



Rudyard Kipling



Who?

- **Rudyard Kipling** (born 1865, Bombay India—died January 18, 1936, London).
 - English short-story writer, poet, and novelist.
 - Chiefly remembered for:
 1. his **celebration of British imperialism**,
 2. his tales and poems of British soldiers in India,
 3. his tales for children.
- He received the **Nobel Prize for Literature** in 1907.



Early Life



- At the time of his birth, his parents, John and Alice, were **recent arrivals** in India as part of the British Empire.
- For Kipling, India was a **wondrous** place. Along with his younger sister, Alice, he reveled in exploring the local markets with his nanny.
- He **learned the language** and, in this bustling city of Anglos, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists and Jews, connected with the country and its culture.
- However, at the age of six, Kipling's life was torn apart when **his mother**, wanting her son to receive a formal British education, **sent him** to Southsea, **England**, where he attended school and lived with a foster family named the Holloways.



Early years in England

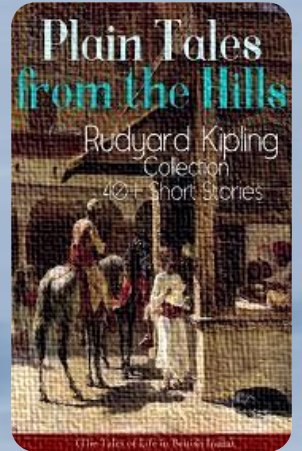


- These were hard years for Kipling.
- Mrs Holloways beat and bullied him, who also struggled to fit in at school
- Kipling's **solace came in books and stories.**
- By the age of 11, Kipling was on the verge of a nervous breakdown
- His mother placed him in a new school in Devon. There, Kipling flourished and discovered his talent for writing
- He eventually became **editor of the school newspaper.**



Back in India

- In 1882, Kipling returned to India.
- He worked for a local newspaper.
- Kipling's experiences during this time formed the backbone for a series of stories he began to write and publish.
- In 1889 Kipling returned to England and gained modest fame with his book of short stories.
- In London, he met Wolcott Balestier, an American agent and publisher who quickly became one of Kipling's great friends and supporters.

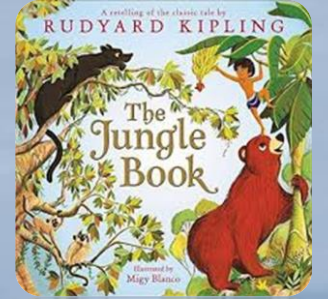


Life in America

- Around this time, Kipling's star power started to grow. In addition to *Plain Tales From the Hills*, Kipling published a second collection of short stories, *Wee Willie Winkie* (1888), and *American Notes* (1891), which chronicled his early impressions of America.
- Married Wolcott's sister in 1891



'The Jungle Book'



- The Kiplings settled in the U.S. and had 3 children.
- As a writer, too, Kipling flourished. His work during this time included *The Jungle Book* (1894), *The Naulahka: A Story of West and East* (1892) and *The Second Jungle Book* (1895), among others.
- His tales enchanted girls and boys all over the English-speaking world.
- As a result of a scandal, in 1896, he and his family left Vermont for a new life back in England.
- His youngest daughter dies of pneumonia.



Life in England

- The turn of the century saw the publication of another novel that would become quite popular, *Kim* (1901).
- In 1902, the Kiplings bought a large estate in Sussex known as Bateman's
- Kipling's books during his years at Bateman's included *Puck of Pook's Hill* (1906), *Actions and Reactions* (1909), *Debts and Credits* (1926), *Thy Servant a Dog* (1930) and *Limits and Renewals* (1932).
- In 1907 he received the **NOBEL PRIZE** for Literature, the first Englishman to be so honoured.



World War I

- In 1915, Kipling traveled to France to report on the war from the trenches.
- He also encouraged his son, John, to enlist, who eventually will go missing and.
- He will never fully recover from the loss of another child



Final Years and Death

- While Kipling continued to write for the next two decades, he never again returned to the bright, cheery children's tales he had once so delighted in crafting.
- Over his last few years, Kipling suffered from a painful ulcer that eventually took his life on January 18, 1936.
- Kipling's ashes were buried in Westminster Abbey in Poets' Corner next to the graves of Thomas Hardy and Charles Dickens.



IF

- *If you can keep your head when all about you*
- *Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,*
- *If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,*
- *But make allowance for their doubting too;*
- *If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,*
- *Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,*
- *Or being hated, don't give way to hating,*
- *And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise*



- *If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;*
- *If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim;*
- *If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster*
- *And treat those two impostors just the same;*
- *If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken*
- *Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,*
- *Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,*
- *And stop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:*



- *If you can make one heap of all your winnings*
- *And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,*
- *And lose, and start again at your beginnings*
- *And never breathe a word about your loss;*
- *If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew*
- *To serve your turn long after they are gone,*
- *And so hold on when there is nothing in you*
- *Except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'*



- *If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,*
- *Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,*
- *If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,*
- *If all men count with you, but none too much;*
- *If you can fill the unforgiving minute*
- *With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,*
- *Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,*
- *And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!*



