

2- The Capitalists or Industrial Agriculturists:

This class which emerged in the late 19th century, and consolidated its power during British colonialism, is the class of capitalist or industrial agriculturists. It began with the Rothschild's enterprises in the late 19th century and was further expanded to include more capitalists, mainly from among the European Jewish settlers.

3-The Fallaheen (snpl. Fallah)

Most of the literature on Arab peasantry in general, and on the Palestinian fallah in particular, the term "fallah" has been used in the most abstract and general sense (Owen,1982; Baer,1980; Heller, 1980). For most authors, "fallah" refers to any person so long as he or she has some direct relation to agriculture. This has the effect of lumping together many distinct categories of agricultural producers. These include; wage labourers, in particular ploughmen (Harratheen); owners of land, including those who employ wage labourers on their land; and share-croppers, whether they possess land of their own or not (Saed, 1985; Stein, 1984; Baer, 1980).

In the absence of a comprehensive class analysis of rural Palestine, the definition of the term fallah becomes more complicated. An understanding of the full implications of the term necessitates a discussion of (i) who is the fallah ? and (ii) what constitutes a fallah's farm?

Based on the unity of capital and labour, peasant production is characterised by its incomplete relation to the market (Mann, 1982:14). Although the peasant is required to produce surplus in exchange for tithes, rent or taxes (Wolf,1966:4), his production remains largely that of use value for his and his family's personal