The ideas and theories of Bacon and Descartes exerted great influence on 17th century thought and had an impact on medicine. Bacon, philosopher, statesman, essayist, and lawyer, is chiefly remembered as a philosopher and writer. He had an active career under Queen Elizabeth and James I, eventually rising to the position of Lord Chancellor. His political enemies successfully prosecuted him for bribery and corruption in chancery cases in 1621 and he retired to spend the remainder of his life in writing and scholarly pursuits. Bacon wrote more than thirty philosophical treatises but most of them are incomplete because they were written at odd moments between his official duties. He developed the inductive method of scientific investigation and showed the errors in the scholastic method that had been followed since the Middle Ages. Bacon rejected the deductive logic of Aristotle and believed that science should concern itself with the physical world and that its laws should be established as generalizations from masses of specific data. He believed that heat is motion, identified magnetic force and gravitation, held that light travels with finite velocity, and recognized the idea of conservation of mass. Bacon's ideas were later very influential in creation of the Royal Society.