

the Gaza Strip. The appearance of nineteen refugee camps on the West Bank. The appearance of seven refugee camps in the Gaza Strip (Fig. 1.5).

1967 - The establishment of Jewish colonial settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (Fig. 1.6) as a result of the Israeli occupation of both the West Bank and Gaza Strip in June 1967.

As I have already argued above, such a tremendous change in the physical environment obscures the picture of nineteenth century Palestine, and hence makes our understanding of the indigenous Arab settlements more difficult.

SETTLEMENTS IN NINETEENTH CENTURY PALESTINE

Nineteenth century Palestine included three types of human settlements: towns, villages and nomadic encampments. While town dwellers (ahl al-muddun) combined their mercantile-artisan base with subsidiary agricultural activities, village dwellers were primarily tillers (literally fallaheen) for whom cultivation constituted the basis of livelihood. Palestinian Bedouin were semi-nomads who depended mostly on grazing and animal husbandry but undertook a considerable amount of seasonal cultivation. During the period under consideration, there was a substantial amount of overlapping in the three categories of townsmen, peasants, and Bedouin. This overlap was true of both the origins and the contemporary realities of these groups. For example, the aristocratic Jarrar family of the town of Nablus traced their origins to the peasants of Sanur within living memory: while the peasant inhabitants of Dahriyyeh and Samu' villages (in the Hebron mountains) continued to lead a semi-nomadic existence for several decades into the twentieth century.

In general, patterns of human settlement in the different geographical parts of Palestine were affected by:

- the life pattern of the inhabitants, i.e., sedentary or semi-