Biography

Sir Francis Bacon

Born: January 22, 1561 in London, England
Died: April 9, 1626 in Highgate, England

Nationality: English

Occupation: Natural Philosopher, Statesman, author

Education

- Born into political & cultural atmosphere, educated through private tutor
- College: Trinity College (1573-1575)
  Studied law at Gray's Inn

Politics

- English Parliament (1584 - first term)
- Queen's Council
- Knighted in 1603

Publications

- Political Behavior
- Scientific Philosophy
  - The Advancement of Learning (1605)
  - Novum Organum (1620)
    - Made new Scientific Method
    - Experimental philosophy

Last Years

- Convicted of accepting bribes → imprisonment, banned from Parliament
Bacon the Poet?

Poesy -
Imagination

"Scientific poetry" - technical genre (after Mr. Fox)
"Philosophical poetry" - equally valid classic restraint

lofty (complex) (W): mainly...
origin: (W)

Guiltless Heart - selfless man: the way to be

Sing a new song - religion

The life of man

The interpretation (really long)

of Nature and...

Morality 2 interconnected

Man and...

didactic

Vanity

Selflessness

truth

God - say a new song

some say he
write Shakespeare's
poetry but his
style is too different
for it to be true
Against People Before Him

Inductive Method
- doesn't presuppose anything
- deals with logical agreements
- collective data/make the best guess
- take small parts you understand

New Side of Science

Novum Organum
- inductive reasoning scientific method

Wanted to get rid of the idea that inventions were only for necessary things
- wanted to think more out of the box

"Getting his hands dirty" (experimenting) - NEW way to approach thinking and science

Part of Scientific Revolution/Enlightenment
- separation of theology and science, yet in the end they came together

"true knowledge goes from a lower certainty to a higher liberty"

- suggested unchangeableness of matter - untrue
Francis Bacon
(Statesman)

- 1582 received law degree
- 1584 became a member of Parliament
  (served for 36 years in total)
- 1593 spoke out against Queen Elizabeth's tax program
  hindered his political development

- knighted in 1603

- 1604 became a member of the King's council
- 1613 became Attorney General
- 1617 - Lord Keeper
- 1628 - Lord Chancellor
- 1621 - pled guilty of accepting bribes
  → was fined & imprisoned
  → ended his career as a public servant