The purpose of the present text is to synthesize the Award Ceremony Speech of The Nobel Prize in Literature 1907 assigned to Rudyard Kipling.

In the first three paragraphs, Kipling is presented comparing his style to that of Alfred Tennyson. In this comparison, it appears that Kipling had the traits of idealism similar to those of Tennyson, but unlike him, deals with the struggle for the existence of contemporary life.

In following paragraphs there is a deepening of the works and life of Kipling.

Kipling was born in Bombay in 1865 from English parents. The parents had met two years earlier at the Rudyard Lake in Staffordshire, England. Kipling spent his childhood in India. In 1871, at the age of six, he was sent to England to attend primary schools. In 1878 Kipling entered the United Service College, a school created for educating the children of British officers. In this period, Kipling met Florence Garrard, and he fell in love with her. At the end of the school, his father sent him to work in Lahore, Pakistan, where he served as director of the Lahore National Art Collection and guard of the Lahore Museum. Kipling decided to move to India on September 2, 1882 and arrived in Bombay on October 20 of the same year.

In 1889 Kipling began a long journey and then he settled in London. He wrote of this journey on From Sea to Sea and Other Sketches. From that moment, his fame grew rapidly. His first novel, The Light That Failed, was published in 1890. During a stay in America, Kipling began writing children's stories and published The Jungle Book (1894) and The Second Jungle Book (1895).

On his return to England, he published Captains Courageous and, in 1899, Stalky & C. In 1898 he began a series of annual trips to Africa. In this period, he composed two poems: Gunga Din and The White Man's Burden (1899).

In the twentieth century, Kipling reached the height of popularity: he obtained the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1907 for The Jungle Book and published Puck of Pook's Hill (1906) and Rewards and Fairies (1910).

At the beginning of the First World War he began to work as a war correspondent, first on the western front, then on the Italian front.

Kipling died of cerebral hemorrhage in 1936, when he was 70.