**Answer NO-02**

In Bacon’s Essay Bacon has wrote essay “Of Travel” and “Of Studies”. Travelling and Study both are important in human life.

Francis Bacon was an English Renaissance statesman, author, scientist, lawyer and philosopher. He is known as the father of contemporary science. He was one of the leading figures in natural philosophy and in the field of scientific methodology in the period of transition from the Renaissance to the early modern era. His full name is **Francis Bacon, Viscount Saint Alban. He** has been called the father of empiricism. **He was** also called ‘**Sir Francis Bacon’. He was born in** Strand, London, England on 1561. He served both as Attorney General as well as Lord Chancellor of England. His father name was Sir Nicholas Bacon who was a popular politician and a Lord Keeper of the Seal. His mother name was Lady Anne Bacon who was the second wife of his father and was a sister-in-law to Lord Burghley. He was the youngest son. He was home schooled in his younger years. When he was 11 entered Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1575 he finished his course of study at the school. He went to Gray’s Inn to study law in 1576. After one year of joining in Gray’s Inn he dropped out of school to work at the learning institution. He also travelled to France as a part of the British ambassador’s suite. Two years later when he was 18 his father died and he was forced to return to England what leave him broke. He turned to his uncle for help in finding a well-paying job as a governor, but his uncle let him down. Still a teen, he was struggling to find a means of earning a living. After working for a while, he returned to Gray’s Inn to finish his study. He was given the position of an outer barrister by 1582. While his political career was successfully running he also had other philosophical and political ambitions. He joined politics but suffered a major setback because of his objections to raise the military budget, a stand that displeased Queen Elizabeth. Almost 40years he served as a member of parliament. During that time he was active in politics, royal court and law. In 1603 he married his fiance Alice Barnham. He was knighted upon James I’s ascension to the British throne. In 1607 he continued to work his way up fast, attaining solicitor general and attorney six years later. In 1616 his career peaked in when he joined the Privy Council. One year later, he became Lord Keeper of the Great Seal a position his father held before dead. He was appointed Lord Chancellor which was one of England’s highest political seats in 1618. In 1621 he was accused of graft. But it’s believed that it was all set up by his political enemies and was used as a scapegoat by his opponents. He was charged for accepting bribes and he pleaded guilty. He was fined 40,000 pounds and sentenced. Fortunately, his fine was lifted and his sentence was reduced. Four days after imprisonment he walked to freedom at the expense of his reputation as well as his longstanding place in Parliament. This was the end of his public life. After the collapse of his political career he retired from politics and was now able to focus on philosophy. Since childhood he was determined to transform the face of philosophy. He created a new outline for sciences with the focus on empirical scientific methodologies. Methodologies that largely depend on touchable proof. His approach placed a lot of emphasis on interaction and experimentation unlike many philosophers. His new scientific approach entailed collecting data, analysing it carefully and carrying out experiments to observe the truths of nature in an organized manner. Then on 9 April 1626 in London he died. It’s a virtual certainty that he did not write the works traditionally attributed to William Shakespeare. Even so the Lord Chancellor’s high place in the history of English literature as well as his influential role in the development of English prose style remain well established and secure. Indeed, even if Bacon had produced nothing else but his masterful Essay’s. His essays were first published as Essay’s in 1597. There were only ten essays in this version, relatively aphoristic and brief in style. Then it revised. A much enlarged second edition appeared in 1612 with 38 essays. Another under the title Essays or Counsels, Civil and Moral. He considered the Essays "but as recreation of my other studies" and they draw on previous writers such as [Michel de Montaigne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michel_de_Montaigne) and [Aristotle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristotle). The Essays were praised by his contemporaries and have remained in high repute ever since; 19th-century literary historian [Henry Hallam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Hallam) wrote that "They are deeper and more discriminating than any earlier, or almost any later, work in the English language". Bacon covers a wide range of intriguing topics in order to challenge the human mind to think deeply; as he himself writes: “Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider”. His coinages such as "hostages to fortune" and "jesting Pilate" have survived into modern English, with 91 quotations from the Essays in the 1999 edition of [The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Oxford_Dictionary_of_Quotations), and the statue of Philosophy in the U.S. [Library of Congress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Library_of_Congress), in Washington, D.C., is labelled with quotation "the inquiry, knowledge, and belief of truth is the sovereign good of human nature" from Of Truth.

The Book “Essays” wrote by the philosopher, statesman and jurist Francis Bacon. It was first published on 1597. It includes 58 essays. The Essays are written in a wide range of styles, from the plain and unadorned to the epigrammatic. They cover topics drawn from both public and private life and in each case the essays cover their topics systematically from a number of different angles, weighing one argument against another. While the original edition included 10 essays, a much-enlarged second edition appeared in 1612 with 38. Another, under the title Essays or Counsels, Civil and Moral, was published in 1625 with 58 essays. Translations into French and Italian appeared during Bacon's lifetime. In Bacon's Essay, "Of Plantations" published in 1625, he relates planting colonies to war. He states that such plantations should be governed by those with a commission or authority to exercise martial law Translations into French and Italian appeared during Bacon's lifetime. This collection contains fifty-eight essays, written with a perfect mastery of language in a spirit of superb confidence. Later researches made clear the extent of Bacon's borrowings from the works of Montaigne, Aristotle and other writers, but the Essays have nevertheless remained in the highest repute. The 19th century literary historian Henry Hallam wrote that "They are deeper and more discriminating than any earlier, or almost any later, work in the English language". It is a collection of eight of the famous philosopher’s many essays. Each dissertation contains words of wisdom that have proven to be enlightening for many generations that followed. The philosopher not only provides a framework for the genre of the modern essay but also provides his readers a code to live by.

In Bacon’s Essay Bacon has wrote essay “Of Travel” and “Of Studies”. He wrote:

 **Of Travel**

“Of Travel” is one of important essays of Bacon’s “The Essay”. It was added in the last edition of his collection of essays. The title of this edition was essays or counsel’s: Civil and Moral. During his period, travelling to different European countries and cultures was already a part of education of young aristocrats and this essay was a good advice for these young students of nobility. In current times too, Bacons “Of Travel” holds worth as it offers many good advices that can make a travel worthy. According to Bacon, the biggest advantage of travelling to new places is the knowledge and education one receives during his visit to different places. Bacon’s begins his essay with the quote “Travel, in the younger sort, is a part of education, in the elder, a part of experience”. Travelling is a part of education for young people and a part of experience for the elderly people. Bacon then offers a list of do’s and don’ts for a traveller during their visit to a new place, city or foreign country. Bacon suggests that before visiting a new place, a youngster must acquire workable command over language. During his times, travelling wasn’t that easy nor it was so fast. So, Bacon suggest that one should prepare well before deciding to go on travel. One should have some knowledge about the customs and languages of the new place they plan to visit. If a person don’t have any knowledge about a new place, Bacon suggests that they should avoid going there. It would be better if one travels along with a tutor or a guide or some fellow traveller who have prior experience of visiting that place. Bacon encourages the traveller to take advantage of others experience and knowledge rather than go into new situations and places blindly. This also pertains to using local guides and travel counsellors if need be. Bacon then offers the advantages of travelling under the supervision of a person who has knowledge of the language, customs and important places of foreign country. Bacon says, “That young men travel under some tutor or grave servant”. An able tutor will guide the young travel about what exercises and discipline are must for a safe visit, where to go and what is worth seeing in a new unknown city or country. Visiting a place blindly, without any help may prove to be troublesome and one may never achieve the true fun of travelling. On the other hand, an experience co-traveller can guide a new traveller about where to go and what is worth seeing. Nowadays, travelling is fast and very comfortable but during the age of Bacon, there were no aeroplane or trains. The two mediums of travel were on land through horses and chariots and on the sea through ships. Bacon mentions that while travelling across the sea, the man observers nothing much but the blue water and the never ending sky, however, when travelling on land there is so much to observe that the traveller finds it hard to note down each and every detail. Bacon suggests that a traveller must keep a diary along with him in which he may note down the important aspects of his land or sea travel and his experience. It is worth nothing that Bacon is presenting travelling as a learning experience. In current days of mobile phones, tablets and cameras, It is very easy to record a video of anything important or interesting that may happen during a journey or at the new place when we visit. The other advice that Bacon offers to a new traveller is that they should carry a traveller guide, map or a book that can help a traveller in the foreign country. Nowadays, Google search and Google map help us in that. Bacon further says that when one is on a travel to a foreign country, they should avoid staying at one place or city for long, rather they should keep changing their place of stay or city. It’ll be beneficial because then the traveller will have maximum exposure to the visit culture and natural beauty of that foreign country. Even if a traveller is to visit only one new city that he never visited before, It will be beneficial for him if he keeps changing his place of stay or lodging frequently because then he’ll be able to have experiences of all the major parts of the new city. Bacon then advised the most important advice for a traveller that while visiting a new country or city, one should not seek a stay along with his fellow countrymen whose habits, cultures and cuisine’s he already aware of. The next advice is that during their tour to a new unknown place, one should meet influential people of that place which may include the secretaries and employed man of the ambassador of his country to the new country he visits. Bacon then advised that a traveller should avoid quarrels in the foreign place and he should be aware of that bad company which can get him in troublesome. At the end, Bacon stresses that one shouldn’t change their own country manners for those of foreign parts. However, if something is good about some foreign habit, one may pick it and follow while respecting the culture of their own country. The main idea of [Bacon’s essay “Of Travel”](https://englishsummary.com/travel-francis-bacon/) is that people should travel in order to see how other nations live, learn and do things differently. He also says that it’s good to travel because it makes the traveller better. This is because it teaches the traveller self-reliance, self-confidence, and leadership.

 **Of Study**

“Of Study” is also one of important essays of Bacon’s “The Essay”. It is the first essay in the series of ten essays published in 1597. Later, it was revised in 1612 with the addition of some more sentences and ideas in it along with the alteration in some vocabulary terms. It is one of the most quoted essays. It is regarded as Bacon’s masterpiece enriched with stylised Latin vocabulary, fresh and new ideas, logical and relevant themes and wisdom of the world. For these reasons, the essay is still popular among individuals of all ages. Adopting a didactic approach, the essay informs the readers about the benefits and uses of studies in one’s life. In this essay Bacon describes the importance of studies in human life. Highlighting the importance of studies, Bacon’s essay illustrates the role studies play in an individual’s daily life. For Bacon, the study is always related to the application of knowledge in practical life. In this essay Bacon states the **three beneficial purposes of studies**; delight, ornament and ability. At the beginning of his essay, Bacon describes the three main purposes of study including studying for gaining delight, studies done for ornamenting one’s life and studying in order to improve one’s ability. Reading in privateness and retiring is worthwhile, since it provides immense pleasure.  Reading helps readers to cope with diverse situations. Reading also enhances intellect and cures restraints on the minds of readers. The essay provides the proper method for reading different subjects and discusses their benefits. For instance, history makes men wise; poetry witty; the mathematics subtle; philosophy deep, etc. For instance, if a reader enjoys fiction like [Paulo Coelho’s The Alchemist](https://literaryyog.com/the-alchemist-review/). Then the quest for treasure would entertain him. The journey of Santiago from Andalusia to the pyramid is quite delightful. Thus, studies not only compensate for boredom but also provide enormous pleasure to the reader. The second and most important use he mentioned here is studying for the ornament of communication purposes. He has explained how study can help official or unofficial communication get more ornamental and better between the parties. The last and one of the most valuable uses of study is how study can help judge someone or something. A person who has studied the theme or topic or the job well can have someone he wants very well compared to someone who is not an expert. Of Studies deals with the benefits of studies for the individuals in their daily lives. From reading books to writing papers, study plays a vital role in a man’s life making him learned, witty and experienced.

Travelling and Study both are important in human life. They both important for our human life. Travelling and Study both **open us up to a new way of living and being. We experience new connections with people and places and immerse in different cultures, which can help us widen our perspective. So much learning and personal growth can come from** Travelling and Study both. They affect us emotionally, mentally, physically, and spiritually. They learn us how to go beyond our comfort zone and current perceptions. Move through any resistance or fears and gain all the benefits we have to travelling and study. We can learn to live more fully in the present moment and increase our resilience by travelling and study. They not only enable us to connect deeper with ourselves but also with other people. By travelling and study we can know the history of our mysterious world. By travelling and study we can know the inner beauty of this universe.

Travelling and Study both are important in human life.