1.8 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Ans to Q No.1: Francis Bacon had first received the opportunity of studying at the Trinity College, Cambridge at the tender age of twelve. He went on to study at the University of Poitiers and entered the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn in 1576 to pursue law.

Ans to Q No.2: The 'Baconian method' encourages experimentation, systematic analysis and physical observation.

Ans to Q No.3: Among his important works of literary merit are his *Essays* and some of his other works includes : *On the Wisdom of the Ancients*, based on ancient mythology, *The Advancement andProficience of Learning Divine and Human*, *Novum Organum Scientarium*, *The History of Henry VII*, *Essays or, Counsels Civil and Moral*, *The New Atlantis* and *Apothegms*.

Ans to Q No.4: The great thinkers of the Renaissance period such as Voltaire and Diderot considered Bacon as the 'Father of Modern Science'.

Ans to Q No.5: Philanthropy is the inner goodness of the human heart and according to Bacon even the word 'humanity' cannot fully define the term. He considers that of all virtues and dignities of the mind, it is philanthropy that is the greatest of all virtues.

Ans to Q No.6: Nicholas Machiavelli had the courage to write that Christianity which upheld its tenets on goodness and propriety of conduct, was itself guilty of having sacrificed too many good men in the name of religion, while turning a blind eye to those who were cruel and unjust. This was in itself an error that was committed in the pursuit of ideal goodness.

Ans to Q No.7: In order to avoid errors of goodness, it is advisable to have a clear knowledge of errors of goodness.

Ans to Q No.8: If a man is compassionate towards the pain or sorrow of fellow men, it shows how his heart is like a "noble tree" which does not fear being wounded in providing comfort and solace to those in need.

Ans to Q No.9: A good deed, however, small can make a great difference and almost always good deeds have good repercussions as well. Being truly good even in the face of all odds and difficulties is a reward in itself.

Ans to Q No.10: The essays of *Counsel, Civil and Moral* contain interesting areas of discussion as the titles suggests such as: "Of Truth", "Of Death", "Of Unity", "Of Unity in Religion", "Of Revenge", "Of Adversity", "Of Parents and Children", "Of Marriage and Simple Life", "Of Envy", "Of Love", "Of Great Peace"

Ans to Q No.11: The old archaic use of the English language in the usage of words such as "he spake", "doth", "taketh", "teacheth", "sendeth", "maketh", "all thou hast" etc. are found in the essay.



1.9 MODEL QUESTIONS

Q1. Discuss the life and works of the essayist Francis Bacon.

Q2. Explain the content of the essay "Of Goodness and Goodness of Nature" in your own words.

Q3. Discuss some of the major themes in Bacon's essay.

Q4. Analyse the style and language in the essay "Of Goodness and Goodness of Nature"

Q5. Explain with reference to context:

a) "Goodness answers to the theological virtue charity, and admits no excess, but error."

b) "Common benefits are to be communicated with all; but peculiar benefits with choice."

c) "Such disposition are the very errors of human nature; and yet they are the fittest timber to make great politics of."

d) "The parts and signs of goodness are many."