

**TEMPLE OF
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**UNIT – I MODERN LITERATURE
(REVISION NOTES)**

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CANTERBURY TALES (MCQ POINTS)

Chaucer's English Period (1386-1400)

- ❖ The famous work of this period is **Canterbury Tales** which was written after influence of **Boccaccio's 'The Decameron'**.

The Canterbury Tales (contains **17000** Lines)

- ❖ In The Canterbury Tales, **32 characters** make the trip to the **shrine** of the **martyr Saint Thomas Becket Canterbury**.
- ❖ Although **29 characters** are mentioned in **line 24** of the **"General Prologue."** The narrator joins this group (**making 30**).
- ❖ **The host, Harry Bailey, makes 31.**
- ❖ **The Canon's yeoman, who joins the group later, makes 32.**
- ❖ **The narrator gives a description of 27 Pilgrims.** (Except second Nun or Nun's Priest).
- ❖ This work remained **unfinished** at Chaucer's death.
- ❖ In **Prologue to Canterbury Tales** Chaucer employed **the Heroic couplet**.
- ❖ Total **24 tales** , opens with **Knight's tale** and ends with **Parson's Tale**.
- ❖ There are **four characters** that are **not criticised or satirised by Chaucer** in The Canterbury Tales –

I) KNIGHT

II) PARSON

III) CLERK

IV) PLOWMAN

- ❖ Clergymen (Religious people)in the Canterbury Tales are:

1. PRIORESS (MADAM EGLANTINE)

2. PARSON

3. FRIAR AND

4. MONK

- ❖ Canterbury Tales have the characters from three social groups or estates Viz. Nobility, Church and Commoners.
- ❖ **Opinion of Chaucer** about different Characters of Canterbury Tales in The Prologue
- ❖ **Plowman:** He would help the poor for the love of Christ and never take a penny. About Plowman Chaucer says – **“He would pay his taxes regularly.**
- ❖ **Host:** *Bold in his speech, yet wise and full of tact no manly attribute he lacked, merry-hearted man.*
- ❖ **Doctor (Physician):** *He was rather close to expenses and kept the gold he won in pestilence. Gold stimulated the heart or so we are told, had a special love for gold.*
- ❖ **Reeve:** *He was under contract to present the accounts, right from his masters earliest years; no one ever caught him in arrears.*
- ❖ **Miller:** *A wrangler and buffoon who had a store of tavern stories, filthy in the main, was a master-hand at stealing grain.*
- ❖ **Summoner:** *Loved Garlic, Onion, leeks and drinking strong wine till he was hazy. Then he would shout and jabber as if crazy and wouldn't speak a word except in Latin when he was drunk.*
- ❖ **Franklin:** *His house was never short of bake-meat pies of fish and flesh, and these in such supplies it positively snowed with meat and drink and all the dainties that a man could think.*
- ❖ **Clerk of Oxford:** *His horse was thinner than a rake and he was not too fat, but had a hollow look, a sober stare; the thread upon his overcoat was bare.*
- ❖ **Friar:** *Knew the taverns well in every town and every innkeeper and barmaid too; better than leapers, beggars, and the crew, kept his tippet stuffed with pins for curls and pocket-knives to give to pretty girls.*
- ❖ **Merchant:** *Had set his wits to work, none knew he was in debt, was so stately in negotiation, loan, bargain and commercial obligation.*
- ❖ **Wife of Bath:** *Liked to laugh and chat and knew the remedies of love's mischances, an art in which she knew the oldest dances.*

❖ *Cook: Had an ulcer on his knee, as for blanchmange he made it with the best.*

CHARACTERS OF THE CANTERBURY TALES

1. The Knight

The Knight, a courtly medieval fighting man who has served king and religion all over the knownworld. Modest in dress and speech, though the highest in rank of the pilgrims to Canterbury, he rides with only his **son** and a **yeoman** in attendance.

2. The Squire

He is the Knight's son. A young man of twenty years, he has fought in several battles. Like his father, he is full of knightly courtesy, but he also enjoys a good time.

3. The Yeoman

He is the Knight's attendant, a **forester** who takes excellent care of his gear. He wears a **St.Christopher medal** on his breast. He does not tell a story.

4. The Prioress

The Prioress is **Madame Eglentyn**, who travels with another nun and three priests as her attendants to the **shrine of St. Thomas Becket at Canterbury**. A woman of conscience and sympathy, she wears a curious brooch on which appears the ambiguous statement, in Latin, "**Love conquers all.**"

5. The Second Nun

She accompanies the Prioress.

6. The Nun's Priest

His name is **John**.

7. The Monk

He is a **fat hedonist** who prefers to be out of his cloister. **No lover of books** and learning, **he prefers to hunt** and eat.

8. The Friar

The Friar's name is **Huberd**. He is a merry chap who knows barmaids better than the sick. Having the reputation of being the best beggar in his house, he appears to be a venal, worldly man.

9. The Merchant

The Merchant is a tight-lipped man of business. Unhappily married, he tells a **story of the evils of marriage between old men and young women**.

10. The Clerk of Oxford

The Clerk of Oxford is a serious young scholar who heeds philosophy and **prefers books** to worldly pleasures.

11. The Sergeant of Law

The Sergeant of Law is a busy man who seems busier than he really is. He makes a great show of his learning; citing cases all the way back to **William the Conqueror**.

12. The Franklin

The Franklin is a **rich landlord** who loves to eat and keeps a ready table of dainties. He has been **sheriff of his county**.

GUILDSMEN

13. THE HABERDASHER

14. THE CARPENTER

15. THE WEAVER

16. THE DYER

17. THE TAPESTRY MAKER

18. THE COOK

The Cook is named **Roger**, who was hired by the master workmen to serve them during their journey. He is a rollicking fellow. Pleased by the bawdy tales of the Miller and the Reeve, he insists on telling a bawdy story of his own, one left unfinished.

19. The Shipman

The Shipman is the captain of the **ship Maudelayne**, of **Dartmouth**. He is a good skipper and a smuggler.

20. The Doctor of Physick

The Doctor of Physick is a materialistic man greatly interested in money. He knows all the great medical authorities, as well as his **astrology**, though he seldom reads the Bible. He likes **gold** a lot.

21. The Wife of Bath

The Wife of Bath is named **Alice**, a **cloth maker** and **five times a widow**. Apparently wealthy from her marriages, she has travelled a great deal, including **three trips to Jerusalem**. She is **well versed in marriage and lovemaking**. Her theory is that the woman must dominate in marriage. To make her point, she tells a tale of a loathsome lady who, when her husband is obedient, becomes fair.

22. The Parson

The Parson is a poor but loyal churchman who teaches his parishioners by his good example. Refusing to tell an idle tale to his fellow pilgrims, he tells what he terms a **merry tale about the Seven Deadly Sins**.

23. The Plowman

He is an honest man, the **Parson's brother**. **He tells no tale**.

24. The Miller

The Miller is a jolly, drunken reveler who leads the company playing on his **bagpipes**.

25. The Reeve

The Reeve is a slender, **choleric man** named **Oswald**.

26. The Manciple

The Manciple is an uneducated man who is shrewd enough to steal a great deal from the learned lawyers who hire him to look after their establishments.

27. The Summoner

The Summoner is a lecherous, drunken fellow who loves food and strong drink.

28. The Pardoner

The Pardoner is a **womanish man** with long, blond hair.

29. Harry Bailey

Harry Bailey is **the host** at the **Tabard Inn** in **Southwark**. He organizes the storytelling among the pilgrims, with the winner to have a **meal** at his fellows' cost upon the company's return. He is a natural leader, as his words and actions shows.

30. Geoffrey Chaucer

Geoffrey Chaucer is the author, who put himself into his poem as a **retiring, mild-mannered person**.

31. The Canon

The Canon is a **traveller** who joins the pilgrims briefly on the road to Canterbury. He leaves when it is hinted that he is a **cheating alchemist**.

32. The Canon's Yeoman

The Canon's Yeoman, remains with the pilgrim company and tells an anecdote about an alchemist, a canon like his master, who swindles a priest.

SIR THOMAS WYATT (1503-1542)

- ❖ He was a **16th century poet** and **English Ambassador** in the reign of **Henry VIII**.
- ❖ He introduced **Petrarchan Sonnet** in **English**.
- ❖ None of the Wyatt's poem was published during his lifetime.
- ❖ The first book **Tottel's Miscellany** was published in **1557** i.e. **15 years after his death**.
- ❖ **Tottel's Miscellany** was named after its **printer Richard Tottel** who included **97 poems** attributed to Wyatt's among total **271 poems**.
- ❖ **Tottel's Miscellany** is also called **Songs and Sonnets**.
- ❖ He experimented stanza forms like rondeau, epigrams, terza rima, ottava rima, satires, monorime, quatrains, and iambic tetrameter.
- ❖ **C.S. Lewis** called him the "**father of the drab age**".
- ❖ In 1536 Wyatt was imprisoned in the tower of London for allegedly committing adultery with Anne Boleyn the wife of Henry VIII.

- ❖ He started **Wyatt Rebellion** against the marriage of Mary I and Philip II.
- ❖ □ The structure of **Wyatt sonnet or Petrarchan sonnet** is **octave and sestet** and a **caesura** in between.
- ❖ **ABBA ABBA + CDC CDE or CDC CDC**
- ❖ ‘They Flee from Me’ is a poem written by Thomas Wyatt referring Wyatt’s affair with high born woman of court of Henry VIII (Anne Boleyn).

EARL OF SURREY (1517-1547)

- ❖ The real name of **Surrey** is **Henry Howard**. He was the disciple of Thomas Wyatt.
- ❖ He was a brave soldier who served in Henry VIII’s French war as Lieutenant General of the King on sea and land.
- ❖ He became **Earl of Surrey in 1524** when his grandfather died and his father became Duke of Norfolk.
- ❖ **Surrey** was the **first English poet** to publish in **Blank Verse (unrhymed iambic pentameter)** in his translation of the second and fourth book of Virgil’s Aeneid.
- ❖ Together with Wyatt he translated Petrarchan sonnets and hence known as **Fathers of English Sonnets**.
- ❖ Rather Wyatt introduced sonnet into English, but it was Surrey who gave them the rhyming meter and the division into **quatrains** that now characterizes the sonnet as Shakespearean sonnet or English sonnet or
- ❖ **Elizabethan sonnet**.
- ❖ Henry VIII was suffering of Psychotic disorder (paranoia) and he realized that Surrey is planning to usurp the crown from his son Edward VI. So he imprisoned Surrey and his father and sentenced to death.
- ❖ Surrey was beheaded on 13 January 1547 but his father survived.
- ❖ Surrey’s sonnets were addressed to Geraldine.

- ❖ The **structure of English sonnet** which was founded by **Surrey** has **three quatrains and a couplet** having the rhyme scheme **abab cdcd efef gg**. It is also called **Shakespearean Sonnet**.

COMEDY OF HUMOURS

- ❖ It is a **technique of characterization** used by **Ben Jonson**. In this technique an individual is marked by one **characteristic distortions or eccentricity** based on one of the **4 humors**:

1. **Blood or Sanguine** (sociable and pleasure seeking)

2. **Phlegm** (relaxed and quiet)

3. **Choler or Yellow Bile** (ambitious and leader like)

4. **Melancholy or Black Bile** (introverted and thoughtful)

THE ALCHEMIST

- ❖ The Alchemist, a **comedy in five acts** by Ben Jonson, was **performed in 1610** and **published in 1612**.
- ❖ The play concerns the turmoil of deception that ensues when **Lovewit** leaves his **London house** during **plague** in the care of his **scheming servant, Face**.
- ❖ With the **aid of a fraudulent alchemist named Subtle** and his companion, **Dol Common**, Face sets about dispensing spurious charms and services to a steady stream of dupes.
- ❖ These include the intemperate knight **Sir Epicure Mammon**, the pretentious **Puritans Ananias and Tribulation Wholesome**, the ambitious tobacconist **Abel Drugger**, the gamester law clerk **Dapper**, and the parvenu **Kastril** with his widowed sister, **Dame Pliant**.
- ❖ The **shrewd gambler Surly** nearly exposes **the sham** by posing as a **Spanish don seeking the hand of Pliant**, but the gullible parties reject his accusations.

- ❖ When Lovewit reappears without warning, Subtle and Dol flee the scene, leaving Face to make peace by arranging **the marriage of his master to the beautiful and wealthy Dame Pliant.**

DOCTOR FAUSTUS (1592) (MCQ POINTS)

- ❖ Doctor Faustus is **Dr. Johann Georg Faust (a German alchemist, astrologer and magician) in real life.**
- ❖ Full title of the play is **“The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Doctor Faustus.”**
- ❖ Its **first performance** was in **1592**, but was published in **1609**. It is written in **5 acts.**
- ❖ **Doctor Faustus** is a **talented German Scholar** who was born of **ordinary parents in Rhodes, Germany.**
- ❖ In the **prologue, the chorus introduces the story of Doctor Faustus.**
- ❖ Doctor Faustus is compared to a **Greek mythological character named Icarus in the prologue.**
- ❖ Wagner is the servant of Dr. Faustus.
- ❖ Before he turns to magic, he was considered **to study logic, medicine, law and religion (Theology).**
- ❖ He learned everything he could learn, all of these things left him unsatisfied, so now he turns to magic.
- ❖ **A good and a bad angel** arrive, representing Faustus’s choice between Christian conscience and a path to damnation respectively. While the former advises him to leave off the pursuit of magic, the later tempts him for this.
- ❖ From **two fellow Scholars Valdes and Cornelius**, Faustus learns the fundamental of the black arts.
- ❖ Faustus summons **Mephistopheles** and ask him to appear in the shape of **Franciscan Friar.**

- ❖ Faustus sells his soul, in exchange for **24 years of power** with **Mephistopheles as servant to his every whim.**
- ❖ Faustus signs the deal writing with his **own blood**. The word **“homo fuge” (fly man)** appears on his arm and Faustus is seized by his fear.
- ❖ The good angel tells him to repent while the evil angel tells him to stick to his wicked ways.
- ❖ **Lucifer**, the ruler of hell promises Dr. Faustus **to show him hell.**
- ❖ Mephistopheles replies all questions of Dr. Faustus, **except who made the world because he says that the answer to this question is against our kingdom.**
- ❖ Faustus explored the heavens and the earth from a **chariot drawn by dragons, and is now flying to Rome**, where the **feast honouring St. Peter** is about to be celebrated.
- ❖ At Rome he makes himself invisible and plays a series of tricks. He disrupts the **Pope’s banquet by stealing food** and boxing Pope’s ears.
- ❖ After this he travels through the courts of Europe with his fame spreading everywhere.
- ❖ He is called upon by **German Emperor Charles V**, who asks Faustus to allow him to see **Alexander the Great**. Faustus impressed him by conjuring Alexander’s image.
- ❖ Here Faustus also **humiliates a knight name Benvolio**. When Benvolio and his friend try to avenge the humiliation, Faustus asked his devils to hunt them and transform them so that **the horns grow on their head.**
- ❖ Faustus then plays **tricks on a horse – Courser**. Faustus sold his own horse to him and asked not to take it to water but when horse – curser take it into the water to know the truth. It turns into **a heap of straw.**
- ❖ Faustus is then invited to **the court of Duke of Vanholt**, where he performs various feats.
- ❖ There Faustus met all his earlier victims but sent them on their way.
- ❖ When **24 years of deal** came close, Faustus asked Mephistopheles to call **Helen of Troy, the famous beauty of the ancient world.**
- ❖ An **old man urges Faustus to repent** but he drives him away.

- ❖ On the final night before the expiration of the deal Faustus is overcome by fear and remorse, and at midnight a host of devils appear and carries his soul off to hell. His body is torn into pieces.
- ❖ Note – Necromancy means “The study of dead souls”

Important Quotes from Doctor Faustus

“The reward of sin is death that is hard---if we say that we have no sin.”

“Was this the face that launched the thousand ships”.

“Come Helen come, make me immortal with a kiss”.

EDMUND SPENSER (FAERIE QUEENE)

1. Faerie Queene (1590; 3 book, 1596; 6 books)

- ❖ It is the epic poem of Spenser. It is written in **Spenserian stanza (abab bcba c)**. All the books are based on ‘**King Arthur**’.
- ❖ The first **three books** were published in **1590** and **second set of three books** were published in **1596**.
- ❖ Spenser states that; *“the aim behind the Faerie Queene was to- Fashion a gentleman or noble person in virtuous and gentle discipline”.*
- ❖ Actually Spenser had **planned to write 24 books** but it remained unfinished.
- ❖ The introductory **letter of Faerie Queene** was written to **Walter Raleigh**.
- ❖ Dryden commented on it for its ‘**Lack of Unity**.’
- ❖ It is an **allegorical epic poem** in which we can find **the praise of Queen Elizabeth as Gloriana**.
- ❖ **Each book represents a virtue of a knight**.
- ❖ Spenser called this epic as *“a dark conceit.”*
- ❖ The **seventh book** was **incomplete** which deals with **the subject of mutability** represent the **virtue of Constancy**.
- ❖ The **six books** represents the following **virtues of the knights:-**

1. **Red cross knight : Holiness of Anglican Church**
2. **Sir Guyon : Temperance**
3. **Lady Knight (Britomart) : Chastity**
4. **Trimond and Cambell : Friendship**
5. **Artegall : Justice**
6. **Sir Callidore : Courtesy**
7. **Mutability : Virtue of Constancy (incomplete)**

❖ Aristotle is regarded as the source of these virtues.

❖ The poem is written in **Spenserian stanza (abab bcbe c)**.

❖ The poem is modelled on **Orlando's Furioso** and **Torquato Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered**.

Book 1

❖ This book is centred on the **virtue of holiness** as embodied in **the Redcrosse Knight**. He and his lady Una travel together as he fights **the dragon Errour**, then separate as the wizard **Archimago** tricks **the Redcrosse Knight** in a dream to think that **Una is unchaste**.

❖ After he leaves, the Redcrosse Knight meets **Duessa**, who feigns distress in order to entrap him.

❖ Duessa leads the **Redcrosse Knight** to captivity by the **giant Orgoglio**. Meanwhile, Una overcomes peril, meets **Arthur**, and finally finds the Redcrosse Knight and rescues him from his capture, from Duessa, and from Despair.

❖ Una and Arthur help the **Redcrosse Knight** recover in **the House of Holiness**, with the House's ruler **Caelia** and her **three daughters** joining them; there the Redcrosse Knight sees a **vision of his future**.

- ❖ He then returns Una to her parents' castle and **rescues them from a dragon**, and the two are betrothed after resisting **Archimago one last time**.
- ❖ In **1609** “**Two Cantos of Mutabilite**” (Seventh book of Faire Queene) was published with reprint of ‘Faire Queene.’
- ❖ In **1611**, The first folio edition of Spenser’s work was published.
- ❖ **Ben Jonson** opined that “*Spenser writ no language.*”
- ❖ **Thompson** referred to Spenser as “**My Master Spenser**”.
- ❖ **Wordsworth** praised Spenser as “*The embodiment of nobility, purity and sweetness*” (in his *The White Doe of Rylstone; or, The Fate of the Nortons which is a long narrative poem*).
- ❖ In his **The Prelude Book III**, Wordsworth remarked Spenser as “*Sweet Spenser, moving through his clouded heaven. With the moon’s beauty and the moon’s soft pace.*”

SIR PHILIP SYDNEY

- ❖ Sidney dedicated his sonnet “*Astrophel and Stella*” to **Penelope Devereux**.
- ❖ In **1586**, he fought in **Battle of Zutphen** where he was wounded in the thigh and within a month he died. During his funeral London crowd said about him –
- ❖ “*Farewell, the Worthiest Knight that Lived.*”
- ❖ **Edmund Spenser** mourned his death in the **Pastoral elegy – Astrophel**.
- ❖ Spenser dedicated his **Shepherd's Calendar** to **Sidney**.
- ❖ In 1591, Sir Walter Raleigh wrote “Poems on Sir Philip Sidney”.
- ❖ Important Works of Philip Sidney
- ❖ **The Lady of May (1578-79)**
- ❖ It is a masque written and performed for Queen Elizabeth.

❖ **Astrophel and Stella (1591)**

- ❖ It is **the first English sonnet sequence** composed in the **early 1580's** but first edition was printed in 1591, and authorized version in 1598.
- ❖ In this sonnet, **Sidney nativised Italian model of Petrarch.**
- ❖ It contains **108 sonnets and 11 songs.**
- ❖ The Latin word 'Stella' means 'Star'. Astrophel is 'Star lover'.
- ❖ Rather Sidney adopted Petrarchan Rhyme scheme but he uses it with such freedom that fifteen variants are employed.
- ❖ In the sonnet **Astrophel represents Sidney** himself while Stella represents **Lady Penelope Devereux**, Lady Rich. He dedicated this work to 'Penelope'.
- ❖ This sonnet was printed by Thomas Newman in 1951. This edition included **ten songs of Sidney and a preface by Thomas Nash.** It also includes the verses of Campion, Samuel Daniel and Earl of Oxford.
- ❖ **Arcadia (1580)**
- ❖ Sidney asserted that he wrote it to entertain his sister Mary Herbert, the countess of Pembroke. It is a romance in Prose.
- ❖ **Samuel Richardson** has adopted the name of his novel **Pamela from here.**

4. **Apologie for Poetrie or The Defense of Poesie (1595)**

- ❖ Probably it was written in 1579-80 but published in 1595 after his death.
- ❖ A Playwright Stephan Gosson dedicated his attack on the English stage *The School of Abuse* to Philip Sidney in 1579.
- ❖ Gosson motivated Sidney and in reply he wrote 'The defense of Poesie'. This work of Sidney influences P. B. Shelley's "A Defense of Poetry".

In it Sidney writes: –

"The is no art delivered to mankind that hath not the works of nature for his principal object."

"Poetry is long lasting, begins first and lasts longest."

"Poetry is an art of imitation".

“Poetry is ‘Speaking picture’ and its end is to teach and delight.”

“Poetry flourishes in all countries in all ages”

“Poetry softens the hard hearts of Turks and Tartars, sharpens the Red Indian wit”

“With a sword thou mayest kill thy father, and with a sword thou mayest defend thy prince and country”

As per Sidney, *“The Epic is the best and most accomplished kind of Poetry”*

“Music I say the most divine striker of the senses.”

“Poetry is an art of imitation and its chief function is to teach and delight.

Imitation does not mean mere copying or a reproduction of facts. It means a representing or transmuting of the real and actual, and sometimes creating something entirely new.”

Sidney declares Poet as

“Lifted up with the vigor of his own invention, doth grow in effect another nature in making things either better than nature bringeth forth, or quite a new forms such as never were in Nature, as the Heroes, Demigods, Cyclops, Chimeras, Furies and such like”.

Sidney describes three types of Poetry –

- ❖ **Religious Poetry**
- ❖ **Philosophical poetry and**
- ❖ **Poetry as an imaginative treatment of art and nature**

He called special attention to **the third class of poets**. The third kind of poetry was further subdivided into various species – **Heroic, lyric, tragic, comic, satiric, iambic, elegiac, pastoral and others**.

❖ *He gave superiority to Poetry than Philosophy and History.*

❖ *Sidney employed four replies to the objections to poetry –*

1. It is the mother of lies.
2. It is the nurse of abuse, infecting us with many pestilent desires.
3. Plato had banished poets from his ideal republic.
4. There may be many other more fruitful knowledges, a man might better spend his time in

them.

These four charges were leveled by **Stephen Gosson** in his **School Of Abuse**.

Sidney proved all these charges against poetry as false and baseless. The poets were the ancient treasurers of the Grecian divinity. They were the **first bringers of all civility**.

He said – “A poet can immortalize people in his verses”.

The only tragedy he praised is Gorboduc.

Sidney says that rhyme is not the essence of poetry, but it is desirable to it.

FRANCIS BACON (1561 – 1626)

- ❖ Francis Bacon is called **the father of English essays**.
- ❖ In **France, Montaigne** is called **the father of essays**. His collection of essays is **Essais (1581)**.
- ❖ Bacon’s father was the **Lord keeper in the court of Elizabeth** and while going with his father in court he was jestingly called ‘**Little Lord Keeper**’ by Elizabeth.
- ❖ He was **knighthed** in **1603**. In 1607, he was appointed as **solicitor general**.
- ❖ In 1613, he was appointed Attorney general, in 1617, he was appointed Lord Keeper and in 1618, he became **Lord Chancellor**.
- ❖ In 1621 he was charged with **bribery** in the House of Lords. The House of Lords removed him from its membership, dismissed from all posts and was fined £40,000 and life imprisonment but next day he was released.
- ❖ **Alexander Pope** said about him – “*If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shined. The wisest, brightest, meanest of Mankind.*”
- ❖ Bacon is called ‘**Father of Empiricism**’ and ‘**Father of Scientific Method**’ by Voltaire.
- ❖ Bacon divided his works into three branches – **Scientific, Religious and Judicial work**.
- ❖ Bacon attacked Aristotle. He listed 27 privileged instances.

- ❖ His essay - *“Of Garden”* is considered as a **personal essay**.
- ❖ As per Bacon the obstacles that hinder the advance of reason are called *“The Idols”*.
- ❖ According to Bacon – the true statements that are eventually produced by considering natural phenomena is called **“Axioms”**.
- ❖ Bacon is associated with the **“Induction logical method”**.
- ❖ **Jonathan Swift** parodied *“New Atlantis”* in **IIIrd book of Gulliver Travel**.

Important Works of Bacon

❖ **Advancement of Learning (1605)**

- ❖ In this work, Bacon tries to encourage King James I to support some immortal work that contains the philosophy of Bacon, systematizing his ideas for the reform and revival of knowledge. It is divided into 2 parts.
- ❖ Full Title – *“Of the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning, Divine and Human”*
- ❖ It was written in the form of a letter to King James I
- ❖ □ He divided human understanding in three parts – i) History, related to man’s faculty of memory, ii) Poetry, related to man’s faculty of imagination, iii) Philosophy – Man’s faculty of reason.

❖ **Instauratio Magna (1620)**

- ❖ □ It is written in Latin, divided into 6 books. It means ‘The great Instauratio’

New Atlantis (1627)

- ❖ This work is like **Utopia, a fragmentary sketch of Baconian Utopia**.
- ❖ He tells how by accident a ship’s party comes to a land in which there was a great college of science, which he begins to describe.
- ❖ This dream was to be partly fulfilled in the foundation of **Royal society in 1662**.
- ❖ It is about inhabitants of **‘Bensalem’** that means **‘Son of Peace’**. Bensalem is described as a ‘Utopian City’ where inhabitants are described as having a high moral character and honesty. There is a description of Solomon’s House in this book.

The Novam Organum (1620)

- ❖ It is a Latin work in which he discussed the new logic of reasoning upon which his philosophy was founded. It is dedicated to James I.

History of Henry VII (1622)

- ❖ It marked a new era in English historiography, blended elements of Italian Renaissance and classical antiquity.

ESSAYS (1595-1612-1625) 3 EDITIONS

- ❖ **I Edition (1595)** – 10 essays were published including “Christian Meditations” and “Of the Colours of Good and Evil”.
- ❖ **II Edition (1612)** – It consisted 38 essays. Including “Of Friendship”
- ❖ **III Edition (1625)** – It consists of 58 essays including “Of Truth”, “Of Revenge”, “Of Adversity”.
- ❖ Full Title: - “**Essays: Religious Meditation Places of Perswasion and Disswasion. Seene and Allowed**”

History of Life and Death

- ❖ **The Wisdom of the Ancients (1609) (De Sepientia Venterum)**
- ❖ **Meditation Sacrae (1597)**
- ❖ It is a collection of religious meditations
Quotations from Essays of Bacon
- ❖ *“Unmarried man are best friends, best masters, best servants but not always best subjects”*
-Of Marriage and Single Life
- ❖ *“Wives are young men mistress, companion for middle ages and muses for old.”*
-Of Marriage and Single Life
- ❖ *“Studies serve for delight, for ornament and for ability.”*
-Of Studies
- ❖ *“Reading maketh a full man, Conference a ready man and writing an exact man.”*
-Of Studies
- ❖ *“Crafty condemn studies, simple man admire them and wise man use them.”*

-Of Studies

- ❖ *“Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested.”*

-Of Studies

- ❖ *“History maketh man wise, poets witty, the mathematics subtle natural, philosophy deep moral grave, logic and rhetoric able to centered.”*

– Of Studies

- ❖ *“Read not to contradict, nor to believe, but to weigh and consider.”*

– Of Studies

- ❖ *“Certainty it is heaven upon earth to have a man, mind move in charity, rest in providence and turn upon the poles of truth.”*

– Of Truth

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