

However, and as we have pointed out throughout this study, changes in Palestine's agrarian economy in the first half of the twentieth century have been mediated by more than one "foreign" force, namely, British colonialism and Zionism as a settler colonial movement. It has been shown that in terms of the actual colonial policies, (e.g., legalizing land expropriation, taxation, and the use of other practices), Palestine's colonial experience was not very different from other 'typical' or 'classical' cases of colonialism. However, what was historically specific to the Palestinian process of transition under colonialism was the presence of another colonial settler form of rule with a distinct ideological and political design.

The influx of European Jewish capital and human resources into Palestine, which was legalized by the British authorities, had a crucial impact on the path and direction of Palestine's change processes. The Zionist colonial movement, treated here as the ruling and overriding ideology of the European Jewish settlement enterprise, was involved in displacing indigenous cultivators and appropriating their land, in controlling and owning the vital natural resources and, finally, in reaping direct economic profits by exploiting indigenous Palestinian labour power.

However, short term economic gains, as we have pointed out at various junctions in our argument (Chapters, IV, V and, particularly VI) were not the only or even the prime motive of Zionist settlement in Palestine. In fact, long term political and strategic ends sought by this movement, have, in many instances, outweighed sheer economic considerations. The Zionist authorities' overriding concern of establishing a Jewish state in Palestine was articulated through a