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Julie of the wolves reading level

Julie from the cover of wolvesAuthorJean Craighead GeorgeIllustratorJohn SchoenherrJulek Heller (1976, United Kingdom)[1]Cover artistSchoenherrCountryEsseries of united StatesJulie from wolvesGenreChildren's novel, survival fiction[2]PublisherHarper & Row[2]Publication date1972Mediams typePrint (hardcover)Pages170 pp (first ed.) [2] ISBN0-06-021943-2OCLC578045LC ClassPZ7.G2933 Ju[2] Followed byJulie Julie of the Wolves is a children's novel by Jean Craighead George, published by Harper in 1972 with illustrations by John Schoenherr. Located on alaska's northern slope, it features a young Inuk girl experiencing forced changes to her culture from the outside. [3] George wrote two sequels that were originally illustrated by Wendell Minor. Julie[a] (1994), which begins 10 minutes after the first book ends, and Julie's Wolf Pack (1997), which is explained from the point of view of wolves. In 1971, Jean Craighead George and his son Luke took a trip to Barrow, Alaska, to do research on wolves for an article for Reader's Digest. [5] When they flew to Barrow Airport, she and her son saw a young Inuk girl in the tundra, whom her son said seemed terribly little to be out there by herself. [6] At the Barrow Arctic Research Lab, George observed scientists studying wolves and trying to brask their communication code. [7] He allegedly witnessed a man biting the wolf on top of his nose and communicating with him on gentle whims, and the incident stayed with George. [8] George herself successfully communicated with a female wolf. Recalling the Inuk girl walking alone through the tundra she and her son Luke saw on their way to Barrow, she decided to write a book about a young woman who survived alone in the tundra communicating with wolves. [7] Miyax/Julie's character is based on an Inuk woman named Julia Sebevan, who taught George about the old ways of the Inuit [sic]. [5] In the process of writing the novel, George went through three drafts, and used numerous titles including The Wolf's Voice: Wolf! Wolf?: Wolf girl; The wolf's cry; and Wolf Song. [9] Readers and students told George of his desire to read more about Julie several years ago, but George felt he did not know enough about Eskimo culture. It was only after his son, Craig, moved to Alaska that George felt ready to write the sequel Julie. [7] Julie's Wolf Pack was written only after George had learned more about the relationships of wolves in a package. [5] The story has three parts: first its current situation (Amaroq, the wolf), then a flashback (Miyax, the girl), and finally a return to the present (Kapugen, the Hunter). The Summary of the Julie/Miyax Plot (My-yax) is a Inuk torn between modern Alaska and ancient Inuit tradition. After her mother's death, she is raised by her father Kapugen (Kah-Pue-Jen). In his Miyax becomes an intelligent and observant girl in one with the Arctic tundra. Life is good until one day when Miyax is sent to live with Aunt Martha, a distant, cold woman. Shortly afterwards, his father goes on a seal hunt and does not return. Search parties find four pieces of his ship washed ashore, but there is no sign of him. He's supposed to be dead. As an orphan, Miyax is never more than an unwanted guest at Aunt Martha's house. So at the age of 13, she accepts a marriage to a boy named Daniel as it will allow her to leave her aunt's house. However, she soon realizes that life with Daniel is no better if not worse than her life with Martha. Daniel has an uns specified type of intellectual disability. After being mercilessly mocked by other young people about it, he becomes abusive towards Miyax and sexually assaults her. Trapped in an unbearable situation, she flees in the hope of being able to stay with her pen partner in San Francisco, California. Miyax realizes that she has no way of reaching out to her friend and finds herself lost in Arctic nature with only her own strength and knowledge between her and her death. She passes over a group of wolves and is able to live with them. She learns to communicate with wolves to receive food and water and over time, they become family. When he finds a way to return to his old Inuit way of life, he breaks between choosing to stay with wolves or return to his home. Reception The book was awarded the Newbery Medal in 1973,[10] and was nominated in the Children's Books category at the 1973 National Book Awards. [11] Mary Ellen Halvorson describes the book as exclusively sensitive and wonderfully educational in a review for The Prescott Courier. [12] The book also won the 1975 Deutscher Jugendliteraturpreis. [13] In a retrospective essay on the Newbery Medal-winning books from 1966 to 1975, children's author John Rowe Townsend wrote: The details of the girl's relationship with wolves are entirely absorbing, but as a story the book seems a little deficient to me. [14] Julie's inclusion of Wolves in the primary school reading lists has been questioned several times due to parents' concerns about the attempted rape of the main character. [15] One such incident occurred in March 1996, when the book was removed from the sixth-grade reading list in Pulaski Township, Pennsylvania, to most parents who complained about a graphic scene of marital rape in the book. [15] It is number 32 on the American Library Association's list of the 100 most challenged books from 1990-1999. [16] The book has also been criticized for its stereotypical depiction of Inuit culture. [17] edició portada Història de la publicació 1972, EUA, Harper i Row, ISBN 0-06-021943-2, Pub date 1972, Hardcover 1974, EUA, HarperCollins, ISBN 0-06-440058-1, Pub date febrer 10, 1974, Paperback Paperback United States, HarperTrophy ISBN 0-06-021943-2, Pub date 1985, Paperback 1977, Canada, Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 0-88-902374-3, Pub date 1977, Paperback 1997, USA, HarperTrophy ISBN 0-06-440058-1, Pub date June 6, 1997, Paperback 2003, USA, HarperTeen ISBN 0-06-054095-8, Pub date September 16, 2003, Paperback Since its first publication, Julie of the Wolves has also been published in at least thirteen other languages, including Spanish, French, Arabic, Turkish, Chinese and Japanese. [18] The film, television or theatrical adaptations Julie of the Wolves have been adapted into a musical work, directed by Peter Dallo and written by Barbara Dana, with music by Chris Kuble and choreography by Fay Simpson. [20] Musical stars Briana Sakamoto as Julie, and a workshop production took place on May 16, 2004, at the Northern Westchester Center for the Arts' Kaufman Theater. [21] Starting in November 2005, Kuble notes on her website that Julie Of The Wolves' journey (the musical) continues as writer Barbara Dana prepares another rewrite. [20] Jean Craighead George announced in November 2007 that the book is being adapted into a film by Robert and Andy Young Productions Inc.[22] Andy Young travelled to Nunavut in 2008 with the intention of finding a young Inuk or Inupiat to play the role of Julie, but he stated in April 2008 that he was in discussion with a non-Inuk to play the role because they did not find the person we felt would breathe the right kind of feeling in history, and because they had resistance from investors to use an actress for the first time for the film. Young also intended to shoot the film in Nunavut, but is considering shooting in Alaska due to a lack of roads joining Nunavut in southern Canada, as well as limited financial incentives for filmmakers from outside the territory. [23] Notes ^ Julie's Choice in the United Kingdom[4] References ^ Julie of wolves. LOC.gov [1976 British ed.]. Library of Congress. Retrieved November 10, 2015. ^1.0 1.1 Julie dels llops. LOC.gov (1st ed). Library of Congress. Retrieved November 10, 2015. [permanent death link] ^ Honoring indigenous Alaskan literature. ^ Julie dels llops. LOC.gov (1973 British ed.). Library of Congress. Retrieved November 10, 2015. Sequel: Julie's Choice. 1994 [permanent death link] ^ a b c d e Denega, Danielle (2004). A reading guide by Julie dels llops (PDF). Scholastic Inc. p. 12 ^ a 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.0 1.1 Finn, Perdita (2001). 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