Widely accepted theories of early human evolution hold that human ancestors developed when Ice-Age climate change created huge savannas in the tropical belt of Africa. The idea is that a rainforest ape species ventured out of the forest into the savanna, developing stone tools and big-game hunting to survive there. All Paleolithic humans are assumed to have been big-game hunters, adapted to the savannas, steppes, and tundras throughout the world. However, careful paleoecological and bioarchaeological research now show that...