As a result of intensive search, we have recently reviewed evidence for the existence of women's groups in the early stages of human evolution. Our findings suggest that these early societies were more complex and diverse than previously thought. The evidence for these groups includes artifacts, such as tools and weapons, which were often found in areas associated with women's activities. These findings challenge the traditional view that early human societies were primarily led by men. The implications of this research are significant for our understanding of the evolution of human societies. Further studies are needed to confirm these findings and to explore the role of women in early human societies.