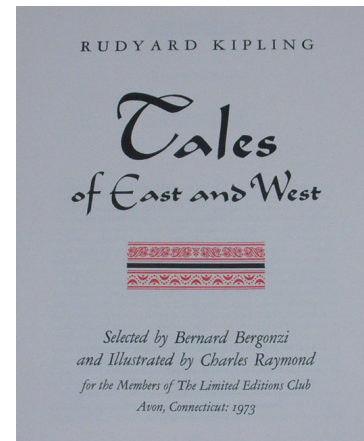


**American Minute with Bill Federer**  
**India, the British Empire, and Rudyard Kipling:**  
**"Oh, East is East, and West is West,**  
**And never the twain shall meet ..."**

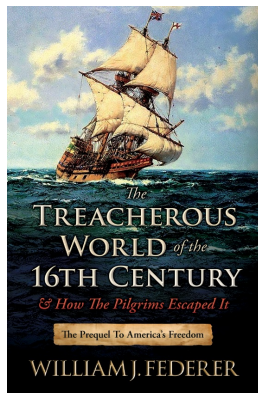
[Read American Minute](#)

"Oh, **East is East, and West is West,**  
And never the twain shall meet,  
Till earth and sky stand presently,  
At **God's great judgment seat"**

wrote **Rudyard Kipling** in ***Ballad of East and West ...*** [continue reading ...](#)



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[The Treacherous World of the 16th Century and How the Pilgrims Escaped It: The Prequel to America's Freedom](#)

India was called the "**Jewel in the Crown**" of the **British Empire**.



Since ancient times, **India** had approximately **20 percent of the world's population**, speaking

over **1,000 different languages and dialects.**

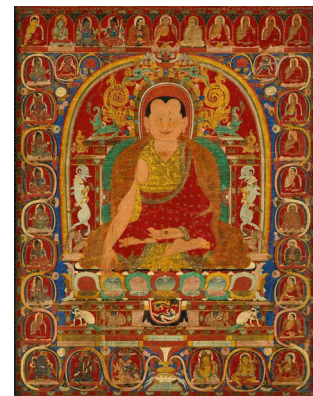


**India** drew its name from the **Indus River**, which came from the old Persian name "**Hindus.**" This was derived from the old Sanskrit word "**Sindhu,**" meaning "large body of trembling water," as **the river cascaded from the Himalayas to the Indian Ocean.**

Evidence of habitation dates back to circa 3300 B.C., with a notable **Harappan civilization** from 2600 to 1900 B.C.



The population of **India** historically followed the **Vedic Brahman** culture and religion, which transitioned into **Hinduism.**



A famous **Iron Age Vedic kingdom** was that of the **Magadha**, 1200-321 B.C.

A notable Jain leader was **Lord Mahavira**, 599-527 B.C., who lived during the time of **Gautama Buddha.**

**Alexander the Great** crossed the **Indus River** in 326 B.C. to conquer **India**, but after the **Battle of the**

**Hydaspes** his army mutinied, refusing to fight further east across the **Hyphasis River**.



Throughout the four millennia of Indian history, there have been thousands of kingdoms and dynasties.

In the years 322-298 B.C., **Chandragupta Maurya** founded **India's great Maurya Empire**.



His Machiavellian royal advisor, **Chanakya**, strategically fanned hostilities between various **Indian kingdoms** allowing **Chandragupta** to **divide and conquer** them.

The **Golden Age of India** was during the **Gupta Empire** 320-550 A.D.

Beginning in 1221, **Genghis Khan** and the **Mongolian army** under his sons **Ögedei Khan** and **Chagatai Khan**, and grandsons **Hulagu Khan** and **Möngke Khan**, attacked the **Dehli Sultanate** in northern India.

**Marco Polo** traveled from Europe across **India** on his way to **China** in 1271, where he worked for **Yuan Emperor Kublai Khan**, grandson of **Genghis Khan**.



In 1398, an heir of **Genghis Khan** was **Timur**, or **Tamerlane**, called the "**Sword of Islam.**"

His **Timurid Empire** attacked the vast **Dehli Sultanate of India**, killing an estimated 17 million.



**India** has been described as having 330 million gods, with each family or tribe having their own particular "deities."

**Tamerlane's** autobiographical memoir, ***Malfuzat-i-Timuri***, composed in the **Chaghatai Mongol language** and translated into **Persian** by Abu Talib Husaini, stated:

"About this time there arose in my heart the desire to lead an expedition against the infidels, and to become a **ghazi**, for it had reached my ears that **the slayer of infidels is a ghazi**, and if he is slain he becomes a martyr.

It was on this account that I formed this resolution, but I was undetermined in my mind whether I should direct my expedition against the **infidels of China** or against the **infidels and polytheists of India ...**"

**Tamerlane** continued:

"In this matter I sought an omen from the Qur'an, and the verse I opened upon was this, 'O Prophet, **make war upon infidels and unbelievers**, and treat them with severity' Sura 66:9.



My great officers told me that **the**

**inhabitants of Hindustan were infidels and unbelievers.** In obedience to the order of Almighty Allah I ordered an expedition against them."

**Tamerlane** slaughtered over 100,000 in **Delhi, India**, instructing soldiers to return with a head in each hand, and piling them into pyramids of severed heads.



The ***Malfuza-i-Timuri*** recorded that at Hardwar, Tamerlane's Muslim troops:

"Displayed great courage and daring; they made their swords their banners, and exerted themselves in slaying the foe (during a bathing festival on the bank of the Ganges).

... **They slaughtered many of the infidels**, and



pursued those who fled to the mountains. So many of them were killed that their blood ran down the mountains and plain, and thus nearly all were sent to hell.

The few who escaped, wounded, weary, and half dead, sought refuge in the defiles of the hills. Their property and goods, which exceeded all computation, and their countless cows and buffaloes, fell as spoil into the hands of my victorious soldiers."

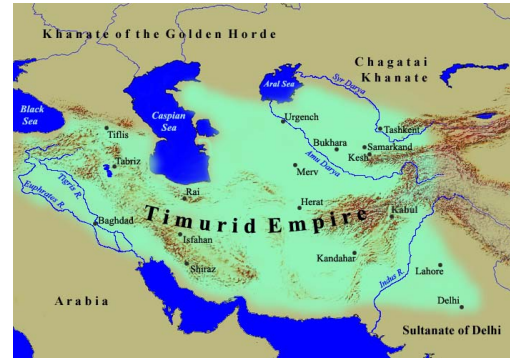
French historian and member of the French Academy, **Rene' Grousset**, 1885-1952, published

in his original edition of *L'Empire Des Steppes*:

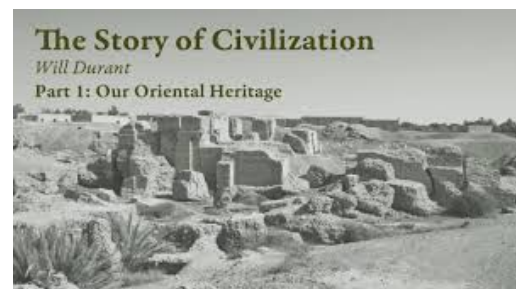
**"Mongols** were mere barbarians who **killed simply because for centuries this had been the instinctive behavior of nomad herdsmen ...**

To this ferocity **Tamerlane** added a taste for **religious murder**. He **killed from Qur'anic piety**. -  
"Il tuait par piete coranique."

... He represents a synthesis, probably unprecedented in history, of **Mongol barbarity** and **Muslim fanaticism**, and symbolizes that advanced form of primitive slaughter which is **murder committed for the sake of an abstract ideology**, as a **duty** and a **sacred mission**."



**Will Durant** wrote in *The Story of Civilization: Our Oriental Heritage*, 1935 (p. 459):



**"The Mohammedan conquest of India** is probably the **bloodiest story in history**.

... The **Islamic historians and scholars** have recorded with great glee and pride the **slaughters of Hindus, forced conversions, abduction of Hindu women and children to slave markets** and the **destruction of temples** carried out by the **warriors of Islam** during 800 A.D. to 1700 A.D.

Millions of Hindus were converted to Islam by sword during this period."

Innovations from India went EAST to Mongolia and China, and WEST to Persia and Europe.

Brahmi	↓		—	=	≡	+	୪	୫	୬	୭	୮	୯
Hindu	↓	୦	୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬	୭	୮	୯	
Arabic	↓	٠	١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	
Medieval	↓	୦	୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬	୭	୮	୯	
Modern		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

These included numerical characters, such as **zero**, **decimals**, **textiles**, **cloth**, **dyes**, **incense clock**, and the **game of chess**.

Along the trade routes, an estimated 2 million were killed by **Muslim raiders**, called "**thugs**," together with **Hindu followers of Kali**.



They would join **unsuspecting caravans** and travel with them for a while, **pretending to be friends**.

After gaining their trust, **thugs** would **distract their victims**, sneak up from behind and **strangle them** to death with a noose or handkerchief.

**Thugs** were careful to make sure every traveler in the group was **buried** so that their **deeds would not be exposed**.

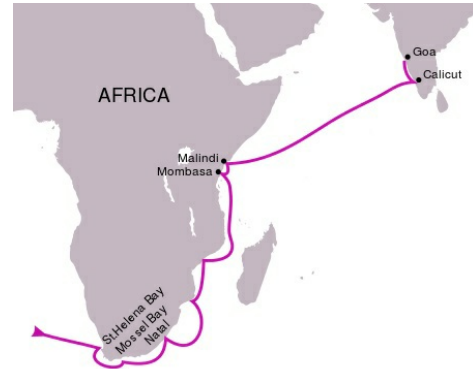
When Muslims finally cut off all **land trade routes from Europe to India and China**, Europeans looked for a **sea route**, beginning **The Age of Discovery**.

**Columbus** thought he had sailed to **India** in 1492, so he

named the inhabitants "**Indians,**" and the Caribbean Sea, the "**West Indies.**"



In 1497, **King Manuel I of Portugal** sent explorer **Vasco de Gama** to find an eastern route to the **Far East** by **sailing around South Africa.**



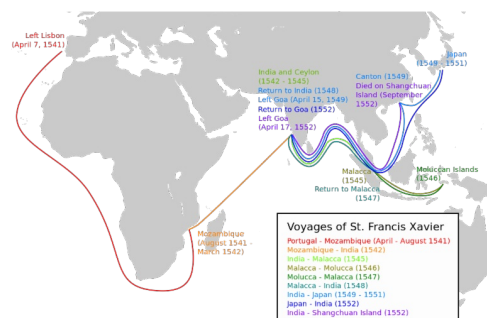
He arrived in **Calicut, India,** in 1498, and began a **Portuguese colony** in area of **Goa, India.**

**Vasco de Gama** encountered Christian churches in **southern India** which traced their origins back to the **Apostle Thomas.**

These churches continued early Christian traditions until the **Portuguese** aggressively **forced them** to adopt a "**latinized**" liturgy with European religious traditions.

In 1526, a descendant of Tamerlane named **Babur,** conquered northern **India** and founded the **Muslim Mughal - Mogul - Empire.**

In 1541, **St. Francis Xavier** led a small group from **Libson, Portugal,** to be missionaries, traveling to **Mozambique, India, Malacca, Maluku Islands,**





## Amboina, Ternate, Japan, and China.

In 1577, **Sir Francis Drake** began a three year journey to **circumnavigate the globe**.

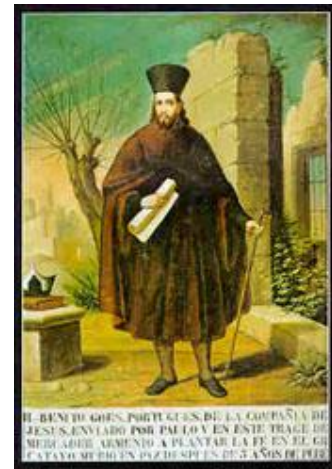
His travels took him to the **Spice Islands of Indonesia**, where he almost sank on a reef, then crossed the **Indian Ocean**, around **Cape Horn** and up the **coast of Africa** back to **England** in 1580.

In 1579, Oxford educated priest **Thomas Stephens** became **one of the first European missionaries**, and probably the **first Englishman**, to sail to **India**.



He helped convert many of the upper **Indian society**, writing ***Kristpurana - the Story of Christ***.

In 1598, **Portuguese Jesuit missionary Bento de Góis**, dressed as an **Armenian merchant**, was the first European to travel overland from **India**, across **Afghanistan**, the **Pamirs**, to **China**, in 1598.



**Saracen Muslims** raided the caravan he was with, **destroying** his meticulously kept **travel journal**.

In 1599, **John Mildenhall** and **Richard Newman** set off to become some of the **first Englishmen** to reach **India** by traveling **over land**.

The **British East India Company** was founded in 1600, and **John Mildenhall** acted as its **representative**. He died there in 1614, being considered **the first Englishman to be buried in India**.



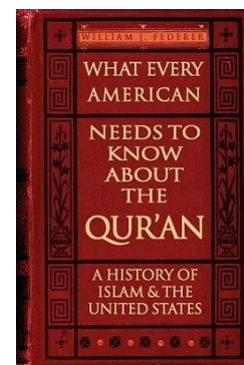
MILDENHALL'S TOMB

**The Dutch East India Company** - Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie - was founded in 1602. It became the **most financially successful joint-stock company** for several centuries.



**The Dutch** captured **Goa, India**, from the **Portuguese** and opened trade with **Jakarta, Mauritius, the Indonesian Spice Island of Maluku**, and holding a monopoly on trade with Japan for centuries.

[What Every American Needs to Know About the Qur'an-A History of Islam and the United States](#)



In 1653, the **Muslim Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan**, a descendant of both **Tamerlane** and **Babur**, built the **Taj Mahal** as a tomb for his **third wife Mumtaz Mahal**.

Legends persist that to prevent another building from being built which could rival its beauty, **Shah**

**Jahan** had all the workers' hands cut off.

In the **Punjab area of India**, modern-day Pakistan, **Sikhism** began during the time of **Guru Nanak**, 1469-1539.

Between 1630 and 1668, the **French merchant Jean-Baptiste Tavernier** made six expeditions to **India** and **Persia**.



In 1675, **King Louis the Fourteenth** requested that he publish his accounts, which included some of the first western descriptions of the exercise "**yoga**."

**Shah Jahan** waged war on **Sikh** and **Hindu cities**, killing thousands.



A contemporary record, **Badshah Nama, Qazinivi** and **Badshah Nama, Lahori** stated:

"When Shuja was appointed - by Shah Jahan - as governor of Kabul he carried on a ruthless war in the Hindu territory beyond Indus ...

The sword of Islam yielded a rich crop of converts ... Most of the women - to save their honor - burnt themselves to death. Those captured were distributed among Muslim Mansabdars - Noblemen."

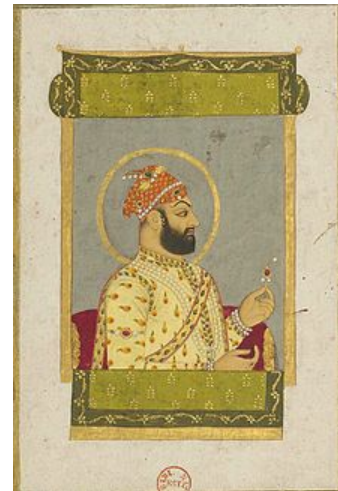
The French physician and explorer **François Bernier** traveled to **Egypt, Arabia**, and northern **India** from 1656 to 1669, spending eight

# years in the court of **India's Muslim Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb.**



Resistance against **India's Muslim rulers** was led by **Hindu** leader **Shivaji Maharaj**, 1627-1680, the **Sikh Guru Gobind Singh**, 1666-1708, and the **Sikh** order of **Khalsa** in 1699.

In 1713, **Farrukhsiyar** became the **Mughal Emperor of India**. He was the great-great-grandson of **Shah Jahan**, and continued his practice of massacring **Sikhs**.



In 1717, **Farrukhsiyar** became deathly ill.

An English physician, **William Hamilton**, happened to be part of a delegation visiting **Delhi, India**. Hamilton treated the **Emperor Farrukhsiyar** and he recovered.

In gratitude, the **Emperor** gave **Hamilton** an elephant, a horse, five thousand rupees in money, two diamond rings, a jeweled aigrette - feather head ornament, a set of gold buttons, and models of all his instruments in gold.

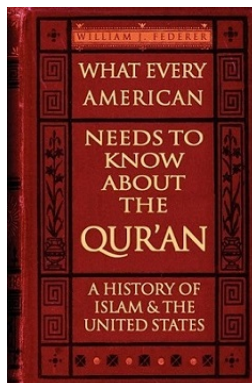
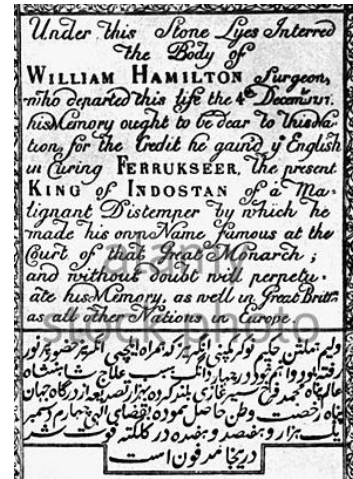
More importantly, the **Emperor** granted **Hamilton's** request for free trade rights in **Bengal** for the **British East India Account**.

This led to a **British trading post** in **Bengal**, which turned into a **colony**. From there, the **British** took control of **all of Bengal**, and eventually **all of India**.

**William Hamilton** died in India and was buried in the yard of **St. John's Church** in **Calcutta**. His gravestone is inscribed:

"Under this Stone lies interred the Body of **William Hamilton**, Surgeon, Who departed this life 4 December 1717.

His memory ought to be dear to his Nation for the credit he gained the English in curing Ferrukseer, the present King of Indostan, of a Malignant Distemper, by which he made his own Name famous at the Court of that Great Monarch; and without doubt will perpetuate his memory, as well in Great Britain as all other Nations of Europe."



[What Every American Needs to Know About the Qur'an-A History of Islam and the United States](#)

A British merchant named Elihu

**Yale** was in charge of the **British East India Company's Fort St. George** in **Madras, India**.



In 1716, **Yale** donated money to an American college founded by **Congregationalist ministers** - "Collegiate School" - which they renamed after him - **Yale College**.

The **Mughal Empire** ended in Northern **India** in 1739, when it was conquered by **Persia**, whose Shi'a Muslim Shah, **Kouli-Kan**, sacked **Delhi**.

**Yale President Ezra Stiles** wrote May 8, 1783:

"The widespread dominion of the **imposter of Mecca**, with his successors, the **Caliphs** and **Mamelukes**, down to **Kouli-Kan**, who dethroned his prince, and **plundered India of two hundred million sterling** -- these were all founded in **unrighteousness and tyrannical usurpation** ...

Indifferent to the great cause of right and liberty ... belligerent powers prevailed -- a **Seljuk Turk - Tangrolopix or a Mahomet** ... tyranny being the sure portion."

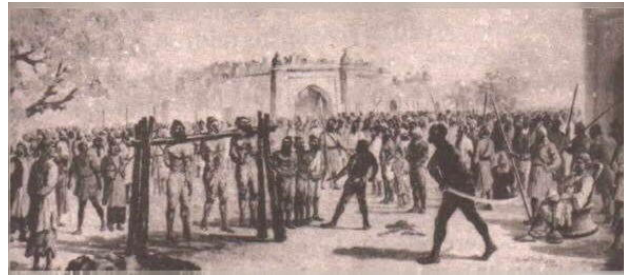
Beginning in 1739, **Zakaria Khan** was the **Muslim Governor of Lahore, Punjab**.

He offered rewards for **Sikh** scalps. Hundreds of **Sikhs** were brought to the horse market in Lahore and executed, resulting in the market being named "Shahidganj" -- "the place of the martyred."

Frustrated at **Sikh** resilience, **Governor Zakaria**

**Khan** asked his men:

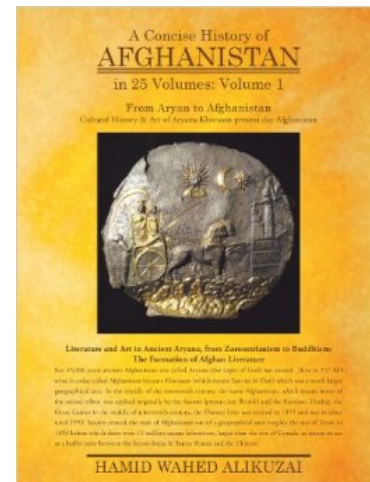
"From where do the **Sikhs** obtain their nourishment? I have debarred them from all occupations ...



They do not farm, nor are they allowed to do business or join public employment. I have stopped all offerings to their Gurdwaras. No provisions or supplies are accessible to them. Why do they not die of sheer starvation?"

**Zakaria Khan** killed an additional 7,000 **Sikhs** in 1746 as they were attempting to escape to the **Himalayas**.

The next **Muslim Governor of Lahore, Punjab**, was **Mu'in ul-Mulk**. He had a special military unit of 900 soldiers whose job it was to hunt down **Sikhs**. An eye witness reported:



"Mu'in appointed most of the gunmen to the task of chastising the **Sikhs**. They ran after these wretches up to 67 kilometers - 42 miles - a day and slew them wherever they stood up to oppose them.

Anybody who brought a **Sikh** head received a reward of ten rupees per head ...

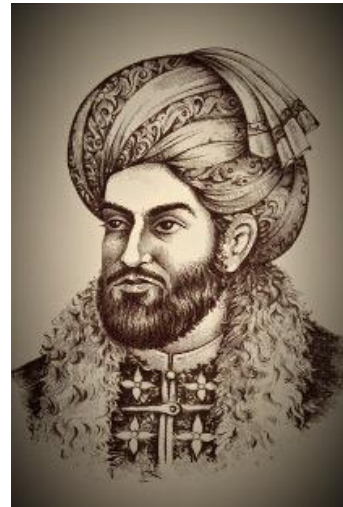
**Sikhs** who were captured alive were sent to hell by being beaten with wooden mallets. At times, **Adina Beg Khan** sent 40-50 Sikh captives from the Doab.

They were as a rule killed with the strokes of wooden hammers."

One account stated that **Sikh women** were:

"Put to grind grain in the prison ... given merciless lashing ... As their children, hungry and thirsty, wailed and writhed on the ground for a morsel, the helpless prisoners in the clutches of the tyrants could do little except solace them with their affection. Wearied from crying, the hungry children would at last go to sleep."

In 1757, **Muslim ruler Ahmad Shah Abdali**, considered the founder of the modern state of **Afghanistan**, conquered all the way to the **Hindu city of Mathura**, the birthplace of Krishna.



The chronicle Tarikh-I-Alamgiri recorded:

**"Abdali's** soldiers would be paid 5 Rupees - a sizeable amount at the time - for every enemy head brought in.

Every horseman had loaded up all his horses with the plundered property, and atop of it rode the girl-captives and the slaves.

The severed heads were tied up in rugs like bundles of grain and placed on the heads of the captives ...

... Then the heads were stuck upon lances and



taken to the gate of the chief minister for payment. It was an extraordinary display! Daily did this manner of slaughter and plundering proceed. And at night the shrieks of the women captives who were being raped, deafened the ears of the people ...

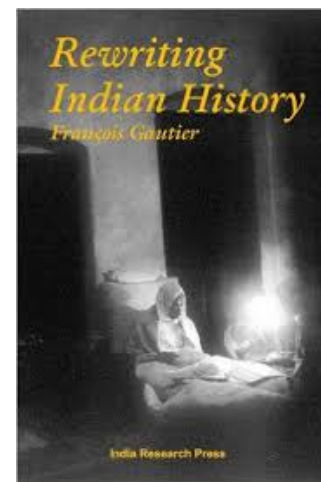


All those heads that had been cut off were built into pillars, and the captive men upon whose heads those bloody bundles had been brought in, were made to grind corn, and then their heads too were cut off. These things went on all the way to the city of Agra, nor was any part of the country spared."

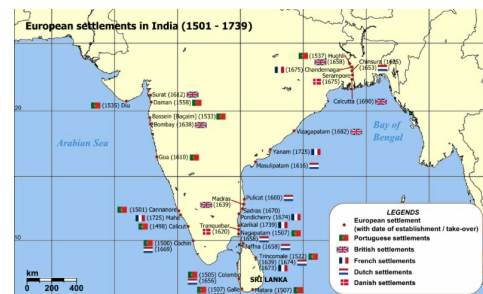
**Abdali** massacred an additional 30,000 Sikhs on February 5, 1762, as they tried to escape east to the Hariyana desert.

**Francois Gautier** wrote in *Rewriting Indian History* (1996):

"The massacres perpetrated by Muslims in **India** are unparalleled in history."



European countries established colonies in **India**, notably **Dutch**, **French** and **Danish**.



Beginning with English physician **William Hamilton's trade rights** granted by **Emperor Farrukhsiyar** in 1717, the **British**

eventually drove the **other European colonies** out of **India**.

**The British East India Company** traded in valuable commodities such as **tea, cotton, silk, indigo - blue - dye, salt, and saltpetre** - needed for gunpowder.



The **British** introduced the planting of **tea** from **China** into **India**.

**The British East India Company** strategically took advantage of hostilities between various **Indian kingdoms**, supplying them with arms and ammunition.



After the kingdoms devastated each other, the **British East India Company** conquered both sides. This **divide and conquer** tactic was repeated till they controlled most of **India** by 1757.

**The Company** had its own private army of 260,000, twice the size of the British Army, and controlled **half of the world's trade**.

Despite the negatives of British colonization, there is an enduring positive - the English language. With it, India was positioned to be a key nation in international commerce in generations to come.



In 1770, the Bengal Famine killed an estimated 10 million people - a third of Bengal's population. It was the first of several major Bengal famines during the era of British rule.

Administrative costs skyrocketed while Bengal's labor productivity plummeted. This was all occurring as an economic downturn hit Europe, causing a depression in trade.

Facing bankruptcy, the British East India Company appealed to Parliament for help. Parliament responded by passing the Tea Act in 1773.

It was tea from the British East India Company that American colonists threw into Boston's Harbor during the Boston Tea Party, December 16, 1773, sparking the American Revolution.

**The British East India Company** grew **opium** in **India**, which they then **forcibly imported** into **China**, causing the **Opium Wars**, 1839-1842; 1856-1860.



**Two competing motivations** can be traced through history:

- individuals motivated by **greed**, and
- individuals motivated by **the Gospel**.

**The British East India Company's profit motive** led it to curry **favor** with **Hindu leaders** in order to **benefit trade**. As a result, it was **hostile** to **Christian missionaries**, who were motivated to

share the **Gospel of God's love.**

The **British East India Company** resisted the work of missionaries, such as **Baptist minister William Carey**, who arrived in **India** in 1793.



**Carey**, considered the **Father of Modern Missions**, founded **Serampore College** in **India's West Bengal area** in 1818. It is the oldest college in the country.

**Carey** wrote *An Enquiry into the Obligations of Christians to Use Means for the Conversion of the Heathens*, which led to the founding of the **Baptist Missionary Society**.



**Carey** helped end "**sati**," the practice of burning widows to death on the ashes of their husbands, and in 1825, he completed the *Dictionary of Bengali and English*.

**Carey** wrote: "Expect great things from God, Attempt great things for God."

In the early 1800s, the disease of **cholera** spread from **India** to Russia and Europe, then to America and the world.

Becoming the disease of the 19th century, **cholera killed tens of millions of people worldwide.**



In 1857, there was a **mutiny of Indian foot soldiers**, called **sepoys**, in the ranks of the **British East India Company** in **northern and central India**.

New **enfield rifles** had to have **cartridges greased** in order to fire properly. Soldiers had to **bite off the paper wrapping** before inserting the cartridges into the rifles.

A rumor spread that the **grease was from pigs**, which angered **Muslims**, or that the **grease was from cows**, which angered **Hindus**.

The mutiny grew into a rebellion.

This led to the **British Crown** taking **direct control of India** in 1858 and **dissolving the East India Company** in 1874.



**Queen Victoria** began using the title **Empress of India** in 1876.

Mary Jane Kinnaird had worked with Florence Nightingale to train nurses to during the Crimean War with Russia. She was inspired by the Y.M.C.A.-

Young Men's Christian Association, to found the Y.W.C.A.-Young Women's Christian Association in 1855.

She formed the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society, which supported over 60 schools in India and over 1,300 zenanas - safe homes for women.

To recognize her contribution, in 1907, a school in Lahore, Pakistan took the name Kinnaird Christian Girls' High School. It grew to become one of Pakistan's most prestigious universities - Kinnaird College for Women University.

She helped expand the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission across India, and the Lady Kinnaird Memorial Hospital in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India, is named for her.

Donald Fraser wrote in *Mary Jane Kinnaird* (London: Nisbet & Co., 1890):

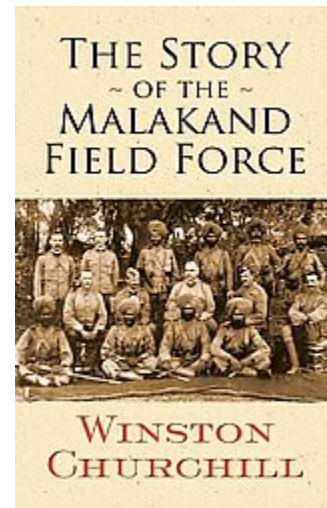
"Mary Jane Kinnaird led a prayer movement for world evangelism, writing in a tract ... 'united prayer in reference ... to the condition of the Jews, Mohammedans, and the heathen world ...

Prayer ... awakens such strong opposition ... from the world, the flesh, and the devil ... Hence the power of prayer -- when to one God and Father, through one Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, and by one Holy Spirit, the prompter of prayer, the multitude of them that believe appeal for ... strength to fight the good fight of faith."

**Winston Churchill** was assigned to the **Malakand**

**Field Force, 1896-1897, fighting in India's North-West Frontier.**

**Churchill wrote in *The Story of the Malakand Field Force: An Episode of Frontier War*, 1898 (Dover Publications):**

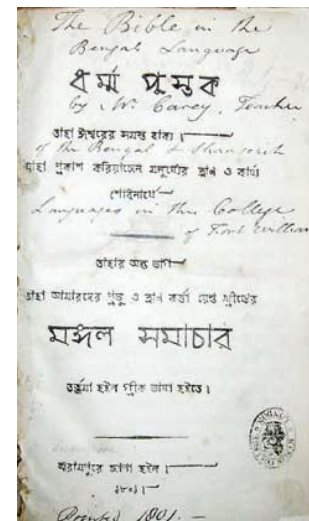


"The tribesmen of the Afghan border ... kill one another without loss of temper ... All are held in the grip of miserable superstition ...

Their superstition exposes them to the rapacity and tyranny of a numerous ... Mullahs ... live free at the expense of the people ... no man's wife or daughter is safe from them.

... The Mullah drones the evening prayer ... Then the Mullah will raise his voice and remind them of other days when the sons of the prophet drove the infidel from the plains of **India**, and ruled at **Delhi.**"

One of the long-lasting advantages the **British** gave **India** was the introduction of the **English language**, pioneered by missionary **William Carey's** translation of all or parts of the **Bible** into 44 languages and dialects, including **Bengali, Oriya, Marathi, Hindi, Assamese,** and **Sanskrit.**



This positioned **India** to become an **emerging global super power**, having the **second largest English-speaking**

population in the world.

Despite the negatives of British colonization, the introduction of the English language positioned India to be a key nation in international commerce for generations to come.



Over a **million Indians** served **with the British** during **World War One**, fighting in **East Africa**, on the **Western Front**, **Egypt**, and against the **Ottoman Empire** in Mesopotamia.



In the 1930s, **Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi** campaigned for reforms, then began a **non-violent movement for independence**, earning him the unofficial title as **Father of the Nation**.

**Gandhi** criticized the **British** for **disarming the common people of India**, as he wrote in *An Autobiography of the Story of My Experiments with the Truth* (trans. M. Desai, 1927):

"Among the many misdeeds of the **British rule in India**, history will look upon **the Act depriving a whole nation of arms** as the blackest."

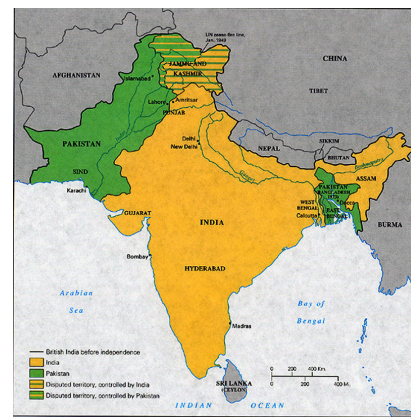
During **World War Two**, over **2.5 million Indians** served under **British command** during in **Europe, North Africa and South Asia**.





In 1947, **Britain** granted **independence**, partitioning the land into **two states**:

- **India**, majority **Hindu**; and
- **Pakistan**, majority **Muslim**.



In 1959, **Martin Luther King, Jr.**, toured **India**, where he learned about **Gandhi's "non-violent"** protests.

In 1966, the musical group **The Beatles**, toured **India**, popularizing **Hindu culture** in England and America.

In 1999, there was a **Y2K scare** -- the fear that computers would shut down when the calendar switched to 2000.

An urgent and massive effort was organized by businesses to utilize **Indian programmers** to **re-code software**.

This resulted in a **booming tech industry** and a **global shift of international wealth to India**

**Mumbai** is **India's richest city**, with a total wealth of \$820 billion, followed by **Delhi**, with a total wealth of \$450 billion.

**India's cinema industry** produces the largest number of feature films in the world.

**India** is the **world's second most populated country**, after China.

India's population is over 1.3 billion - a fifth of the world's population.

Religious affiliation is reported as of 2011:

- Hindu 79.8%
- Muslim 14.2%
- Christian 2.3%
- Sikh 1.7%
- other and unspecified 2%.

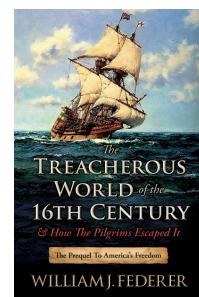


Unfortunately, **Christians in India** live as a **discriminated minority**.

**Christian persecution** has increased sharply since 2014, with the election of **President Narendra Modi** and his **Bharatiya Janata Party** -- the political arm of the **Hindu nationalist organization Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh**.

Though largely **ignored** by Western media, in 2019, **India** ranked the **10th worst nation persecuting Christians**, as listed on ***Open Doors' 2019 World Watch List***.

[The Treacherous World of the 16th Century and How the Pilgrims Escaped It: The Prequel to America's Freedom](#)



During the era of **Queen Victoria's** rule, **Rudyard Kipling** was born in **India** on December 30, 1865, in the city of **Mumbai**, which the British called

## **Bombay.**

His grandparents on both sides were **Methodist ministers.**

At the age of 5, **Rudyard Kipling** was sent back to England for schooling.

Poor eyesight ended young **Kipling's** hopes of a **British military career** and in 1882, at the age of 16, **Kipling** returned to **India** as a **journalist.**

He wrote for ***The Civil and Military Gazette*** in **Lahore**, and in 1886, published his first collection ***Departmental Ditties.***

At the age of 22, **Kipling** published numerous collections of stories:

***Plain Tales from the Hills;***  
***Soldiers Three;***  
***The Story of the Gadsbys;***  
***In Black and White;***  
***Under the Deodars;***  
***The Phantom Rickshaw;***  
***Wee Willie Winkie.***



In 1889, **Kipling** left **India** and traveled to **Rangoon, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Japan,** finally landing in **San Francisco.**

**Kipling** traveled across the United States to New York, where he met **Mark Twain.**

**Kipling** fell in love with his friend's sister, **Caroline Balestier.**

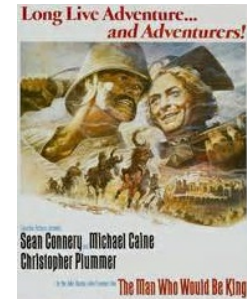
**Rudyard** and **Caroline** married in 1892 and settled

in **Vermont**, where two of their children were born.

**Rudyard Kipling** wrote captivating stories, such as:

***The Jungle Book***, 1894;

***The Man Who Would Be King***, 1888;



***Kim***, 1901;

***Gunga Din***, 1890;

***Mandalay***, 1890;

***Baa Baa Black Sheep, Georgie Porgie***, and

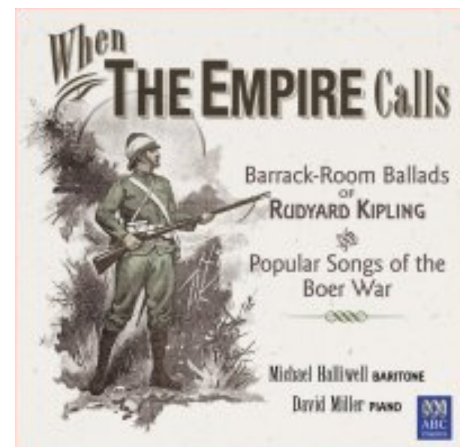


***Captains Courageous***, 1897.



In 1896, **Kipling** moved his family back to **England**.

In 1898, they began what would become a yearly winter holiday in **South Africa**. There **Kipling** gained first hand knowledge of the **Boer War**, in which Sir Baden-Powell fought.



**Kipling** declined **King George the Fifth's** offer of knighthood, Poet Laureate and Order of Merit, though he accepted the **Nobel Prize for Literature** in 1907.

**Kipling's daughter Josephine** died of pneumonia at age six.

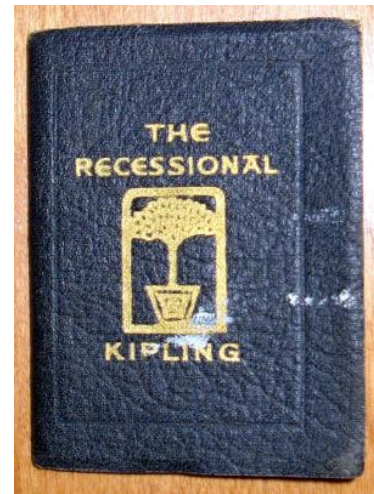
**Kipling's son John** was killed in **World War One** at the **Battle of Loos** in 1915. He was 18 years old.

In "**Recessional**," 1897, **Kipling** wrote:

"Far-called, our navies melt away;  
On dune and headland sinks the  
fire:

Lo, all our pomp of yesterday  
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!  
Judge of the Nations, spare us  
yet.

Lest we forget--lest we forget!"



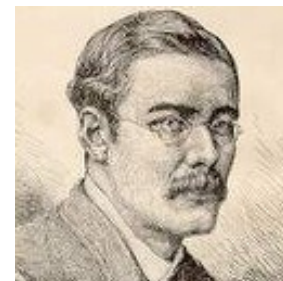
In "**The Conundrum of the Workshops**," **Rudyard Kipling** wrote:

"Now, if we could win to the Eden  
Tree where the Four Great Rivers  
flow,

And the Wreath of Eve is red on the turf as she left it  
long ago,

And if we could come when the sentry slept and  
softly scurry through,

By the favour of God we might know as much--as  
our father Adam knew!"



In "**The Last Chantey**," **Rudyard Kipling** wrote:

"Then cried the soul of the stout Apostle Paul to  
God:

'Once we frapped a ship, and she laboured  
woundily.

There were fourteen score of these,  
And they blessed Thee on their knees,  
When they learned Thy Grace and Glory under  
Malta by the sea!"

**Ronald Reagan**, upon ending his term as President  
of the United States, gave a speech, December 13,  
1988, in which he quoted **Rudyard Kipling**:

"As I prepare to lay down the mantle of office ... I  
cannot help believe that what **Rudyard Kipling** said  
of another time and place is true today for America:

'We are at the opening verse of the opening page of  
the chapter of endless possibilities.'

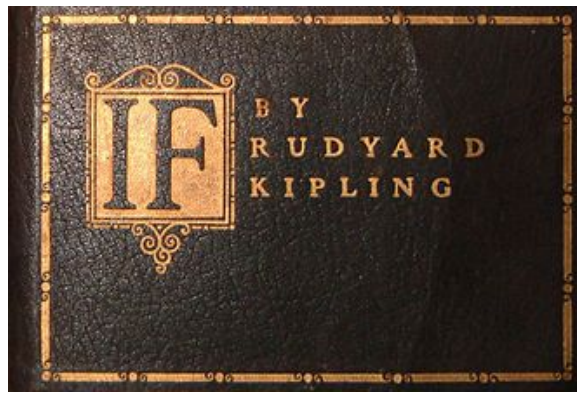
Thank you, and God bless you."

Having been born in **India**, **Kipling** wrote in his  
***Ballad of East and West***:

"Oh, **East is East**, and **West is West**,  
and never the two shall meet,  
Till Earth and Sky stand presently  
at **God's great Judgment Seat**;

But there is neither East nor West,  
Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,  
When two strong men stand face to face,  
tho' they come from the ends of the earth."

A poem titled "IF" was written by **Rudyard Kipling** in 1895, and first published in *Rewards and Fairies*, 1910:



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 imposters 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 stoop 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 breath 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--

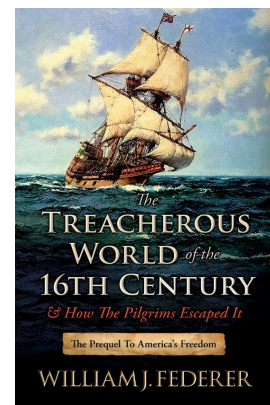
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,  
And--which is more--you'll be a Man my son!

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