European Architectural ingenuity helped to build new homes, ranches, farms, ports and ships in the new world. The establishment of these architectural structures led to the establishment of the first colonial and native towns and also the first government buildings in the new world. Towns relocated Indians from their land into village and towns. They also changed building patterns that used wood and charcoal which in turn led to more deforestation. Tools used for construction were made of steel and iron, this allowed natives to build stronger homes and it allowed for Europeans immigrants to build there homes to the same standard as back in Europe. The wheel played a major role in construction. Large heavy pieces of construction were able to be transported with greater ease with the wheel. The wheel was later used in ships as well. As more and more homes were built towns were established and with them sea ports as well. Europeans used their own ships to model those made in the New World. With the opening of ports and building of ships the New World, was opened to trade and in the near future, the West African Slave trade. The modern map also can attribute its creation to the establishment of ports along the coasts of the New World. Top left is a drawing of an early New York harbor, you can see two ships in the distance in between the buildings. Top right is a depiction of Boston harbor, this picture is supposed to represent the Harbor after the Boston Tea Party. Looking at the picture you can see the high traffic are that the harbor became, sailors merchants and immigrants traveled to Boston harbor in great number and it became a forefront for transatlantic trade and migration. Below is a picture of The Lendeert Bronck house in Coxsackie NY. This stone and brick building was built in 1670, but the remodeling into brick took place in 1738. This is just another example of European Ingenuity.

The written alphabet is notable because of how it was used by the Europeans. Since Native Americans had no formal written language, Europeans knew that establishing relations by way of treaties would be difficult. Europeans educated Natives by teaching them to read and write a European language, this would help break down barriers, thus integrating cultures. At first the natives were skeptical about the written language because Natives never followed a written agreement, blood oaths were their highest form of agreement. Europeans did not just try and teach them language, they had the purpose of trade. Europeans used their alphabet to "educate" Natives as well, by trying to convert them to Christianity. In a Social Darwinism sense, Europeans believed that Christians were above the barbaric Natives. They believed that unless natives accepted Jesus they would be damn also a common religious belief among them, would bond them greater then any written code. Religion was a major technological advancement because Europeans believed they were educating and changing natives for the better. Europeans held Christianity to the highest standard in social importance, and considered conversion an evolution. To the left is a key of An early 17th late 16th century Dutch alphabet. Below is a syllabary of a original Cherokee language. This written syllabary is a key step in the technological movement and the intellectual growth of the Native Americans way of the Columbian Exchange.

**BANANAS** is the common name for a fruit and also the herbaceous plants of the genus Musa which produce the commonly eaten fruit. They are native to the tropical region of Southeast Asia, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia. Today they are cultivated throughout the Tropics.

The existence of an organized banana plantation could be found in China in 200 AD. In 650 AD, Islamic Conquerors brought the banana to Palestine. The word banana is of West African origin, and passed into English via Spanish or Portuguese.

In 1600s and 1620s century, Portuguese colonists started banana plantations in the Atlantic Islands, Brazil, and the Caribbean.