**Rudyard Kipling**

Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936) was born in Bombay, but educated in England. In 1882 he returned to India, where he worked for Anglo-Indian newspapers. His literary career began with *Departmental Ditties* (1886), but subsequently he became chiefly known as a writer of short stories.

Kipling was the poet of the British Empire and its yeoman, the common soldier, whom he glorified in many of his works, in particular *Plain Tales from the Hills* (1888) and *Soldiers Three* (1888), collections of short stories with roughly and affectionately drawn soldier portraits. His *Barrack Room Ballads* (1892) were written for, as much as about, the common soldier. In 1894 appeared his *Jungle Book*, which became a children's classic all over the world.

Kipling spent the four years of his life after marrying Caroline Balestier in 1892.

 Kipling moved to Rottingdean, a village on the British coast near Brighton in 1897. When the Spanish American war broke in 1898, Kipling began writing about colonial affairs. He published a number of poems in London Times. The most famous of these poems were Recessional and White Man’s Burden. Kipling spent some time in South Africa during the Boer war where he worked on an army newspaper. In 1901, Kipling published the last of his works about life in India, Kim. There was a significant decline in Kipling’s popularity towards the end of the Boer war. He moved to a house near Burwash, a secluded village in Essex. After producing a number of more works in his later life and winning the Nobel Prize in 1907.

During the First World War Kipling wrote some propaganda books. His collected poems appeared in 1933.

Other works include *The Second Jungle Book* (1895), *The Seven Seas* (1896), *Captains Courageous* (1897), *The Day's Work* (1898), *Stalky and Co.* (1899), *Just So Stories* (1902), *Trafficks and Discoveries* (1904), *Puck of Pook's Hill* (1906), A*ctions and Reactions* (1909), *Debits and Credits*(1926), *Thy Servant a Dog* (1930), and *Limits and Renewals* (1932). These works established Kipling as a serious writer who became a literary icon in the history of literature.

Kipling died on January 18, 1936.