

Chapter 1 : Julie of the Wolves: Julie of the Wolves 1 by Jean Craighead George (, Paperback) | eBay

Jean Craighead George wrote over one hundred books for children and young adults. Her novel Julie of the Wolves won the Newbery Medal in , and she received a Newbery Honor for My Side of the Mountain.

Julie of the Wolves: Chapter Summaries written by: She has set up camp near a den of wolves, behind the rise of a frost heave, a buckle in the earth common in the freezing Arctic. Miyax had run away a week earlier and two days ago realized she was lost. She had no North Star to guide her because the sun would not set for another month. Her food has run out and she realizes she is in danger of starving before she reaches her destination of Point Hope, on her way to stay with her pen pal Amy in San Francisco. Miyax believes she can coax the wolves on the other side of her frost heave to share their meat. Her father, Kapugen, had once told a wolf that he needed food and the next night the wolf left him a freshly killed caribou. She names the others according to their characteristics. At the bottom of the pack is Jello, who is always told to stay behind to babysit while the other adults go hunting. Miyax makes friends with Kapu and the other pups, but Kapu is her favorite. From her observations of the wolves, Miyax learns how to communicate with them and becomes accepted into the pack. Miyax finally has food! But she soon realizes that the wolves will depart when the pups are old enough and winter is on its way. Her source of food will be gone. She knows she must learn to fend for herself. In the meantime, the wolves fell a caribou and after they have eaten their fill, Miyax skins the caribou for the hide and carves off meat to dry over her fire. She makes an underground refrigerator and later catches Jello trying to raid it. Miyax is angry and Jello slinks away. Miyax sees birds beginning to migrate, and one day she wakes up to find the wolves are gone. How do you think Miyax will find a way to communicate with the wolves? Why do you think Jello is always left behind to babysit the wolf pups? Her mother died when Miyax was four years old. In his grief, Kapugen took her from the Mekoryuk, the town they lived in. He left his fine house and well-paying job. Kapugen and Miyax walked all the way to seal camp and lived as Eskimos lived in the past. Kapugen taught Miyax about hunting and fishing and the old ways. But in the summer, visitors from Mekoryuk came to seal camp to hunt and fish themselves. Everyone spoke English and her father was very busy. The visitors called her father by his English name, Charlie Edwards. They called Miyax Julie. She stomped her foot and insisted he call her Miyax, her Eskimo name. When Miyax was nine years old, her Aunt Martha came to take her back to Mekoryuk because the law said she must go to school. Kapugen was sad, but he had no choice. But, he told her, he would make arrangements for her to marry the son of his friend, Naka. Miyax became Julie and lived with Aunt Martha. One day, Aunt Martha told her Kapugen had gone seal hunting and had not come back. His kayak had washed up on shore. Julie grieved and adjusted to her new life. She realized her life at seal camp had been a strange one compared to most Eskimos. Her schoolmates sometimes made fun of her. But a white man from San Francisco asked her if she would be a pen pal to his daughter Amy. Julie enjoyed school and learning. She made new friends, but life with Aunt Martha was difficult. She was easily irritated and nagged Julie. One day, a man came to the door and said Naka had written and wanted Julie to come marry his son, now that she was . She flew in an airplane to Barrow, where Naka lived with his family. There, Julie met Daniel, the boy she was to marry. Julie and Daniel married the next day, but they did not live as husband and wife. Julie settled into her life. She made a friend named Pearl. She helped Nusan sew parkas and mittens for tourists. He ran out of the house. Julie decided she must leave immediately. What does San Francisco represent to Julie? What advice does Julie remember from her father after Daniel attacks her? Her memories leave her and she is back on the tundra. The wolves are gone, but Jello has plundered her underground refrigerator. With the little food she had left and winter coming, Miyax knows she has to leave. She takes her direction from the migrating birds. She hears her pack of wolves calling out periodically. During her walk, she feels as if she is being watched, and wakes on the second night to see Jello baring his teeth and growling at her. He steals her backpack with the supplies she needs to survive. In the morning, Miyax circles around, thinking Jello might have dropped her backpack after taking the food. She comes upon Jello lying dead, and she knows Amaroq killed Jello to protect her. She picks up her backpack and walks on. Miyax uses her supplies to fashion snowshoes. Kapu comes to visit and brings her a

caribou leg which she makes into stew and shares with him. Amaroq and his pack save Miyax from a grizzly bear, but now she knows hunting season has begun. She worries for the pack, which has been keeping pace with her. She tries to tell the wolves in their language to stay back and she keeps traveling. Miyax saves a dying bird, who becomes her companion. She names the bird Tornait. As she nears civilization, an airplane carrying hunters flies low overhead, shooting at the wolves. Amaroq dies and Kapu is shot in the shoulder. Miyax hides Kapu from the hunters and nurses him back to health. When he is well, he becomes the leader of the wolf pack and Miyax walks on. Miyax no longer wants to go to San Francisco. She decides to stay on the tundra and live as an Eskimo. Miyax invites the visitors for dinner. She decides to go to Kangik to find him. Miyax finds Kapugen, who is happy to see her. But, she also finds that he has married a white woman and embraced the ways of Americanized Eskimos. Miyax is horrified to find that he no longer hunts in the Eskimo way -- he now has an airplane and flies sportsmen who hunt from the plane. When Kapugen leaves to take care of some business and his wife goes to the kitchen, Miyax decides that Kapugen is dead to her after all, and she leaves to go back to the tundra and live like an Eskimo. On the way back, Miyax realizes Tornait is dying. She tries to save him but is unsuccessful. After she buries Tornait, she sings to the spirit of Amaroq that the hour of the wolf and the Eskimo are over. Miyax becomes Julie and turns back toward Kangik and Kapugen. Why do you think the wolves are still watching out for Miyax? Why is Miyax so horrified to learn Kapugen flies hunters in airplanes? Why do you think Miyax became Julie again? Whether used alone, or in a classroom setting, this novel will stay with you long after you put it down.

Chapter 2 : Julie (George novel) - Wikipedia

Jean Craighead George's Newbery Medal winning classic about an Eskimo girl lost on the Alaskan tundra. Julie of the Wolves is a staple in the canon of children's literature and the first in the Julie trilogy. The survival theme makes it a good pick for readers of other wilderness stories such as My.

Showing of 89 next show all "Julie of the Wolves" was a sweet story of a young girl lost in the Alaskan tundra. Having just returned from Alaska and travelling to the Arctic Circle, I enjoyed the descriptions of the harsh Arctic environment. Thankfully, I was there in summer, but talking to the locals they all mentioned the cruelty and barrenness of an Alaskan winter. I also learnt more about the behaviour of wolves and other animals native to the area and the traditions of the Alaskan Eskimos. I also thought her ability to communicate with the wolves happened too easily to be totally believable. However, I did love Amaroq, the alpha male, and Kapu, his young, adventurous son. For me, they were the stars of this book. Overall, "Julie of the Wolves" was a simple, coming-of-age story that dealt with survival, strength and the shifting of cultures. There are three parts to the story, so I am going to split the review into portions. And she was not sure they would help" pg 6. Now, I like wolves a lot they are beautiful and dangerous but it got boring to read about their antics. She finds an adoptive father figure in a wolf named Amaroq. Personally, I just could not find any excitement in this book. Miyax being a child bride was vaguely interesting. A certain scene when he tried to force himself onto Miyax solidified that. Thankfully nothing happened but, gosh I was just as disturbed as her. Needless to say, I was not impressed. I was excited to read some diverse fiction, but Julie of the Wolves disappointed me. Concerning the art, I liked the wolf illustrations but not the human ones. The artwork is made up of quick pen hatch lines, so when it comes to human eyes, they look like full black ovals. She runs to the wilderness to escape and tries to survive in the brutal Alaskan climate. She soon realizes her only hope to survive is to become a part of a nearby wolf pack. Does she want to go back to her old life, or start a new life in a different place?

Chapter 3 : blog.quintoapp.com: Julie (): Jean Craighead George, Wendell Minor: Books

*Julie of the Wolves [Jean Craighead George] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Julie/Miyax is an Eskimo girl torn between modern Alaska and the old Eskimo tradition. Left with her father, Kapugen.*

This edition, perfect for classroom or home use, includes John Schoenherr's original scratchboard illustrations throughout, as well as extra materials such as an introduction written by Jean Craighead George's children, the author's Newbery acceptance speech, selections from her field notebooks, a discussion guide, and a further reading guide. *Julie of the Wolves* is a staple in the canon of children's literature and the first in the Julie trilogy. The survival theme makes it a good pick for readers of other wilderness stories such as *My Side of the Mountain*, *Hatchet*, or *Island of the Blue Dolphins*. When her life in the village becomes dangerous, Miyax runs away, only to find herself lost in the Alaskan wilderness. Miyax tries to survive by copying the ways of a pack of wolves and soon grows to love her new wolf family. Life in the wilderness is a struggle, but when she finds her way back to civilization, Miyax is torn between her old and new lives. Is she Miyax of the Eskimos or Julie of the wolves? The survival theme makes it a good pick for readers of other wilderness stories such as *My Side of the Mountain*, *Hatchet*, or *Island of the Blue Dolphins*. Is she Miyax of the Eskimos--or Julie of the wolves? When the village is no longer safe for her, Miyax runs away. But she soon finds herself lost in the Alaskan wilderness, without food, without even a compass to guide her. Slowly she is accepted by a pack of Arctic wolves, and she grows to love them as though they were family. But the time comes when she must leave the wilderness and choose between the old ways and the new. Which will she choose? For she is Miyax of the Eskimos--but Julie of the Wolves. Faced with the prospect of a disagreeable arranged marriage or a journey across the barren Alaskan tundra, year-old Miyax chooses the tundra. She finds herself caught between the traditional Eskimo ways and the modern ways of the whites. Miyax, or Julie as her pen pal Amy calls her, sets out alone to visit Amy in San Francisco, a world far away from Eskimo culture and the frozen land of Alaska. During her long and arduous journey, Miyax comes to appreciate the value of her Eskimo heritage, learns about herself, and wins the friendship of a pack of wolves. After learning the language of the wolves and slowly earning their trust, Julie becomes a member of the pack. Since its first publication, *Julie of The Wolves*, winner of the Newbery Medal, has found its way into the hearts of millions of readers. The Newbery Medalist tells the story of a year-old Eskimo girl, protected by a wolf pack while lost on the tundra, who begins to appreciate her heritage.

Chapter 4 : Julie of the Wolves - Wikipedia

Julie of the Wolves is a children's novel by Jean Craighead George, published by Harper in with illustrations by John blog.quintoapp.com on the Alaska North Slope, it features a young Inuk girl experiencing the changes forced upon her culture from outside.

For further information on her life and career, see CLR, Volumes 1 and Winner of the Newbery Award for *Julie of the Wolves* as well as a Newbery Honor book presentation for *My Side of the Mountain*, George is the author of over one hundred books, most firmly situated upon the interaction between humankind and nature. George was raised in a family of naturalists, a heritage made apparent by the careful factual portrayals of her subjects. Her books for juvenile and young adult readers travel the world—from the icy Arctic communities of the *Julie* trilogy and *Water Sky* to the shark-infested coastal Mexican waters found in *Shark beneath the Reef*. The family camped avidly, and George spent much of her childhood developing outdoor skills, including identifying plants, building shelters, making fishing lines from basswood, and whittling hooks from twigs. Her experiences also led her to develop a deep sympathy with animals and a concern for nature conservation. A writer from an early age, she studied science and literature at Pennsylvania State University, graduating with a B. After studying art at Louisiana State University and pursuing further graduate studies at the University of Michigan, George began a career in journalism, working variously for the International News Service, the *Washington Post*, and the *Times-Herald* in Washington. She eventually moved to New York City where she worked as an artist for *Pageant* magazine, before moving to the Newspaper Enterprise Association, where she was employed as both writer and artist. Among her varied assignments as a journalist, she served as a reporter in the White House Press Corps in the early s. She married John Lothar George on January 28, , with whom she had four children before the marriage ended in . In she published her first work, *Vulpes, the Red Fox*, the first of six portraits of North American mammals completed in collaboration with her husband. In George began teaching in the Chappaqua, New York school district, a position she held for eight years. Her young protagonists are often on the cusp of larger discoveries which, much like the progression of adolescence itself, bring tests that create greater self-understanding. Perhaps her best known work, *Julie of the Wolves*, typifies the sorts of trials consistent with much of her canon. Before she goes, her father tells her that she can leave the school at age thirteen and marry the son of his friend, a boy named Daniel, if she finds herself unhappy there. Upon reaching thirteen, Julie decides to do just that, but finds herself equally unhappy being with the developmentally-delayed Daniel while working to sew boots and parkas for tourists. After a disturbing scene in which a confused Daniel attempts to sexually force himself upon Julie, she abruptly decides to flee Barrow in search of a pen-pal living in San Francisco. Travelling alone, she becomes lost in the wilderness and decides that ingratiating herself into a pack of wild wolves—led by an animal she calls Amaroq—is her only chance of survival. Her time with the wolves is difficult, but joyful. Ultimately, she realizes, after the death of Amaroq, that she must return to her people, especially upon learning that her father—whom she thought was dead—is alive and remarried in a nearby village. Their reunion, however, is mitigated by the knowledge that her father has now adopted Western dress, married a gus-sak woman, and leads aerial hunting trips of the sort that led to the slaughter of Amaroq. The book tells the story of Sam Gribley, one of eleven children in his New York City family, who is inspired by his grandfather to move to remote upstate New York to test his survival skills. With the permission of his parents, he lives off the land in the Catskills, forming a substitute family—like Julie—from the animals surrounding him. While he does befriend a few humans—among them, a college English teacher rescued by Sam and a local boy named Tom Sidler—the young man is usually alone with his animal companionship. Like *Julie of the Wolves*, the beauty of the natural world and the importance for respecting animal life is emphasized in *My Side of the Mountain*. Dubious to this claim, Lincoln comes to accept that he has a role to play, even when his own cultural background suggests such perspectives seem improbable. The life-cycle series debuted with *The Moon of the Owls*, a narrative centering on the January moon and the mating ritual of the great horned owl. Later in her career, George successfully combined the nature and detective genres in a

series of ecological mysteries, including *Who Really Killed Cock Robin?* Most commentators have welcomed her fiction works and cite their deft combination of science fact with well-wrought stories and believable characters. Reviewers have sometimes faulted George for anthropomorphic writing—assigning human emotions or desires to animal protagonists—but such flaws are de-emphasized in recognition of the laudable content of her books. She has matured as a writer, most notably in her characterizations, which in later books reveal more complexity and strength than in earlier works. He is as frightened as Julie is. *Horn Book Magazine* 76, no. Written for the age at which many children are ready for pet adoption, these informative, good-natured guides to pet behavior emphasize the importance of learning the ways in which pets communicate emotions through their actions, facial expressions, and body positions. The characterizations of animal-human relationships [in *How to Talk to Your Dog* and *How to Talk to Your Cat*] are grounded in their historical origins: In the same vein, anthropomorphic tendencies are avoided. Indeed, the full range of emotions that animals feel and express are explored and skillfully described. Careful attention to the information provided in these books will prevent the scratches and bites unwitting children might otherwise incur when misinterpreting or ignoring animal mood signals. The only miscue here is the art: *Critical Viewpoints*, edited by Nicholas J. The intriguing story of a thirteen-year-old Eskimo girl surviving on the Arctic tundra has been popular for nearly thirty years. Julie, whose Eskimo name is Miyax, leaves her home in Barrow, Alaska, to escape a twelve-year-old gentle but suddenly abusive husband of an arranged marriage. With Eskimo survival knowledge and basic supplies, she sets out for Point Hope, where she intends to catch a boat and go to the home of her pen pal in San Francisco. However, during her journey she becomes lost on the Arctic tundra and must depend upon her acceptance by a wolf pack for food. She studies the communication patterns of wolves and carefully builds their trust. Her adoption into the pack by the leader, Amaroq, plus her extensive knowledge of nature enable her to survive the harsh life on the tundra. After the cruel and needless death of Amaroq, she finds her way back to civilization and has no choice but to enter Kangik, the town where she has learned her long-absent father now lives. This award-winning book presents a likeable, brave, and ingenious protagonist; superb detail of the tundra flora and fauna; and fascinating accounts of wolf behavior. Other attractions are the depiction of Eskimo traditions and the cross-cultural struggle posed by the encroachment of the white culture. Just as important, it portrays the growth of a young girl who in the sequel, Julie, is finally able to reconcile her identity in both worlds. Despite its many-sided features, persons have objected to the book for several reasons. Four cited since deal with this scene. Since the early s *People For the American Way* has published a survey of censorship and other challenges to public education. Geneva Van Horne states that the scene was a source of frequent complaints in earlier years. The scene is probably of concern to objectors who fail to see it in the context of a larger issue of abuse. Her mother died when Julie was four years old. She and her distraught father, Kapugen, moved from Mekoryuk to a seal camp. She has good memories of these early years, her father, and his friend Naka. It was from Kapugen that she learned Eskimo traditions and a connection to the earth and its creatures. These good times end when Kapugen is forced by law to send Julie to school. That meant her returning to Mekoryuk to live with an aunt. He explains that he will arrange this. During the years in Mekoryuk, Julie becomes bored and develops an interest in further schooling available in Barrow. However, she does not find it. Her friend Pearl senses her unhappiness and assures her that arranged marriages are not taken seriously, that all one has to do is walk away from them and all is forgotten. No one is expected to stay in an unhappy situation. Two incidents involving abuse move Julie to leave Barrow. He does kiss her roughly, tear her dress, and force her to the floor, but nothing else happens. He stomps away, angry with himself. This one-page scene is not graphic, and as Geneva Van Home points out, it is necessary to the credibility of the plot. A sensible young girl must have good reason to set off across the Arctic tundra in search of a better life. Nowhere in Eskimo tradition is it taught that abuse of one human being to another should be tolerated. However, by including the early marriage, George is being faithful to Eskimo tradition. In , the elders of the North Slope Borough met at Barrow to record stories about traditions of the Inupiat people in an effort to preserve their heritage for future generations. One section of the subsequent publication relates to family matters. It was common for parents to cause girls to take a spouse while they were still very young because they were taught to practice celibacy before marriage. Marriage was the surest

way to resolve potential problems of illegitimate children. Advice is also given not to be domineering over a spouse. Thus the abuse of Nunan and the attempted sexual attack on Julie are abhorrent to the Eskimo tradition. The other three labels are indeed elusive; specific delineation of the first two objections is not available. Certainly the entire ecosystem involving predator and prey mirrors this concept. Wolves hunt young, sick, and old prey. To present survival on the tundra in some other light would be dishonest. The report from People For the American Way mentions another baffling objection: Does this imply that some members of a wolf pack are related? Of course they are. Does the objection imply that Julie has an abnormal relationship with wolves? Certainly a girl stranded on the Arctic tundra saved from starvation by a pack of wolves is not an everyday occurrence. However, one of the outstanding qualities of the book is the fascinating interaction between wolf and human. David Mech, a veteran wolf biologist who studied wolves in the High Arctic, found that in attempting to approach wolves it was effective to lie on his stomach flat and still Arctic. This is the strategy Julie uses as she begins her study of wolf communication. She observes the leader of the pack and names him Amaroq. His mate Silver nips him gently under the chin, crouches before him, and licks his cheek. He responds by wagging his tail vigorously and taking her nose in his mouth. A third wolf gets down on his belly and rolls on his back. What Julie observes is classic submission and dominance behavior in wolves. Michael Fox, another prominent wolf scientist, explains the actions of wolves that show submission and dominance. A subordinate approaches a dominant in the low position, tail wagging, and licks the lips of the dominant or prods its mouth corner with the muzzle.

Chapter 5 : George, Jean Craighead | blog.quintoapp.com

The authors name is Jean Craighead George. The characters in this story are Kapugen, Julie (Miyax), Martha, Pearl, Daniel, Nusan, Naka, Amy. The problem is that Julie's husband Daniel tries to hurt her and she runs away to go live with wolves.

About this product Synopsis Jean Craighead George s Newbery Medal winning classic about an Eskimo girl lost on the Alaskan tundra now features bonus content. This edition, perfect for classroom or home use, includes John Schoenherr s original scratchboard illustrations throughout, as well as extra materials such as an introduction written by Jean Craighead George s children, the author s Newbery acceptance speech, selections from her field notebooks, a discussion guide, and a further reading guide. Julie of the Wolves is a staple in the canon of children s literature and the first in the Julie trilogy. The survival theme makes it a good pick for readers of other wilderness stories such as My Side of the Mountain , Hatchet , or Island of the Blue Dolphins. When her life in the village becomes dangerous, Miyax runs away, only to find herself lost in the Alaskan wilderness. Miyax tries to survive by copying the ways of a pack of wolves and soon grows to love her new wolf family. Life in the wilderness is a struggle, but when she finds her way back to civilization, Miyax is torn between her old and new lives. Is she Miyax of the Eskimos or Julie of the wolves? The survival theme makes it a good pick for readers of other wilderness stories such as My Side of the Mountain, Hatchet, or Island of the Blue Dolphins. Is she Miyax of the Eskimos--or Julie of the wolves? When the village is no longer safe for her, Miyax runs away. But she soon finds herself lost in the Alaskan wilderness, without food, without even a compass to guide her. Slowly she is accepted by a pack of Arctic wolves, Mid she grows to love them as though they were family. But the time comes when she must leave the wilderness and choose between the old ways an] the new. Which will she choose? For she is Miyax of the Eskimos--but Julie of the Wolves. Faced with the prospect of a disagreeable arranged marriage or a journey across the barren Alaskan tundra, year-old Miyax chooses the tundra. She finds herself caught between the traditional Eskimo ways and the modern ways of the whites. Miyax, or Julie as her pen pal Amy calls her, sets out alone to visit Amy in San Francisco, a world far away from Eskimo culture and the frozen land of Alaska. During her long and arduous journey, Miyax comes to appreciate the value of her Eskimo heritage, learns about herself, and wins the friendship of a pack of wolves. After learning the language of the wolves and slowly earning their trust, Julie becomes a member of the pack. Since its first publication, Julie of The Wolves, winner of thr Newbery Medal, has found its way into the hearts of millions of readers. The Newbery Medalist tells the story of a year-old Eskimo girl, protected by a wolf pack while lost on the tundra, who begins to appreciate her heritage.

Chapter 6 : Julie of the Wolves by Jean Craighead George | LibraryThing

Running away from an arranged marriage with simpleminded Donald, thirteen year-old Julie (she prefers Miyax, her Eskimo name) survives on the barren tundra by making friends with a family of wolves.

Amaroq, the wolf pp Vocabulary predicament barren immensity discern hostile frigid dispensing lichen bleak evoke tundra monotony rigorous bountiful versatile abundance commended sternly reprimanded vitality dispelled adoration dominance semaphore devotedly acutely undulating elated whimpered ambrosia Slide 4 Part I: How is Miyax similar to you? How is she different? Draw an illustration of the setting of the story. Compare the setting to where you live. Slide 5 Part I: Amaroq, the wolf pp Vocabulary radiant soliciting gaunt carrion laboriously striding ravenously regurgitated loped deference Jubilantly hobbled swath smoldered savory Slide 6 Part I: Explain using evidence from the story. Slide 7 Part I: Amaroq, the wolf pp Vocabulary drastically induce pondered hamper groveling veered bellowed astonishment knoll depart conspicuous preened plummeting belie acute viscera dispute reassurance apogee Slide 8 Part I: Slide 9 Part I: Amaroq, the wolf pp Vocabulary quell enveloped incorrigible discern content foraging improvisation crescendo undulated writhed scoffing diligently deft Slide 10 Part I: Describe a few that you have learned. Slide 11 Part I: Use evidence to support your thinking. Slide 12 Part II: Do you describe any of your memories in color? Explain and share one. Slide 13 Part II: Explain using specific example from the text. Slide 14 Part II: Do you think she will try to find them and live with them once more, or will she really go to San Francisco? Slide 15 Part III: Kapugen, the hunter pp Vocabulary brandishing abeyance sauntered gingerly niche lair deviating bravado cumbersome desolate sparsely dousing hostile larder feat contorted cowed Slide 16 Part III: Cite examples from the text. Compare and contrast ways in which the wolf is like a father to her. Slide 17 Part III: Slide 18 Part III: What happened this time? Slide 19 Part III: Explain using evidence from the text. Slide 20 Part III: Slide 21 Part III: Will seeing him be all she is hoping for? Will it be the last time she sees them? Slide 22 Part III: Then she decides to return to Kapugen. How has she changed, grown, matured?

Chapter 7 : Julie by Jean Craighead George | Scholastic

So vivid is Jean Craighead George's depiction of the animal world that readers will fall in love with the wolves alongside Miyax. The novel introduces readers to the unique biome of the Arctic and the unique behaviors of the gray wolf.

Chapter 8 : Julie of the Wolves (HarperClassics) by George, Jean Craighead | eBay

Jean Craighead George wrote over eighty popular books for young adults, including the Newbery Medal-winning Julie of the Wolves and the Newbery Honor book My Side of the Mountain. Most of her books deal with topics related to the environment and the natural world.

Chapter 9 : Julie of the Wolves by Jean Craighead George

This sequel to Newbery Medal-winning Julie of the Wolves continues the story of Julie Edwards Miyax Kapugen, the girl who traveled across the tundra with her adoptive wolf pack.