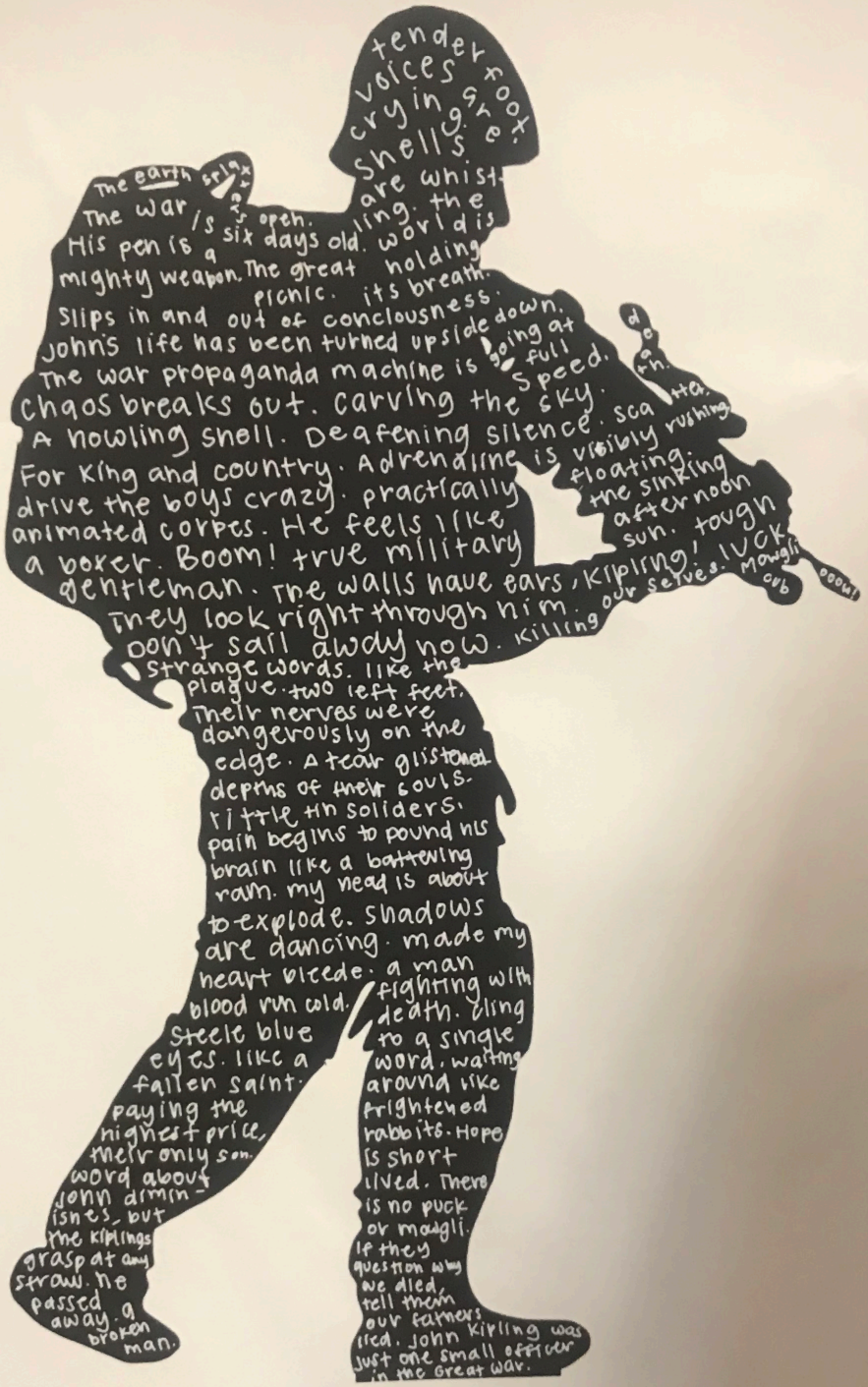



## Kipling's Choice Infographic

By: Elli McGoldrick

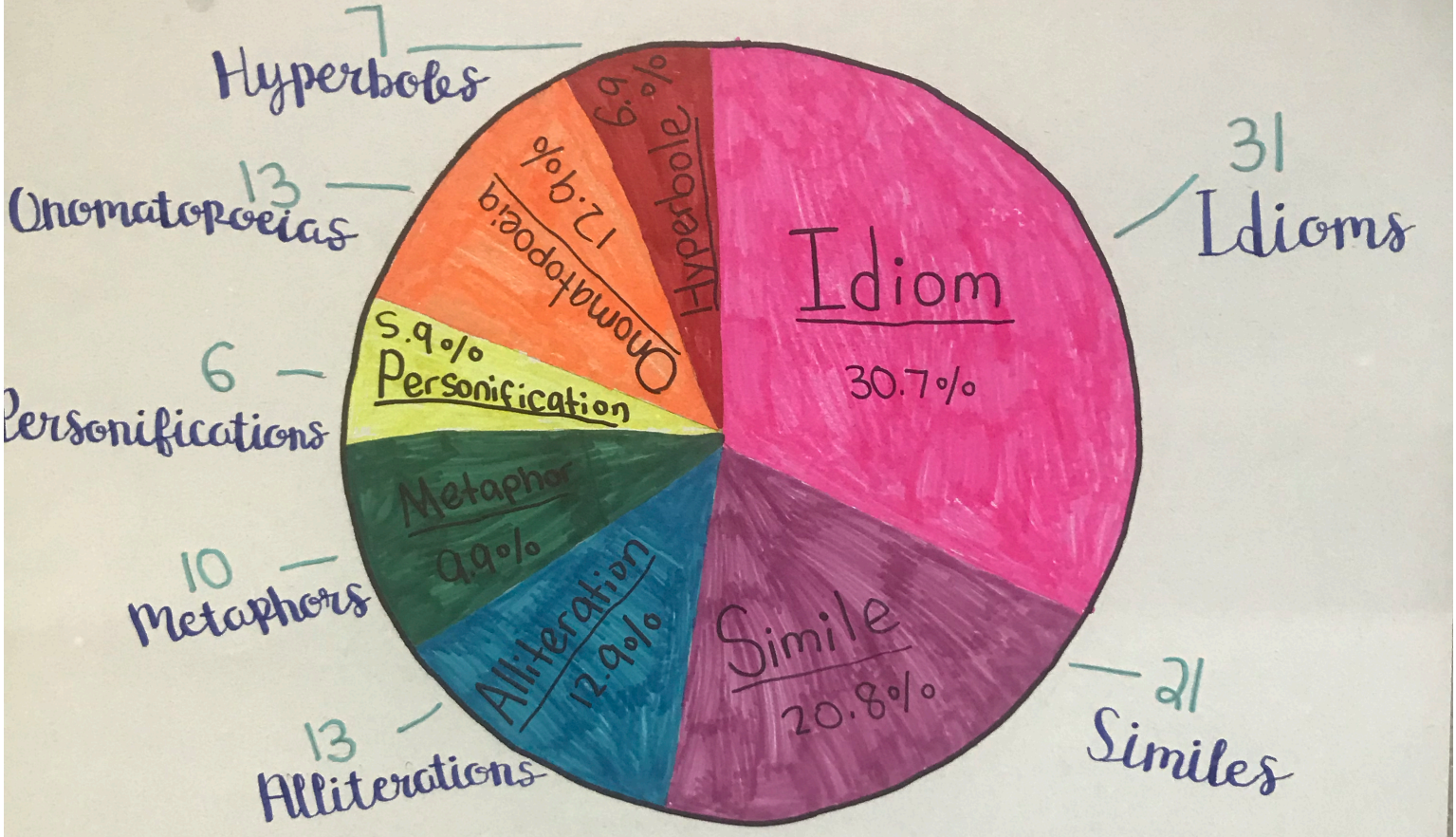
Kipling's Choice is a book that describes a young, inexperienced soldier in his few and final days of fighting in World War One. This infographic describes the story of John Kipling through figurative language. The figurative language is organized by where they can be found in the book. The words are hand written onto the silhouette of a soldier. The phrases from the book were hand written because, in the book, John Kipling wrote many letters to his family back home. Overall, this infographic represents John Kipling's life and the impact he and his father's decision had on it.

My Citations: Spillebean, Geert. *Kipling's Choice*. Translated by Edelstein, Terese. Boston, MA, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2005.

# Figurative Language

Audrey Thompson
P.4/6

## Amounts Of Figurative Language (First 50 pages)




Spillebeen, Geert. Kiplings Choice. Translated by Terese Edelstien, Boston, MA
Houghton Mifflin Company, 2005

## My Favorite...

**Idiom:** "He bends over backwards for his boys." Page 3.

**Simile:** "His mother spoils him like a baby." Page 44.

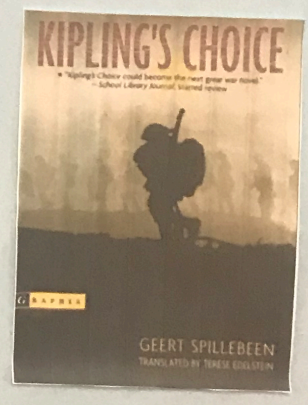
**Hyperbole:** "Shaking with fear." Page 11.

**Metaphor:** "Fountains of white dust and black smoke." Page 6

**Onomatopoeia:** "Clickety-Clack!" Page 17

**Personification:** "Eyebrows Dancing" Page 15

**Alliteration:** "Kissing Cousin Carpet." Page 8



# Vehicles from kiplings choice




The 1911 Rollls Royce Silver Ghost. Rudyard Kiplings personal vehicle, hes uses is to go to the daily routines like the market or bank.

1911 Singer "Car-uso" This was John Kipling's personal vehical he would use before getting sent off to war






The BAS 500 CC was another one of John Kipling's peronal vehicles, but after he was sent off to war he was unable to use it ever again.

1913 Rolls Royce Duchess: The Duchess was only metioned once in the book, and that was when Rudyard ordered it.



Jackson McDougall

Spillebeen, Geert *Kipling's Choice*. Translated by Terese Edelstein. Boston, MA Houghton Mifflin Company 2005.

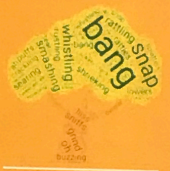
I choose this topic because I love cars. Cars were also a big part of John and Rudyard's life. They were "Motor Fanatics" as some would say. These vehicles shown are popular motor choices for the 1910-1920s, and are early prototypes of modern day vehicles. Some of these cars were used during the war, after adding heavy armor and turrets, and you can see them in a WW I museum.

# Onomatopoeia in Kipling's Choice

## ONOMATOPOEIA IN KIPLING'S CHOICE

By: Piper Hendryx

### WORDLE

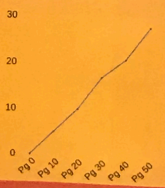



### NUMBER OF ONOMATOPOEIA

At first, our whole team only found 14 cases of onomatopoeia. Under closer inspection, within the first 50 pages, II found 28 cases, and Im sure there's more.

### ONOMATOPOEIA

This is a graph of the onomatopoeia through Kipling's choice. As you can see, it grows at a steady rate.




### TYPES OF ONOMATOPOEIA

There are different types of onomatopoeia, such as verbs and interjections. In the first fifty pages, there are six interjections, 11 adjectives, and the rest are verbs or nound.

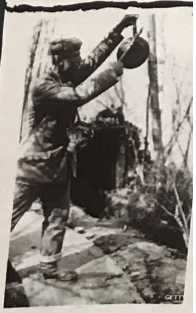
**Onomatopoeia in Kipling's Choice**

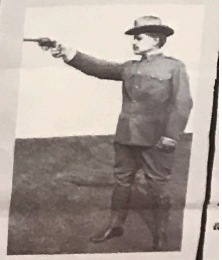
By: Piper Hendryx

Onomatopoeia can be almost anything. It can come in a verb, noun, adjective, or just an interjection. That aspect of onomatopoeia always captivated me, so I decided to focus on the onomatopoeia in Kipling's Choice, from page one to page fifty, because there was *much* more that I could have ever guessed. Wordles are good for showcasing how much of one type of a word there is, so that was my first showcase of information. Second, I went over the number of different types of onomatopoeia, since there was so much more than I could have guessed. Third, I made a graph on the number of onomatopoeia to represent it visually. Finally, fourth, I wrote about the different types of onomatopoeia. Overall, this was a project that I learned a lot from and am glad I did!

Work Cited

Spilbeen, Geert. *Kipling's Choice*, translated by Terese Edelstein, Boston, MA, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2005.







# WW1 WEAPONRY

## By. Katie Robinson

Spillebeen. Gertrude.Kipling's choice translated By Elden Stein, Terese Boston. MA. Houghton Mifflin company. 2005

This infographic describes the different weapons used in World War One.Each section has a summary of the weapons and how it was used. Some,also have quotes from different sections of the book. Enjoy!

## Machine Guns



Machine guns must be on flat ground with 4-6 men working it. It has the firepower of 100 guns. Large field guns had long range and could deliver devastating blows, but had to be run by 12 people.

**Quote:**

**"Heavy machine-gun fire, which comes from the bushes higher up, just past the road, drowns out the moans of the wounded."**

## Riflery



Bolt action rifles were mainly used in ww1 and 15 rounds could be fired in a minute. It could also kill a person 1,400 meters away.

**Quote:** **-A new wave of shells rains over their heads" (Alliteration)**

## Poisonous Gas



Germans were the first to use chlorine gas in the battle of Ypres in 1915.It burns your lungs and you have chest pains then you suffocate . Mustard gas was the deadliest. It was colorless and could take up to 12 hours to take effect. Once in effect it causes blistering skin, vomiting, sore eyes, internal and external bleeding. I takes five days for the person to die.

**Quote:** " "Gas! Gas, Lieutenant!" screams, pointing to the poisonous green cloud ahead."

## Artilery



A bombardment that was aimed well could destroy enemy trenches, and knock out artillery batteries and communication lines. It could also help break up an attack by infantry.

**Quote:**

"God! This unbearable pain! It must have been the shrapnel, a shell fragment."

## Tanks



The first Tank was named Little Willie and was operated by 13 people. It's maximum speed was 3mph and could not cross over trenches. The more modern tank was not developed until just before the end of the war. It could carry 10 men, had a revolving turret and could reach 4mph.

"World War One - Weapons." History, 14 Nov. 2018, https://www.historyonthenet.com/world-war-one-weapons.




**Personification Timeline**

**By: Alanis Casas**

The *Personification Timeline* explains all the personification that was demonstrated in "*Kipling's Choice*." This infographic also explains the meaning of a personification, so that the reader can understand the concept better. I decided to choose this topic because there wasn't a lot of personification in the book, so I wanted to make sure I made what was available stand out. I chose to make a timeline because that is a good way to show the reader the information without it being too much. The images that are on the infographic depict what the sentence is saying.

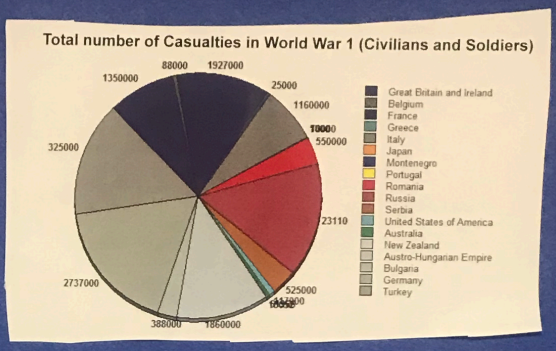
**Works Cited**

"Personification: Definition of Personification by Lexico." Lexico Dictionaries | English, Lexico Dictionaries <www.lexico.com/en/definition/personification.>

Spillebeen, Greet. "Kipling's Choice," translated by Terese Edelstein, Boston, MA, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2005.



For this project I chose to make an infographic on the casualties of World War 1 because the gore and gruesome deaths were a huge part of Kipling's Choice. The author spends over half the book explaining how much pain John was in. The author spent the rest of the book talking about automobiles and exploring John Kipling's past. I created the pie chart above to show the number of casualties per country.
If you notice above, all the grays are countries that had more deaths. Also on the pie chart the mid-gray is Germany with the highest number of WW1 death and Japan with the very lowest of 1000 is a barely visible orange. Russia, the dark purple, was the second highest. When I was researching I noticed that both Turkey and Bulgaria had more civilian deaths than solder deaths. The primary causes were famine during the war (424,000 deaths) and the Spanish flu (200,000 deaths), but they could have been gassed or bombed.




Bullets

- Both Turkey and Bulgaria had more civilian deaths than solder deaths, they could have been gassed or bombed
- The least people died in japan at only 1000 and had the least amount of people deployed
- The primary causes were famine during the war (424,000 deaths) and the Spanish flu (200,000 deaths)
- The total number of both civilian and military casualties is estimated at around 37 million people



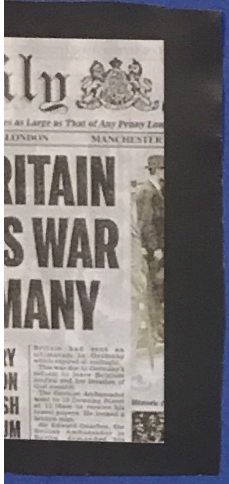

Citation
Spillebeen,Geert, Kipling's Choice, translated by Terese Edelstien, Boston, MA, Houghton Mifflin company, 2005

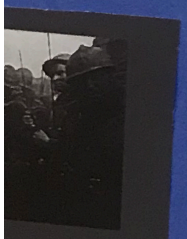
This is a symbol for the Irish guard, the side that John fought with against the Germans. One of father Kiplings friends, a member of the Irish guard gave permission for John Kipling to fight. Even tough we think the Irish guard were background characters, they played a major role in the book.
Translated:
Who separate
1783

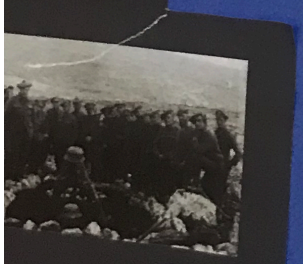
P.4-6

## line

the events that he went
in WW1. I chose to make an
esting point in is life that
get a better idea of what he
he timeline in the preceding
ned to John Kipling while
war. It began in 1914 when
join due to his poor vision.
rd, and in 1915 John was on
ssing in action and died at
France.







A BRIEF HISTORY OF

# RUDYARD KIPLING

Rudyard Kipling (1865 - 1936) Was one of the greatest british authers that won a noble prize for his achements.



**1865**
Joseph Rudyard Kipling is born on December 30, 1865 in Bombay India..



**1878**
Kipling enrolls at the United Services College where he finds a talent for wrighting in the school newspaper

**1882**
Kipling returns to India on October 18, 1882. He was suprised by how much the enconomy had changed.

**1889**
In October 1889, Kipling retures back to engaland and writes one of his first novels.

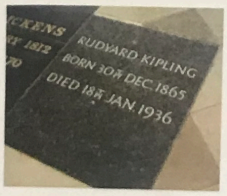
**1894**
In 1894 Kipling wrote the Jungle Book in 1894. That was one of his most famous books that quickly made him one of the highest paid writer at that time.

**1899**
In the winter of 1899, Rudyard's wife convinced him to to travel to New York to visit her family. Rudyards family got pneumonia and their daughter Losephine dies later that year on March 6, 1899.

**1907**
On December 10, 1907, Kipling becomes the first English man to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature.

**1920**
Kipling's son John, died in the Battle of Loos on September 27, 1915. Rudyard later wrote a book about the death of his son and how he pressured him into joining the army and how much pain he was in when he died.






**1936**
After being sick for many years Kipling dies on January 18, 1936. His ashes we're buried next to the graves of Thomas Hardy and Charles Dickens .

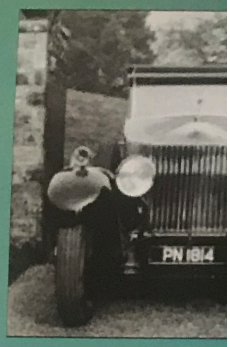
Michael Pozzobon
Tr. Leflar
Humanities period 4/6
September 18, 2019

This is an infographic about Rudyard Kipling's life. It describes when he was born in 1865 to his death in 1936 and all of the things in between like when his greatest works where and when his family died. The infographic has four pictures including a picture of Rudyard Kipling, Bombay India where he was born, a picture of war and a picture of his grave. I chose this topic because Rudyard Kipling was such an influence part of history and that is inspiring to me. Some day I want to be an influencer too.

"Rudyard Kipling Timeline." Math, www.softschools.com/timelines/rudyard_kipling_timeline/364/.

Spillbeen.gert.kiplingschoice.translated by edelstine,terese,boston,ma.Houghton Mifflin company 2005.

Automo
Kipling's




## THE GREEN

The car was first mentioned on p
style, in daddo's chauffeur driven
got it's name on page 17. "John
green Rolls-Royce, the car
everywhere. They call it the Green
is a 1911 Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost
7428cc inline-6 that makes 30 hp.
the transmission. For suspension it
of the four wheels. It only has
wheels operated by a hand lever.
transmission b



## BSA 500

Page 17 was the first page that me
cc. "daddo says as he darts
motorcycle like a little boy. A BSA
no more." The motorcycle lived a
page 18 John Kipling crashes it. "T
damaged beyond repair." The BS
cylinder engine that makes 3.5 h
maunal transmission. It is chair
wheel. It has a tubular chassis a
front suspension



## THE DUCHESS

The Duchess was only mentioned on page 17

Jonathan Gallinaro's P. 4-6

# John Kipling War Timeline

By: Jonathan Gallinaro

Jonathan Gallinaro
Spillebeen, Geert. Kipling's Choice,
Translated by Terese Edelstein,
Boston, MA Houghton Mifflin Company 2005.

## John Kipling's WW1 Timeline

This is an infographic about John Kipling and a timeline of the events that he went through to serve WW1 and what happened to him while serving in WW1. I chose to make an infographic about this topic because I thought it was a very interesting point in is life that needed to be shared. I also chose this topic so that people would get a better idea of what he really went through during his time in the war. Each section of the timeline in the preceding slides includes images that depict an important event that happened to John Kipling while trying to be involved in the war and while he was serving in the war. It began in 1914 when John battled to join the Navy and Army but was not allowed to join due to his poor vision. Then his father stepped in and helped him become an Irish Guard, and in 1915 John was on to France to battle. Then, just over a month later, John went missing in action and died at the Battle of Loos. He was laid to rest in St. Mary's Cemetery in France.

## Background info

John was born on August 17, 1897 and was the only son of the famous British writer Rudyard Kipling and his wife Caroline Starr Balestier. John was born at his house in Rottingdean before they relocated to Batemans House in 1902. John and his father had a very close relationship, with John often being thought the inspiration for Kipling's famous work. The outbreak of the First World War was seen by both men as a great opportunity.



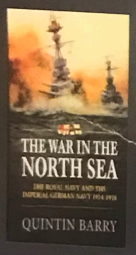
## August 4, 1914

Britain Enters WW1 to prevent a French defeat that would have left Germany in control of Western Europe.




## August 7, 1914

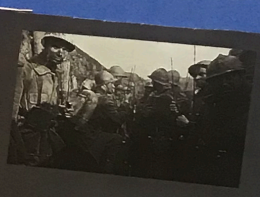
Shortly after Britain enters WW1, John Kipling (age 17) attempts to join the Royal Navy but gets declined because of his poor eyesight.

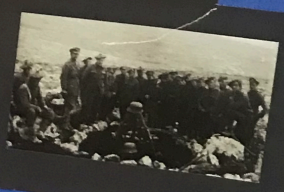





## August 10, 1914

After already getting declined from the Navy, John attempts to join the army but gets declined for the same exact reason.





## August 14, 1914

John's father, Rudyard Kipling, takes matters into his own hands and contacts his friend who was a colonel in the Irish Guards. Shortly afterwards, John was commissioned as a second Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion of the Irish Guards.



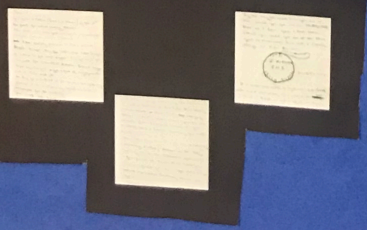
## August 16, 1915

The day before his 18th birthday, and having completed his military training, John and the rest of his Battalion were sent to France.



## September 19, 1915

One of John's last letters to his parents was dated today and John labeled the letter with the wrong year.



## September 27, 1915

John Kipling went missing in action/died at the Battle of Loos, in northern France.




## Citations

"John Kipling." WW1 East Sussex, 18 Jan. 2017, http://www.eastsussexww1.org.uk/john-kipling/index.html.

"Solving the Mystery of Rudyard Kipling's Son." BBC News, BBC, 18 Jan. 2016, https://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-35321716.

# KIPLING'S CHOICE

## JOHN KIPLING'S FAMILY

### DADDO/RUDYARD KIPLING

- Rudyard Kipling lives in London with his wife (Mummy/Caroline), son (John), and his daughter (Elsie).
- His son wanted to fight for the country but he had bad eyesight so Rudyard pulled some strings and got him in.
- Rudyard also had bad eyesight and couldn't fight in the war because of it.
- He is very wealthy and buys his family cars all the time.
- He wrote The Jungle Book.




### MUMMY/CAROLINE

- Lives in London with her husband (Daddo/Rudyard Kipling), son (John Kipling), and daughter (Elsie).
- Sent clothing and letters to John while he was in the war.



### ELSIE

- Lives in London with her father (Daddo/Rudyard Kipling), mother (Mummy), and brother (John Kipling).



John Kipling's Family

By: Annabelle Goodson

I chose the topic of John Kipling's family, his family had a big impact on the way this story was written and described. He wouldn't be where he was without them and I thought they needed more recognition, so I wanted to focus on them for my infographic. I included pictures of the family in my infographic so there is a better understanding of them and described them and what they did. Since World War One broke out, John wanted to be in the army, but because of his poor eyesight passed down from his father, he couldn't. So, his father got him in, he wanted his son to be able to pursue what he wanted to do as a child too. Once he got to fight in the war, his mother sent him clothes, food, and kind letters, as Elsie would help with writing letters. To help remember them, in my infographic, I explained more about them, and how they were contributors in the story.

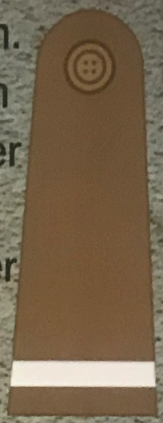
Works Cited

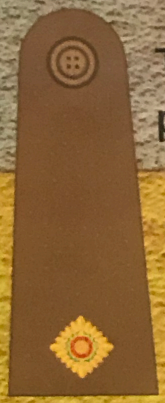
Spillebeen, Geert. "Kipling's Choice", translated by Terese Edelstein, Boston, Ma, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2005

# The Lost Lieutenant

(John Kipling's Progression as an officer in the Royal Army)

This is an Officer Cadet patch. John went to officer school in 1914. After completing Officer school John Kipling and the other students became Officer Cadets.





This is the second lieutenent patch also known as the one star Lieutenent or the sub-lieutenant. John was quickly promoted to this rank after becoming an Officer Cadet in 1914.

**Fun Fact: All Officer Patches were changed in 1953, because Queen Elizebeth II adopted stylised new crown to put on buttons and patches.**

**These pictures are the patches that were were used in WWI - 1953**

This is a Lieutenent patch, also know as ther 2 star lieutenent or First Lieutenent. John got promoted to this rank in late August or early September 1915, right before the Battle of Loos, where he later disapeared.



## The Lost Lieutenant

By: Patrick Albar

This infographic is about the Officer rankings that John Kipling progressed through, before disappearing. I chose this topic, because I thought it would be original and I have always been interested in the military. My infographic includes the patches that were used from the early 1900's to 1953. The information it next to they telling about the rank itself. For example, it talks about other names for a 2nd Lieutenant. It also tells in the book when John became a certain rank and events that happened around that time. John Kipling may not have made it, but he is remembered.

Citations:


Spillebeen, Geert, Kipling's Choice, Translated by Terese Edelstein, Boston, Ma, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2005

Fritsch, Brittany. "WWI British Ranks." British Ranks - Over The Front, https://www.overthefront.com/resources/military-ranks/british-ranks.

"Ranks." The British Army, https://www.army.mod.uk/who-we-are/our-people/ranks/.

# Health Risks in World War One

## Trench Foot




Trench foot, which is caused by excessive exposure to cold and wet conditions was very common among members of the army. It is thought that more than 20,000 off the allied suffered from this condition during the winter of 1914-1915 alone. And a total of 74,000 allied troops were infected by the end of the war.

## Trench Fever



Trench fever, commonly classified as "Pyrexia", was a condition in which an individual's temperature rises above normal levels. Originally, the cause of this was unknown, but it was later discovered that the illness was transmitted by lice. The first recorded occurrence of trench fever was in 1915 by troops in Flanders. When Kipling had to go home from om illness, it is a possibility this is what it was.

## Rats



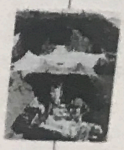
During the war, millions of rats found habitats in trenches. Each pair could produce up to 880 offspring a year. The population got so bad, that on their off time, troops would hunt them for sport and try to see who could get the most. Not only are rats hard to deal with, they also carry multiple diseases, such as salmonella and even the plague.

## Flies



Flies typically find their homes in marshy areas. Trenches were low in the ground and were usually moist. Flies would become a large problem during meal times because they would often fly into drinks/foods and even mouths. This is an issue, due to the fact that flies also carry diseases such as salmonella and tuberculosis.

## Infection



One of the biggest risks were infections. The smallest cut from doing chores could lead to serious bacterial infections and even pneumonia. It is recorded that 30,000 troops were treated in field hospitals for infections. If a soldier were hit by shrapnel, besides blood lose, the leading health concern tetanus, a bacterial infection that affects the nerves. If John Kipling was to survive getting hit, he would have suffered from tetanus.

Health Risks in World War One

Charlotte Goerdel

Spillebeen, Gertrude. *Kipling's Choice*, translated by Terese Edelstein, Boston, Ma, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2005

In Kipling's Choice by Geert Spillebeen, it is mentions that John Kipling had to go home multiple times from sickness described as a fever. It is never specifically stated what illness he had, but one can assume it was a kind of Pyrexia. This leads to trench fever, a common illness at the time, and while on the field on duty, he gets hit by shrapnel, which, if it doesn't lead to blood loss, could lead to tetanus, an infection in the nerves. This infographic also includes other health risks of the time, including rats, flies, infections, and trench foot. Each risk includes a brief description and a relating picture. For trench foot, there is a cartoon from the time warning soldiers to wash feet whenever possible. For rats and flies, there is a picture of the respective animal/insect, and for trench fever, there is an image of the cause, which is lice. For infection, there is a look into the devastation it could cause.

# Rudyard Kipling's Poems

Sam Nazarian

## 1897- Recessional



Written for Queen Elizabeth's Diamond Jubilee, this poem tells England what to expect with England's Empire and that boasting about their land and power might come back and bite them. This poem was also only 6 lines, which went against what was popular at this time.

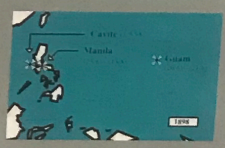


## 1899- White Man's Burden




WAR DECLARED WITH SPAIN – 1898

Written in 1898 to America, Spain and America were in a war over Cuba, Guam, and the Philippines. Kiplings writes about the challenges and what might happen if America colonized these countries and says that all white men have the goal of colonizing the world as theirs, even if some shady stuff must happen. Many think that Rudyard was a racist and he profited from imperialism.



## 1890- Mandalay



After working in India for 7 years, Kipling's poem depicts the story of the last royal guard in the town of Myanmar. The soldier tells the story of how things like the environment and how people fought in Asia were different from the ways of the British. In the poem, you can see the soldier misses Burma, which is where Mandalay is located.



## 1910-*"If"*



Most claim "If-" is Kipling's most famous poem. It presents different situations or problems and how the normal British man should act when facing a challenge. The main idea of this poem was that if Britain was conquering all of these countries, that they should do it in a polite manner. "If-" was the most famous poem in English during the 20th Centuries (BBC news Poll).D



## 1890- Tommy



Tommy Akins, the narrator of this story, tells us how nice soldiers are treated when needed to fight but once they come back, they are treated in a poor manner. He says that the soldiers aren't "heroes" but aren't "Blackguards" either. This poem helped raise the question if people were truly treating soldiers in a nice, respectable way at this time.



## 1916- My Boy Jack



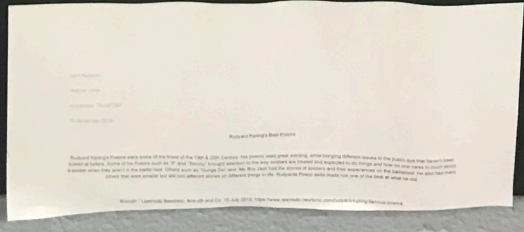
Though many think that "My Boy Jack" was wrote for his son John, it was actually wrote for Jack Cornwell. Cornwell stayed by his post on his boat during The Battle of Jutland and ultimately died as the boat sank down into the ocean floor. The poem talks about how one of his family members asked people if they heard news of his son, Jack. Jack was awarded the Victoria Cross for his bravery as well.



## 1892- Gunga Din







# The life of John Kipling.

By: Nick Schweninger

## Early life

Early in John Kipling's life, he didn't have very good vision. Because of this, he had a lot of problems.

01






## Before recuited

02

Because of his bad vision, John had a hard time getting recruited. This definitely inspired John to work harder.

## Gets recruited

After all of his hard work, John finally gets recruited, despite his bad vision. he celebrated, not knowing what was laid ahead for him

03





## During the war

John has now experienced what it is like in the midst of the war, and now is being set up for failure.

04



## John's death

John was hit by a bomb shell fragement. It hit him in the jaw, and he bled out. During the time of when he got hit, and before he died, he was reliving memories of his life

05

Hi! My name is Nick Schweninger, and I made an infographic of John Kipling's life. The name of the infographic is very simple and to the point, *"The Life of John Kipling."* The infographic is teaching the reader the stages of his life, and what happened during that stage. I chose this because I saw many people who were just making an infographic on one point in his life, so I thought that it wasn't needed to have another on the same topic. The pictures beside each of the sections symbolize that point of his life.

Spillbeen, geert Kipling's Choice. Translated by Edelstein Terese Boston, MA, Houghton Mifflin company, 2005

BY: LILLA ADAMS

# WEAPONS USED IN THE WAR

## ARTILLERY



Artillary is large caliber guns used in warfare on land. No weaponry had a greater impact on the battlefields of World War I than artillery. These large and powerful guns fired explosive shells against enemy positions, causing enormous damage to men, equipment and the landscape.
**QUOTE- "God! This unberable pain! It must have been the shrapnel, a shell fragment."**

## MACHINE GUN



A machine gun is a fully automatic mounted or portable firearm designed to fire rifle cartridges in rapid succession. World War I machine-guns were not as common, portable or manageable as modern weapons but their impact was deadly nevertheless.
**QUOTE- Heavy machine gun, which comes from the bushes higher up, just past the road.**

## SHELLS

Description a shell is a payload-carrying projectile that, as opposed to shot, contains an explosive or other filling Shell, variously, an artillery projectile, a cartridge case, or a shotgun cartridge. The artillery shell was in use by the 15th century, at first as a simple container for metal or stone shot
**QUOTE- A howling shell skims over the bushes and explodes, carving the sky into a thousand gray, smoking pieces.**



## GAS



Poisonous gas or vapor, used especially to disable or kill an enemy in warfare. Phosgene, which smells like moldy hay, is also an irritant but six times more deadly than chlorine gas.
**QUOTE- "Gas! Gas, Lieutenant!" Cochrane screams, pointing to the poisonous green cloud ahead.**

## TANK

Tank, any heavily armed and armoured combat vehicle that moves on two endless metal chains called tracks. Tanks were another of World War I's legacies to modern warfare. The idea of large armoured carriers, impervious to rifle and machine-gun fire, was developed by a British military committee in 1915.



# Weapons Used in WW1

By: Lilla Adams

-Spillebeen, Geert. *Kipling's Choice*. Perfection Learning Prebound, 2007.-

Military and Army technological weapons were one of the most powerful weapons to ever exist. Starting with the artillery was so powerful, 75% of the deaths in WW1 were because of the artillery and could reach a length of 80 miles. From guns to tanks they were all so powerful and killed so many people with just one technological weapon. Talking about weapons of WW1 this infographic talks about all the weapons that were used in the book Kipling's choice and how they all were so powerful in WW1 and why they killed so many people in WW1. Each picture has a description next to it and talking about what the weapon did in WW1 and what is was.

"Weapons of World War I." World War I, 11 Jan. 2019, https://alphahistory.com/worldwar1/weapons/.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Shell." Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 2019, https://www.britannica.com/technology/shell-ammunition.

# WARFARE TECHNOLOGY

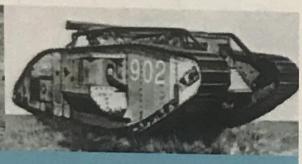
During World War One

### RAILROADS/CARTS



Railroads and carts where used to move amo and machenary that may b ehard for soldiers to carry. They helped the soldiers move much faster than normal.

### TANKS



Tanks where used to carry soldiers from one place to the other. Mainly in really dangerous terrain. They were powered by gas or Deseil.

### PLANES



Planes where used for the first time ever during World War One. They were used to scope the enemy. They where able to shoot and drop bombs.

### SUBMARINES



Where used mainly by German soldiers. Shot missles and topidos, and also helped with finding the enemy. Many battles have been fough with submarines.

**Quote: "The slow, dull droning of a machine gun startles John out of his dozing thoughts, He listens intently."(pg:91)**

## Plaque

By: Hadley Carey

I chose to make an infographic that explains what technologies were created and used during World War One. I wanted to teach about technology because the book wasn't focused on that topic, and technology was a major part of the war. In this infographic you'll see four pictures of warfare technology, and a brief description of that item. When you get to the bottom of the infographic you'll see a quote from Kipling's Choice that mentions Warfare. I hope you enjoy examining my infographic.


Work Cited:

Book:

Spillebeen, Gert.Kiplings choice translated by Fdlestein Terese, Boston, MA, Houghton miffin company, 2005.

Websites:

1"Transport And Supply During The First World War." Imperial War Museums, www.iwm.org.uk/history/transport-and-supply-during-the-first-world-war.

2"World War I: Weapons and Technology." Infoplease, Infoplease, www.infoplease.com/us/military-affairs/world-war-i-weapons-and-technology.


Quote:

1) "The slow, dull droning of a machine gun startles John out of his dozing thoughts, He listens intently."(pg:91)

Links:

1-https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/transport-and-supply-during-the-first-world-war

2-https://www.infoplease.com/us/military-affairs/world-war-i-weapons-and-technology

# epitaph

by: Junie Shin

MLA Citation:

Spillebeen, Geert, Kipling's Choice Translated by Edelstein Terese, Boston, MA, Houghton Miffin Company, 2005.

My infographic is on Rudyard Kipling's writings. Rudyard Kipling is a famous author who wrote the Jungle Book along with other well known stories and poems. His only son, John Kipling, perished in WWI and Rudyard Kipling was devastated, in commemoration he a very convicting epitaph representing his absent patriotic spirit. "If any question why we died Tell them because our fathers lied." This was written at the end of his book Kipling's Choice, which is about his son in war. If you are wondering what an epitaph is, it is what is written on someone's tombstone. I was compelled to base my project on the writing "Because Our Fathers Lied" and decided to do my infographic on some of Kipling's epitaphs of WWI. I traced six silhouettes of soldiers in war and displayed them on the poster. I also made tombstones with the epitaphs written on them. Underneath the gravestones are explanations of the epitaphs. Overall my infographic's message is about epitaphs during World War I.

**AN ONLY SON**

I HAVE SLAIN NONE EXCEPT MY MOTHER.
SHE (BLESSING HER SLAYER)
DIED OF GRIEF FOR ME.

When the only child went to war and died he didn't kill anyone but his mother. His mother was blessing and hoping her son would be alive and ended being murdered by grief. The only person he killed was his mom, from grief from his death.

**BECAUSE OUR FATHERS LIED**

IF ANY QUESTION WHY WE DIED.
TELL THEM BECAUSE OUR FATHERS LIED

Fathers were very patriotic and wanted their sons to serve in the war. They would tell their son that it is an honor to fight and it would make everything better. The fathers hadn't mentioned the gory part of the war and made it a dream, for their sons, to serve in war. When they finally become a soldier and got in the war zone they realized the horror of the war and most of them ended up perishing. Not being able to experience their dad's better explanation of the war.

**THE COWARD**

I COULD NOT LOOK ON DEATH WHICH
BEING KNOWN, MEN LED ME TO HIM
BLINDFOLDED AND ALONE.

I think that Kipling used personification and made death a human being. His men kept on pushing him to the danger even if he was afraid of death. I think blindfolded and alone meant he was scared and didn't know when he would encounter death.

**CONVOY ESCORT**

I WAS A SHEPHERD TO FOOLS CAUSELESSLY
BOLD OR AFRAID. THEY WOULD NOT ABIDE BY
MY RULES YET THEY ESCAPED I STAYED

A Shepard is someone who leads sheep, which means the man, who the epitaph's perspective is from, may have been a leader or lieutenant. His officers were either bold or afraid for no reason and were reckless and wouldn't follow the command that he (the leader) gave. The last line says that they escaped and he stayed maybe it means they got out of the danger quickly but he wasn't as fortunate. I interpreted as, his soldiers survived but he died on the battlefield.

**THE FAVOR**

DEATH FAVOURED ME FROM THE FIRST, WELL KNOWING I COULD NOT ENDURE
TO WAIT ON HIM DAY BY DAY. HE QUITTED MY BETTERS AND CAME
WHISTLING OVER THE FIELDS, AND, WHEN HE HAD MADE ALL SURE,
"THY LINE IS AT END," HE SAID, "BUT AT LEAST I HAVE SAVED ITS NAME."

In the first line it says death favored him and was waiting to attack him. Death knew he was weak and would die easily also death wouldn't he look at the soldier's good qualities and only focused on his weaknesses. The soldier knew death would come find him soon and when his death day came death told him that his life is done. His favor was that people wouldn't forget his name and legacy.

**THE WONDER**

BODY AND SPIRIT I SURRENDERED WHOLE
TO HARSH INSTRUCTORS—AND RECEIVED A SOUL...
IF MORTAL MAN COULD CHANGE ME THROUGH AND THROUGH
FROM ALL I WAS—WHAT MAY THE GOD NOT DO?

The first line is talking about how he gave his physical body and spirit to training for the war. The second line is saying that through the harsh instructors he received a new soul. His mindset changed from his normal life to fighting, and he received a soul of war. In the third, The mortal man, aka the instructors, could change his spirit and body from what he was before. God could do anything to him if a mere mortal could change him completely, he was wondering.

WWI GUNS
According to Kipling's Choice
By Nathan Webb

If there's anything that plays an essential role in Kipling's Choice, its guns. In 1915, guns were the main weapon of war. Without guns war would only be gases and frag grenades, and a few other sources of attack. My infographic explains the types of guns and the countries who used them. It focuses on one gun, the guns that were used in Kipling's Choice. There is clear text evidence on the gun they used.

Work cited: Spillebean, Geart. Kipling's Choice
Translated by Edelstein, Terese. Boston, MA. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2005.

WWI

# GUNS

According to Kipling's Choice

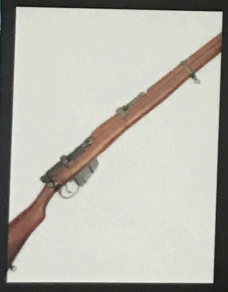
**GUNS THAT WERE USED AMONG THE ALLIES**

**Lee Enfield .303 (Great Britain) (This is what John most likely used in WWI.)**

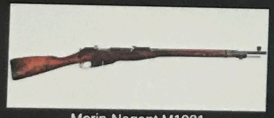
**Berthier 8mm (Italy)**

**Morin-Nagant M1981 7.62 (Russia)**

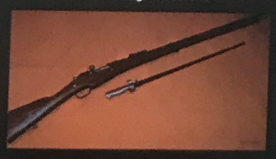
Lee-Infield.303



Berthier 8mm



Morin-Nagant M1981



The Lee-Infield is a bolt action, magizine fed rifle.

it was mainly used by the British in the first world war.

John Kipling used the Lee-Infield .303 rifle.

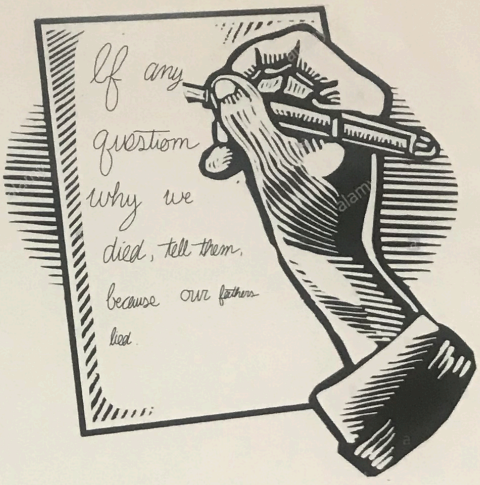
This is also the main rifle used by the commonwealth

"If he could get his gold star, he would gladly exchange this long Enfield for an officer's pistol."

Information by: Nathan Webb

# Kipling's Choice Infographic

By Maddie Prudames




Kipling's choice summary:

Kipling's choice is about Rudyard Kipling's son (Second lieutenant John Kipling) dying in The Battle of Loos. As he dies he has flashbacks of his life and relationships with family members. When Rudyard Kipling is informed of John's death, he refuses to believe he's dead and continues searching for years.

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**Rudyard Kipling**

After writing The Jungle Book, Rudyard Kipling's poems mostly focused on encouraging people to go to war. Here are some examples that were used in Kipling's Choice:

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**Poems about war**

White Mans Burden

This is one example of a poem Rudyard Kipling wrote that encouraged people to go to war. After his son died, he stopped encouraging people to go to war and wrote about some realistic sad parts of war, like the soldiers who died and how it impacts their friends and family. Here are two examples of these poems

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1. My Boy Jack
2. "If any question why we died, tell them, because our fathers lied."

Plaque

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Maddie Prudames

Spillebean, Geert. *Kipling's Choice*. Translated by Edelstein, Terese, Boston, MA, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2005.

Topic of Infographic= Rudyard Kipling and his poems.

Why I chose the topic= I read some of Rudyard Kipling's poems and thought they were interesting so I wanted to include them in my infographic.

Description= The infographic shows the change in Rudyard Kipling's writing before and after his sons death

I found the picture that is on the infographic online and then I added writing to it. The quote is an epitaph (writing that goes on a gravestone) that Rudyard Kipling wrote after John Kipling's death.

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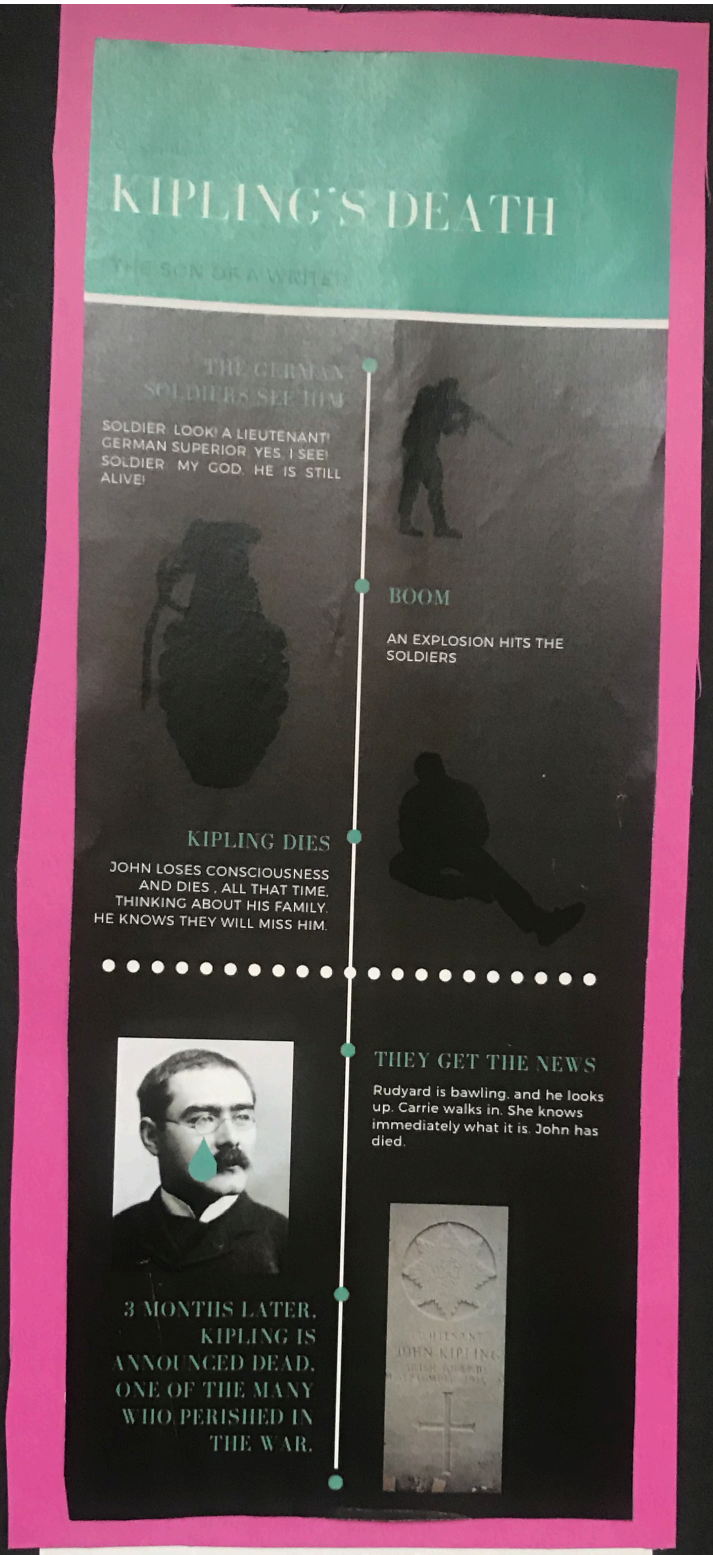
↑ Part of plaque




***Kipling's Choice Plaque***
JJ Squillario

My infographic represents the last few events in the book. When the Germans discover John, when the grenade hits, and when he dies. Also, when the Kiplings get the news that John died. These are some of the most important events in the whole book because they are what end it. I chose this topic to explain a brief sequence of what happened before the book ended. I based my infographic off the book, as opposed to statistics, because the book is what we were learning about to begin with.

I also want to take a moment to explain why I loved this book. It is well-worded, creative, and very unique. The flashback sequences are awesome, and flow perfectly with the storyline. It's a very immersive experience to read this book. My favorite thing about this book is how realistic it is. It's incredible how detailed it is, from the weaponry to the bootcamps. It may be my favorite book I've ever read.

Created on Canva.

Citations:

Spillebeen, Geert. *Kipling's Choice*. Translated by Edelstein, Terese, Boston, MA, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2005.

# KIPLINGS CHOICE

by: Blythe G.

World war one began in 1914 after Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated. During the time of the war, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria fought against France, Great Britain, Romania, Italy, and Russia. Japan and the United States were allied powers. It was a tramatic time for all, and many men were recruited to be soldiers at the time of this war. The war ended in 1918 by Germany surrendering. The nations then agreed to stop fighting and the allied nations signed the treaty with Germany. This was the war that John Kipling fought in.

## Old Fighting men by: Rudyard Kipling



All the world over, nursing their scars,
Sit the old fighting-men, broke in the wars--
Sit the old fighting-men, surly and grim
Mocking the conquers' hymn

Dust of the battle o'erwhelmed them and hid
Fame never found them for aught they did.
Wounded and Spent to the lazer they drew,
Lining the road where the Legions roll through

Sons of the Laurel who press your Meed,
(Worthy God's Pity most--You who Succeed!)
Ere you go triumphing, crowned, to the stars,
Pity Poor fighting-men, broken in the wars!

### Meaning of Poem

This Poem was writen by Rudyard Kipling, the father of John Kipling. He's talking about the war in which his son was in at the time. In the poem, he talks about how war is talked about as such a great and grim time, but in reality, it tramatizes and breaks the fighting men. In the story, John Kipling was killed and he thought of his father (daddo). He remembered one of his dads famous poems. Just minutes before he dies, he says that it is as if his life is chipping away. He then says "I need to maintain my dignity. Daddo would want that." This signifies the love and admiration that John had for his father and how close they were.

...een, Geert. Kipling's Choice. Translated by Edelstein, Terese. Boston, MA. Houghton Mifflin Company. 2005.

# John Kipling's Militray Career
## By: Zach White

1.John gets rejected from the british miliray





2. John gets a letter from his father's friends saying that he was excepted into the irish guards and will be a second lietenate



3.John leaves for traning in brentwood with the irish guards

4. Johhn gets promoted to a one star officer

5. On August 16, 1915 John and the irish guards cross the english channel

6. John and the irissh guards arrive in france on August 17, 1915



7.John and the irish guards head to Aquin



8. September 25, 1915 John aand the irish guards march to auchy-August-Bois and then to loos for the front

9. John dies from being shot in the jaw and damaged to the head while leading the irsishguards into battle

### John Kipling's Military Career

Zach White

John Kipling was a two star officer who was born and raised in England, but unable to be a part of their military. Since, he couldn't be in the British Military due to his poor eyesight, he was a part of the Irish guard during WW1. The infographic above shows the key/main points in officer Kipling's career. You start off in the top left and you see the British flag or the Union Jack that is crossed out with a black X. This is there to represent where John was born and lived his life, but also shows that he wasn't able to serve in the British military. The Irish flag is there to show what country he fought with in WW1. In the middle right of the infographic, there a picture of him that is pretty old in the bottom left. There is a French flag to resemble where he fought his first and only battle of his military career and his life.

#### Work Cited


- Spillebeen, Gertrude. Kipling's Choice.Translated by Edelstein, Terese. Boston,MA.Houghton mifflin company. 2005.


...This poem was writen by Rudyard Ki... talking about the war in which his son... he talks about how war is talked ab... but in reality, it tramatizes and brea... John Kipling was killed and he thoug... one of his dads famous poems. Just Mi... is as if his life is chipping away. He ... dignity. Daddo would want that." This sign... John had for his father and how clos...

# Kiplings Automobiles

By: Will Soteres

Date: September 18, 20...

### Green Goblin

This car is a 1911 Rolls Royce Silver Ghost. It has an inline 6 engine with a 3 speed manual transmission. It makes 30 horsepower and it has leaf springs for all four wheels.

Page 17: "John is just as crazy about the green Rolls-Royce, the car daddo rides around in everywhere. They call it the Green Goblin."



### Car-USO

This car is a 1913 Singer with a 10 horsepower 4 cylinder engine. It's a 3 speed manual transmission and it was one of their best selling cars at that time.




Page 39: "John continues: " It must be a famous singer, Patti or Caruso or perhaps Depeche Melba!" "Car-Uso? Yes, that's a singer. A real Singer!""

### Duchess

This car is a 1913 Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost. This car is a 6 cylinder with 45 horsepower and it's a 4-speed manual transmission. 7874 models were made between 1906 through 1926.

Page 17: " And Rudyard has already ordered a new model, a Duchess."



### BSA 500 cc

This bike is a 500 cc 1 cylinder engine that makes 3.5 horsepower. It has a 3 speed transmission and dual spring front suspension. It has a two wheeler chassis and its belt driven not chain.



Page 17: "He taps his pipe against his heel and stuffs it in his jacket pocket."A BSA 500 cc!" John can say no more."

### Kiplings Automobiles

By: Will Soteres

My infographic is about the automobiles that Judyard and John Kipling owned. I chose this topic because I like cars and I thought it would be cool to learn about the cars from back then. In my infographic I described the engine of the automobile and other specs of the car. I included the nickname of the car that John and his father gave to it. The pictures are the type of car it was, and the picture I used for the Duchess was the original car that John owned. Next to each Picture I included the page number and quote from the book.

#### Work Cited


Spillbeen, Geert. Kipling's choice. Translated by Edelstein, Terese. Boston MA. Houghton Mifflin company. 2005.

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"Singer Motors." Wikipedia. Wikimedia Foundation, 20 Aug. 2018. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singer_Motors