

months and a cycle of six seasons (mawasin); with each, certain activities were associated. The fallah's system of time-reckoning was more meaningful as a sequence of agricultural activities - from planting to harvest - rather than the conceptual division of the year into 12 months. The fallah divided the year roughly into two halves; the winter (esh-shta) and the summer (es-saif) which also corresponded to spatial divisions of indoor and outdoor (Fig. 3.8a). This spatial division is clearly expressed in the saying of the Christian fallah "celebrate Easter and live outside, celebrate the Elevation of the Holy Cross and live inside" ('ayed w etla', salleb we-adhul). The two main seasons were again subdivided into six seasons (Nasir, 1975: 70; and Abu Nada and Abu Adnan, interviews: 1985). These six seasons are best understood as a sequence of agricultural activities through time and space (Fig. 3.8b).

Anchored to the six main seasons was a rhythmic movement through the different areas of the village fields. Spatially the village was divided into various areas which were closely related to the fallah's seasonal activities. The major spatial divisions into indoor and outdoor living areas corresponded to the fallah's main division of the year into winter and summer as stated above. The sequence of agricultural seasons from ploughing to harvest were not only a sequence in time but a sequence of movement in space. As figure 3.9 illustrates, spatially, the village was divided into 1. the village built-up area (el-balad); 2. the vegetable gardens (hawakir); 3. the arbor terraces; 4. and the valley for cereal plantations (wadi sarid). All along the year the fallah moved from one area to another trying to keep up with the pressing demands of the land.

Figure 3.10 illustrates the fallah's movement through the year and the close association between activity / time and space.

During the plowing season (mawsim el-hrath), October-November, the fallah spent most of his time in the valley, while he remained mostly in the village during the rainy season (mawsim el-matar). The rainy season months December-February were referred to as the barren months (el-Jurd). In the sunny winter days, the fallah spent the time repairing terraces and planting trees. The fallah moved mostly