

<<培根论说文集>>

图书基本信息

## <<培根论说文集>>

### 内容概要

《培根论说文集》收集了培根长达二十八年的间歇创作，涉及荣誉、财富、爱情、名声、雄心和友谊等人类生活和感情的各个方面，其精辟理智的见解和冷静雄犀的笔调使其成为人类文学史和思想史的重要著作，也是至今最出色和流传最广的人文作品之一。

## <<培根论说文集>>

### 作者简介

弗朗西斯·培根（1561—1626），英国文艺复兴时期著名的哲学家、思想家和文化大师。

培根生于贵族之家，阅历丰富。

他一生在文学、哲学、科学、美学、伦理学、语言逻辑学等领域都有不凡的建树，是一位影响深远、多才多艺的大家。

代表作主要有：《培根论说文集》、《学术的进展》、《新工具》、《亨利七世本纪》和《论人类的知识》等。

<<培根论说文集>>

书籍目录

Introduction

To the Right Honorable my very good lord the Duke of Buckingham his  
Grace, Lord High Admiral of England

1 Of Studies

2 Of Truth

3 Of Death

4 Of Unity in Religion

5 Of Revenge

6 Of Adversity

7 Of Simulation & Dissimulation

8 Of Parents & Children

9 Of Marriage & Single Life

10 Of Envy

11 Of Love

12 Of Great Place

13 Of Boldness

14 Of Goodness, & Goodness of Nature

15 Of Nobility

16 Of Seditious & Troubles

17 Of Atheism

18 Of Superstition

19 Of Travel

20 Of Empire

21 Of Counsel

22 Of Delays

23 Of Cunning

24 Of Wisdom for a Man ' s Self

25 Of Innovations

26 Of Dispatch

27 Of Seeming Wise

28 Of Friendship

29 Of Expense

30 Of the True Greatness of Kingdoms & Estates

31 Of Regiment of Health

32 Of Suspicion

33 Of Discourse

34 Of Plantations

35 Of Riches

36 Of Prophecies

37 Of Ambition

38 Of Masques & Triumphs

39 Of Nature in Men

40 Of Custom & Education

41 Of Fortune

42 Of Usury

<<培根论说文集>>

- 43 Of Youth & Age
- 44 Of Beauty
- 45 Of Deformity
- 46 Of Building
- 47 Of Gardens
- 48 Of Negotiating
- 49 Of Followers & Friends
- 50 Of Suitors
- 51 Of Faction
- 52 Of Ceremonies & Respects
- 53 Of Praise
- 54 Of Vainglory
- 55 Of Honour & Reputation
- 56 Of Judicature
- 57 Of Anger
- 58 Of Vicissitude of Things
- A Fragment of an Essay of Fame

## 章节摘录

But what he had caused Yelverton to suffer he was now to suffer himself. He was left to his fate , although it is hard to see how James could have moved in the matter. The sentence pronounced upon the Lord Chancellor was that he be fined 40 , 000 , imprisoned in the Tower during the King's pleasure , declared incapable of holding office in the State or of sitting in Parliament , and that he should not come within the verge of the Court. No sooner , however , was the sentence pronounced than it was mitigated by royal order; he was released from the Tower and retired to Gorhambury. Thereafter the fine was remitted and the prohibition against his presence at Court revoked , but the bar against sitting in Parliament was never removed. From a literary and philosophical point of view the last period of Bacon's life was the most glorious. "The virtue of Prosperity is temperance; the virtue of Adversity is fortitude , which in morals is the more heroic virtue. Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New , which carrieth , the greater benediction and the clearer revelation of God's favour." These sentences , written after his fall , show the effect it had produced upon him. By no student of Bacon's works can this Essay "On Adversity" be read without emotion. Smarting under his disgrace , Bacon turned with eagerness to the intellectual pursuits his official duties had interrupted. In profound study he found an anodyne , and his delight in such labours is finely reflected in his Essay "Of Nature in Men." His activity was phenomenal. Five months after his fall he completed his History of Henry , which received the praise of Grotius and Locke as a model of philosophical history-writing; he began his History of Henry , sketched the outline of his History of Great Britain , made notes for his Digest of the Laws of England and Scotland , and prepared his Dialogue on the Sacred War. In 1623 appeared the De Augmentis , the Latin translation with expansion of the Advancement of Learning , and his unfinished philosophical romance "New Atlantis , " designed as a half-practical , half-poetical suggestion of a College of Thinkers , partially realised afterwards in the Royal Society. Not the least important work was the final revision of his famous Essays , with as many new papers added as raised the total number to fifty-eight. This was his last literary undertaking , and was published a few months before his death.

For some time he had been growing increasingly feeble; yet he did not remit his labours. He died indeed a singular martyr to science. On a bitterly cold day he descended from his carriage , purchased a fowl , killed it , and with his own hands stuffed it with snow , to see if cold would prove an agent in arresting putrefaction. Scarcely was this done , than he felt a chill striking through his system. Too ill to return home , he was carried to the house of Lord Arundel , where , exactly a week later , on April 9 , 1626 , he passed peacefully away. He was buried , as he desired , near his mother , in the Church of St Michael , St. Albans. &hellip;&hellip;

<<培根论说文集>>

媒体关注与评论

“培根的《论说文集》可说是少数的‘世界书’的一部，这种书不是为一国而作，乃是为万国而作的；不是为一个时代，而是为一切时代的。”  
“（“And so we leave Francis Bacon! Had he left us no other literary legacy than those wonderful Essays, he would have established claim upon the gratitude, not alone of his fellow-countrymen, but of his fellow-men—a claim the years will ever strengthen and time will ever confirm!”）——  
奥利芬特·斯米顿 “培根是经验主义的奠基人。”  
——黑格尔 “培根的哲学思想真有永恒的价值。”  
——罗素 “知识就是力量。”  
——培根

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>