofnanjing,coveringanareaof3.86squarekilometers.ithadhighwaysonfoursides.insidethezoneweretheembassiesoftheunitedstates,italy,japanandthenetherlandsaswellassomewesternchurchagencies.duringthatparticularperiod,25refugeecampsweresetupinthatzone.atthemaximum,theyaccommodatedasmanyas250,000refugeeondecember13,1937,nanjingwassacked.inthefollowingsixweeks,thejapanesearmycommittedextremelyhorriblecrimes,murderinginnocentpeople.innanjingmorethan300,000innocentcitizensandunarmedsoldierswereslaughtered.theancientcapitalnanjingsufferedanunprecedentedcatastropheandwasturnedintoalivinghell.atthetime,westernerswhostayedbehindinnanjingwereallmenandwomenofexperienceandlearningfrombritain,usa,germanyandothercountriesineurope.theywereinchinaasprofessors,pastors,medicaldoctors,journalists,diplomatsandbusinessmen.althoughofdifferentnationalitiesandoccupations,theysharedthesameideals-toupholdjustice,humanityandrighteousness.theycherishedpeaceandlife.however,afterthehallofnanjing,theywitenessedahellonearth.

　　nanjingmassacrewasfirstpublicizedbywesternjournalists.reportsonthemassacreprintedinthemajornewspapersandmagazinesinthewesterncountriesshockedtheworld.afterworldwar2,thosewesternersstayinginnanjingduringthatperiodwerealsopresentatthefareastinternationalmilitarytribunalastheeyewitenessesofthemassacre.historicallessonscanneverbeforgotten.nanjingmassacreisnotonlythemisfortuneofthechinesepeoplebutalsooftheworld.itwasanunscrupuloustramplingofhumancivilization.onaugust12,1985,thepeople\'sgovernmentofnanjingmunicipalityhadthememorialtothevictimsofthenanjingmassacreerectedonthesiteofthejiangdongmen,oneoftheplaceswherethejapanesetroopsslaughteredthechineseciviliansinmass.sincethen,numerouspeoplefromchinaaswellasagreatnumberofoverseasfriendshavecometovisitandexpresstheirgrievancesaswellasteirwishesofopposingaggressivewarsandsafeguardingworldpeace.

　　peaceanddevelopmentisthecommonthemeofthehumanbeings.peopleinnanjing,havinghadmuchsufferingsfromwars,cherishevenmorepeaceandlife,andtheyarededicatingthemselvestotheconstructionofanewnanjing.

本DOCX文档由 www.zciku.com/中词库网 生成，海量范文文档任你选，，为你的工作锦上添花,祝你一臂之力！