

Continue



The importance of finding one's own path and companionship is a central theme in Iza's quote "Find your own people, find your own mate." This phrase serves as a guiding principle for the Earth's Children series, which explores the journey of its protagonist, Ayla, as she navigates her place in the world.

===== Ayla, a young woman from the Clan, embarks on a solo journey to discover her true identity and find companionship. Her quest leads her to the Valley, where she establishes a new life amidst the animals. The valley becomes her sanctuary, providing her with a sense of belonging and purpose. Meanwhile, two young men, Jondalar and Thonolan, embark on their own perilous journey along the Great Mother River. Their travels take them through various lands, where they encounter diverse cultures and faces new challenges. Along the way, they form connections with the people they meet, including Jetamio of the Sharamudoi. As Ayla settles into her life in the valley, she begins to experience a sense of companionship with the animals, particularly Whinney, the horse foal she domesticates. Her bond with Whinney serves as a catalyst for her growth and self-discovery. In contrast, Jondalar's journey is marked by his struggles to form meaningful connections with the people he meets. His inability to fall in love becomes a recurring theme throughout the story, serving as a reminder that relationships require vulnerability and openness. Throughout the series, Ayla and Jondalar's parallel journeys serve as a poignant reminder of the importance of finding one's own path and companionship. Their stories weave together, illustrating the complexities of human connection and the power of community in shaping our lives.

The Valley of Horses by Jean M. Auel is a novel that follows the journey of its main characters, Jondalar and Ayla, as they embark on a perilous quest to find either the end of the river or death. Jondalar and Ayla's paths converge when Thonolan, an inexperienced hunter, attempts to catch a wild deer but is instead attacked by a cave lioness that turns out to be Baby's mate. Although Thonolan had already died from his injuries, Jondalar managed to survive despite being gravely wounded. This revelation allows Jondalar to understand more about Ayla's past and provides clarity on the mysteries surrounding her background. However, this newfound understanding also presents challenges for Jondalar as he confronts the prejudices of his culture and upbringing regarding Ayla's mixed heritage. Despite facing numerous hurdles along the way, the bond between Jondalar and Ayla grows stronger, leading them to decide to leave their home behind and venture into civilization together. Ultimately, the novel concludes with Ayla and Jondalar meeting a group of Mammoth Hunters, marking an exciting new chapter in their journey.

"August 28: A Day of Significance in American History" ===== Martin Luther King Jr.'s iconic speech at the March on Washington in 1963 is a defining moment in the civil rights movement, which continues to inspire social change and activism today.

The year 475, also known as CDLXXV, marked a pivotal moment in history, falling under the Julian calendar's Wednesday. At that time, it was referred to as the Year of the Consulship of Zeno without colleague, or year 1228 Ab urbe condita. # Events 1. **January 9****:** Emperor Zeno abdicates after pressure from his wife's uncle Basiliscus, who staged a coup at Constantinople with support from Illus. 2. **April 9****:** Basiliscus issues a circular letter to the bishops of his empire, promoting Miaphysite christological views, which will be highly unpopular. # Significant Events 1. **Summer****:** Emperor Julius Nepos grants Visigoth King Euric legal tenure over Provence in exchange for full independence. 2. **August 28****:** Magister Militum Orestes takes control of the government in Ravenna and forces Julius Nepos to flee to Dalmatia. 3. **October 31****:** Romulus Augustus is installed as emperor by his father Orestes, marking the beginning of his 10-month reign. # Cultural Significance 1. **Bodhidharma's Arrival in China****:** The Buddhist monk travels to China and begins teaching the Lankavatāra Sūtra. 2. **Gongju Becomes Capital of Baekje****:** Gongju becomes the capital of Baekje, but is threatened by Goguryeo, who conquers the Han River valley. # Other Notable Events 1. A great fire in Constantinople destroys the Palace of Lausus and the famous Zeus statue from Olympia. 2. The compilation of the Babylonian Talmud is completed, providing the source for Jewish Halakha. 3. The Church of Saint Simeon Stylites is consecrated in Syria. 4. The Bodhisattva sculpture in Maharaashtra (India) is created during this period. # Notable Personalities 1. **Ite of Killeedy****:** An Irish nun, though date of birth and death are unknown. 2. **Ferroolus of Rodez****:** A Roman senator with an approximate year of birth or death available.

The period of the fourth century AD witnessed transformative events for the Eastern Hemisphere, particularly with regards to the Roman Empire, which spanned both East and West. The years from 301 to 400 CE are marked as part of this epoch, defined by significant political changes that would profoundly impact the empire's trajectory. A pivotal figure in shaping the early part of the century was Constantine the Great, who rose to become the first Roman emperor to adopt Christianity. This transition played a crucial role in redefining the imperial capital, with Constantine selecting the site of ancient Byzantium as the new imperial center. The city would later be renamed Constantinople, a testament to his legacy. Theodosius I, the last emperor to command both eastern and western halves of the empire, laid the groundwork for the era's shift in power dynamics. As the century progressed, it became increasingly evident that the Roman Empire had undergone substantial transformations since the time of Augustus. The two-emperor system established by Diocletian earlier in the previous century gained regular practice, while the eastern sector continued to flourish as a centre of trade and imperial might. Meanwhile, Christianity began to assert its dominance as the official state religion, gradually eroding the empire's pagan heritage. This epoch marked an enduring transformation for the Eastern Hemisphere, with far-reaching consequences that would reverberate throughout history.

=====The 4th century AD marked a pivotal period for various civilizations across the world, including the Western Roman Empire, China, and others. ===== The Western Roman Empire faced numerous challenges during this time, starting with recurring invasions by Germanic tribes that began in 376 CE. This led to the decline of the empire, ultimately marking the beginning of its end. In contrast, the Jin dynasty in China was severely impacted by internal conflicts and external pressures from northern barbarian tribes, resulting in the division of the country into the Eastern and Western Jin dynasties. Meanwhile, the Eastern Jin dynasty began to take shape in 317 CE, with the Jin court retreating south of the Yangtze River. The latter half of the century saw Emperor Fu Jian of the Former Qin attempt to reunite the north, but was defeated at the Battle of Fei River in 383 CE, leading to the downfall of his empire and the continued existence of the Eastern Jin dynasty. Historical records also reveal the emergence of new kingdoms in Korea, such as Baekje, Goguryeo, and Silla, during this period. The Roman Empire is often referred to as the "Long Fourth Century," spanning from 284 CE with Emperor Diocletian's accession to 423 or 404 CE with the death of Emperor Honorius. Other significant events include the establishment of the Gupta Empire in India, the adoption of Christianity as a state religion in Armenia in 301 CE, and the expansion of the Gupta Empire under Samudragupta from 335-380 CE. The Stūrup, Kama Sutra, Iron Pillar of Delhi, Trigonometric functions, Codex Sinaiticus, Book of Steps, Basilica.

===== The stirrup, a significant invention in history, originated in China around 322. The kama sutra, an ancient Indian text, dates back to between 400 BC and 300 AD. Another notable innovation is the iron pillar of Delhi, which stands as the world's first iron pillar. Trigonometric functions, such as sine and versine, have their roots in Indian astronomy. Ayla journeys north, following Iza's guidance to find her own people. She travels far, growing weary, and settles in a secluded valley she 偶然 discovers. Ayla begins gathering sustenance, hunting her first large beast, and forms a bond with a foal abandoned by its kin. The first winter in her new haven is harsh and isolating, leaving her to ponder her losses and future encounters with the Others. As she contemplates their possible acceptance, doubts linger about their reception after being shunned by her past kin. During her second summer, adopting an injured cave lion, Ayla finds solace in her new companion, delaying her journey. Meanwhile, Jondalar and Thonolan depart from their cave, embarking on a shared adventure. Their path crosses flatheads, creatures of legend, and a group of people whose tongue they cannot decipher. Despite the language barrier, Jondalar's reputation precedes him, prompting a request for a ritual to grant a child of his spirit. The duo continues along the Great Mother River, facing a perilous crossing where Thonolan is attacked by a rhino. Jondalar panics, leaving behind bloodstained furs that alert distant dwellers who rescue them. Thonolan bonds with a woman, eventually uniting with her people. Jondalar stays, though haunted by longing for his homeland. Jetamio, Thonolan's wife, struggles with infertility, ultimately passing away. Thonolan, overwhelmed by grief, leaves, while Jondalar is urged to stay by the woman he cares for. Resuming their journey, Jondalar notices Thonolan's deteriorating health, leading to a tragic encounter with cave lions. Ayla intervenes, saving Jondalar and returning him to her cave. As he recovers, Jondalar shares his language with Ayla, who reveals her past. Initially repelled by her history, Jondalar comes to cherish her, forming a profound bond. Their journey culminates in mutual love, marking a new chapter in their lives. The Valley of Horses offers a fresh perspective on Ayla's journey as she ventures into the steppes. Jean Marie Auel masterfully weaves together survivalist elements and personal growth, showcasing Ayla's remarkable adaptability. Her encounters with various animals provide solace and teach her valuable skills. As Ayla navigates this unfamiliar landscape, she begins to comprehend the intricate relationships between humans and their surroundings. The horse becomes a symbol of companionship, allowing her to thrive in an environment previously hostile. Though her experiences have equipped her with impressive abilities, it is evident that Ayla remains yearning for human connection. The introduction of Jondalar presents a pivotal moment in Ayla's life. This charismatic figure brings about significant transformations as he introduces her to the world of language and love. However, Ayla struggles with indecision, torn between her fear of leaving her familiar valley and the promise of an unprecedented experience. A notable aspect of this installment is the author's apparent reliance on plot twists. Characters' motivations seem haphazard, leading to unexpected consequences. While some plot developments showcase Ayla's exceptional resilience, others undermine the narrative, casting doubt upon the main character's agency. Despite these missteps, certain sections retain their allure. Ayla's determination and resourcefulness in the early chapters are compelling, allowing readers to relive her struggles as she forges a new life amidst the vast expanse of the steppes.

===== Jondalar is the ultimate toolmaker, but the story suffers from an overemphasis on him. The protagonist, Ayla, is overshadowed by Jondalar's presence, making the book difficult to bear.

===== He loves his work so much that no one can endure it. However, this makes the story about Ayla become a tale of Jondalar instead. Everyone praises Jondalar, and the author tries to sell him as wonderful, but I found every discussion about him exhausting. Unfortunately, Jondalar is not someone I like or care for.

===== Ayla finding companionship and love is okay, but it's not what bothers me. It is when the story focuses on a man we barely know and have no reason to like. I never liked Jondalar. He is not wonderful; he is just annoying. Everyone else gushes about him, but I would trade him for anyone.

===== While Ayla struggles to survive, I'm forced to listen to Jondalar's pointless adventures with his brother Thonolan on their spiritual journey. They argue over where they should go, and how great Jondalar is, as well as their interest in women. There are also graphic sex scenes featuring Jondalar, which gets repetitive.

===== Thonolan develops instant lust for another woman, but it doesn't matter because a plot twist sends the story back into chaos. Thonolan tries to chase after a cave lion's meat and is killed. Ayla rescues him, and eventually, they meet at the end of the book.

===== I was excited when Jondalar and Ayla finally talked, but instead of resolving their issues, they encounter more problems. The language barrier is solved in a convenient way, Jondalar has constant erections, and Ayla wants to have sex with him, but he doesn't because she's healing. The story also glosses over Thonolan's death, and when Ayla kills the cave lion, Jondalar thinks it was a spirit.

===== When Jondalar finally opens up about his feelings, he is put off by Ayla's past relationship with another man due to the "flathead coolies." However, this doesn't last long. Jondalar declares his love for Ayla and says she's perfect, so they can pleasure each other endlessly.

===== The book ends with a dream changing Jondalar's mind, and he retracts his decision to leave Ayla. They declare their love for each other, and the story concludes with hints of meeting the Mammoth Hunters. Ayla's world is turned upside down as she's forced to leave her adopted family behind and venture into the unknown. The harsh environment of the steppes proves challenging, with predators lurking and scarce resources available. However, Ayla's resourcefulness and determination enable her to survive, finding solace in a hidden valley teeming with life. As she navigates this new world, Ayla's emotional landscape is complex, marked by abandonment, loneliness, and the need for human connection. Her only companions are a mare named Whinney and a Cave Lion cub she's raised from infancy. These animals provide comfort, but Ayla yearns for her own kind. Years pass, and Ayla's skills improve, allowing her to thrive in her new surroundings. Yet, she remains resolute in her desire to meet her own people. The arrival of two brothers from a distant cave disrupts her peaceful existence, introducing an element of uncertainty. Jondalar, with his striking features and adventurous spirit, becomes a pivotal figure in Ayla's life. Ayla and Jondalar's Journey Continues: A Disappointing yet Haunting Sequel I recently read the entire Ayla series by Jean M. Auel, which was a transformative experience that left me with a newfound sense of strength and independence. The story follows Ayla, a young woman cast out from her family, as she navigates the harsh wilderness and learns to survive through her knowledge of medicine and skills as a hunter. # A Complex and Frustrating Read The first book in the series was underwhelming for me, but I persevered and continued with the next installment. Unfortunately, the second book did not improve upon the first, and I found myself struggling to connect with the characters and storyline. The pacing was slow, and the writing style was clunky at times. # A Problematic Portrayal of Sex and Relationships I was disappointed by the explicit content in the series, particularly in the early books. The author's approach to depicting sex and relationships felt forced and gratuitous, making it difficult for me to become invested in the characters' experiences. One of the most significant issues I had with the series was the lack of diversity and representation. The world-building was rich, but the characters were largely Eurocentric, which made it challenging for me to relate to them on an emotional level. # A Mixed Bag of Emotions As I continued reading, I found myself experiencing a range of emotions, from frustration to excitement. While the series did tackle some heavy themes, such as death, loss, and xenophobia, it often handled them in a heavy-handed way. Overall, my experience with the Ayla series was mixed. While it provided me with valuable lessons about resilience and self-reliance, it also left me feeling frustrated and disappointed by its portrayal of sex and relationships.

===== The story of Ayla and Jondalar is one that will captivate you from the very beginning. The tale begins with Ayla, a young woman who has been kicked out of her clan, and sets her on a journey to find her place in the world. Along the way, she faces numerous challenges, including harsh winters, treacherous terrain, and the need to survive. Ayla's life is not without its companionship, however. She forms a strong bond with a wolf pup, which eventually grows into a majestic beast. Her relationship with this animal is one of deep trust and affection, and it brings her both comfort and joy in times of need. Meanwhile, Jondalar and his brother are on a grand adventure across the continent, meeting various tribes and encountering numerous challenges along the way. Their journey takes them to the Ukraine area, where they stumble upon Ayla and her animal companion. As their paths cross, Ayla's unique abilities become apparent, including her ability to communicate with animals. This remarkable skill draws Jondalar in, and he finds himself smitten with this enigmatic woman. However, their romance is not without its complications, as Jondalar struggles to come to terms with his own feelings for Ayla. Throughout the series, Ayla faces numerous trials and tribulations, including her experiences with love, loss, and the challenges of living in a world vastly different from her own. Her strength and resilience are inspiring, and her determination to survive and thrive in the face of adversity is truly admirable. One aspect of the story that may be off-putting for some readers is the sheer frequency of romantic entanglements between the characters. While this aspect of the narrative may not be to everyone's taste, it does serve as a reminder that love and relationships are an integral part of human experience. In conclusion, Earth's Children series is a captivating and engaging tale that explores the complexities of life in prehistoric times. With its richly detailed world-building and memorable characters, this series is sure to captivate fans of historical fiction and adventure stories alike. The story of Ayla, a young girl with a unique genetic makeup, follows her journey as she navigates the complexities of human relationships and cultural differences. Despite being ostracized by her own clan, Ayla finds solace in the company of Jondalar, a man who is captivated by her beauty and intelligence. As they embark on a life together, Auel must confront the challenges of her newfound family dynamics and the societal norms that threaten to tear them apart. The author masterfully weaves together historical research and fictional elements, creating an immersive world that draws readers into the Ice Age era. From the rugged landscapes to the intricate details of everyday life, Auel's writing transports readers to a bygone age, where survival is a daily struggle and human connections are forged in the fire of adversity. Through Ayla's experiences, Auel offers a poignant commentary on the human condition, highlighting our innate capacity for love, resilience, and adaptation. As we follow Ayla's journey, we are reminded that even amidst uncertainty and hardship, it is our relationships with others that give our lives meaning and purpose. The author's meticulous attention to historical detail and scientific accuracy adds depth and authenticity to the narrative, making this series a compelling read for those interested in anthropology, archeology, and paleontology. As Ayla navigates her place within these ancient societies, she becomes a symbol of hope and possibility, challenging our assumptions about what it means to be human. As I reflect on my own connection to this series, I am struck by the ways in which Auel's work has inspired me to think more deeply about our shared human heritage. Her stories have taught me to appreciate the intricate web of relationships that bind us together, and to cherish the unique perspectives that each individual brings to the table. In reading this series for the second time, I am reminded of the enduring power of Ayla's story, which continues to captivate readers with its timeless themes and compelling characters. As we embark on new adventures alongside Ayla, we are invited to explore the complexities of human nature, and to discover the profound connections that unite us all. The epic story of Ayla and her journey through time, crafted by Ms. Auel, has an undeniable feel to it, reminiscent of the great mythologies passed down through generations. The tale of young Ayla's solitary quest to find her valley, her struggle for survival, and her eventual union with Jondalar is nothing short of captivating and thought-provoking.

-----Looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discussing our strategies is not an unusual problem for a researcher. Auel uses this as an example of how she puts Cro-Magnon archeology to use in her research. She finds figurines of pregnant female with emphasized sexual features all across Ice Age Europe, from the Urals to the Atlantic. This leads her to believe that there was a continent-wide cult of the Mother goddess where sex is seen as a sacramental act. However, Auel's inference can be misleading because not all fertility cults knew about the connection between sex and pregnancy. In fact, I personally do not think this was a common problem for human cultures before modern times. There have been no known human cultures that didn't know about this connection. It is also implausible that a primitive Mother goddess cult would view sex as sacramental without understanding the connection to pregnancy. Ayla gets a love interest in this book, and they are the only two humans around for most of the time. Romance plays a big role in the plot, but it's not the only thing. There is a lot of explicit unmarried sex here, which can be skipped over without losing narrative coherence. However, this part can be a drag on the storytelling. The characters are trying to figure out what love and commitment mean in their culture, where they don't really exist. This is similar to how many modern people think about these things. The book also raises questions about prehistoric cultures being too modern or having too much character like today's humans. But I believe this is because of the cultural factors that are unique to each person. Some people have criticized Auel for making Ayla discover fire and domesticating horses, as well as recovering her childhood memory of verbal speech triggered by a dream. However, these things happened due to accident rather than research. The subconscious can also trigger memories in dreams. Being exposed to verbal speech again after so long would be a plausible reason for Ayla's dream. I do have some sympathy with critics who think Jondalar is not ideal. He is well-drawn and has good qualities, but he also has flaws. There are times when I want to hit him over the head, and Auel's fascination with his sexual prowess can be frustrating at times. The rest of the series might be worth mentioning because it took me this long to review just the first two books. The third book gets five stars from me, but probably only a minority would agree. Its sequel is very weak compared to the previous one and should have been reduced significantly or combined with another book. The Valley of Horses, the second installment in Jean M. Auel's series, was a stark contrast to its predecessor, The Clan of the Cave Bear. While I was eager to dive into this new chapter with my wife, she read the actual sixth volume and found it less than satisfactory. Her lukewarm reception led me to wonder if I'd make the same mistake. The reviewer's expectations were not met in the second installment of a historical fiction series, which focused on romance and relationships, whereas the first book did not. The author introduced Ayla as an inventor who improves tools and materials, but in this book, her abilities seemed overpowered. Ayla's journey with the Neanderthals was expected to be more gradual, but instead, she acquired language skills quickly. The reviewer found it unrealistic and disheartening. The sex scenes were considered explicit and plentiful, which might appeal to fans of the Outlander series. However, they were too graphic for some readers' taste. The violence depicted in the book included animal deaths during hunting excursions and discussions of rape, although the latter was not portrayed as rape within the context of the story. Overall, the reviewer enjoyed the story of Ayla's survival but was disappointed by the direction of this installment. It's hard not to feel overwhelmed by Ayla's relationships, particularly her encounters with Whinney and Baby June 2, 2008. So far, many complaints. Whereas Clan of the Cave Bear kept me turning the pages, wondering where Ayla was going to toe the line next, its sequel is bland and predictable. Okay, Ayla's got hangups about men and halfway across the continent comes an obvious stud who's never been in love. Gee, I wonder what's going to happen? I honestly want to see Ayla in a better relationship but how much to I have to go through to get there? An excessive amount of paper was spent on rehabbing events from Clan of the Cave Bear - some understandable (Ayla's worry about her son, mourning for Creb, and recalling useful knowledge) but it becomes tiresome after a while. Also tiresome are Auel's tangents into geography, fauna, and prehistoric life, which form speedumps in the story and slow down the dialogue. There are places where she educates us without interrupting the story (for example, when the travelers predict the severity of the winter by the migratory habits of the woolly mammoth, Ayla's difficulty starting her first fire) but many times these expositories just break up the flow and cause me to glaze over. When she pauses to explain the migratory habits of the woolly rhino about to charge Thonolan, that really takes the cake. I was interested in the world as perceived by the characters and thought the vast historical perspective diminished them somewhat. The sex scenes are getting old very fast. I appreciate that this culture has very different mores, but how much sex and in how much detail do we really need? We start out with the First Rites scene: we get cultural information and establish Jondalar's character, both real contributions to the story. Excellent. Then there's the incident where the all girls molest Jondalar. Less of a point to that, but it's amusing. But by the time we get to Sereno... how does this further the story? And I'm not even halfway through, *and* I think I've probably left someone out. I have enough interest in the story that I'll probably finish it eventually. I want to know how Ayla reacts when she finally meets her own people, and whether the brewing trouble between her people and the Neanderthal/Clan/flatheads comes to a head. I just really wish the book was about those things, without so much prehistory lesson crammed into every random crevasse. May 8, 2023DNEAbout quarter way through, Yeah very iffy about series, hard to get over the sexual relations. Which are in depth. And a little boring to be honest. I don't think I will finish series May 21, 2024This is a series I would love to have with me if I ever decided to live off of the Earth! Unfortunately, this series took on a new direction -let's call it caveman porn for now - yes, there are other people out there, as Ayla EVENTUALLY finds out, and perhaps, somewhere in history, these people DID honor their Deities in this way, but the story would have been much better with less descriptive sex scenes. (sorry for the overly long sentence).The story trades off between the original about Ayla and her lonely exile and one about a toolmaker named Jondalar and his brother. They are on a Great Journey, which Jondalar doesn't really want to go on.I hate to say this, but my knowledge about the Pleistocene Epoch is sadly lacking, and for all I know, sex really was treated like this, and Ms. Auel was writing descriptively about it for the audience's pleasure. This was the 1980's and tastes were a little less open than they are now. The other issue I have with this book is the repetitiveness -if something is described once or happened once, then it was described and written about over and over, sometimes in the same chapter. UGH! I did learn quite a bit about boat building in this era.As we know, Ayla had been banished from the Clan, and she eventually found herself a nice, snug cave that she thought would do right by her for the winter. Well, she stays for a lot longer than she expected, due to various animals and brilliant inventions of hers. One day she hears a human scream along with a roar of a lion, and here (eventually) is where the caveman porn - and not very good porn at that-comes in.This is a re-read for me. I loved learning about Ayla living by herself and how Whinney and Baby came about, and yes, I realized that she would have to meet some new people eventually. However, did it have to be a man with descriptive sex? It would have been nicer to draw the Clan of the Cave Bear series has received mixed reviews, with some readers praising its unique take on the prehistoric era, while others criticize its portrayal of certain themes. One reader noted that the series started to go downhill in the second book, citing issues with the author's approach to certain topics. Despite this, they acknowledged that the book remained interesting, even if it didn't quite live up to the standard set by the first installment. The series has been praised for its vivid descriptions and immersive world-building, with one reader appreciating the way the author brought the Stone Age to life. However, others have criticized the book for its handling of certain themes, including the prevalence of graphic content and what some readers saw as forced or unnatural plot developments. One reader noted that the author's writing style, while engaging, sometimes prioritized explicit content over more nuanced storytelling. Despite this, they acknowledged that the book's characters and their emotions were well-developed and believable. The series has also been praised for its exploration of prehistoric cultures and the way it weaves together different stories. However, some readers have criticized the book for its handling of certain topics, including the portrayal of women and minorities. Ultimately, the series remains a popular and engaging read, with many readers appreciating its unique take on prehistoric life. While it may not be without its flaws, the series has been widely praised for its immersive world-building and engaging characters. Some readers found certain aspects of the book to be slow-paced or overly focused on explicit content, while others appreciated the way the author wove together different storylines and explored prehistoric cultures. The book's ability to evoke a sense of time and place has been widely praised, with many readers appreciating the author's vivid descriptions and immersive world-building. Despite some criticisms, the series remains a compelling and engaging read, with many readers enjoying its unique take on prehistoric life. The author's book on survival stories felt padded at times, but then took an unexpected turn into a caveman-themed novel. Critics might have expected more explicit content, leading the author to include it in future works. However, this change loses focus when Jondalar takes center stage, transforming the story into a soap opera with excessive romantic scenes.