

Footnotes

Chapter I

1) The concept Fallaheen (singl. Fallah) is the Arabic word for peasant. Chapter 111 in this work provides a precise definition of the concept Fallaheen by delineating the various groups, classes and conflicts characteristic of the Palestinian peasants.

2) The tendency to overemphasize the role of the "Musha'a" system, often echoed by Israeli and other Orientalists, Chapter 11 will demonstrate, serves an ideological position on the part of the authors more than it explains an empirical reality. Data provided in Chapter 11 will show that Musha'a was not a form of land tenure nor a form of production. It, rather, was a mechanism of land distribution confined to one region of Palestine only.

3) For more on the emergence and role of the "Heads of Hamulas", see Butrus Abu Manneh, "The Hussaynis: The Rise of a Notable Family in 18th Century Palestine" in *Palestine in the Late Ottoman Period: Political Social and Economic Transformation* (ed.) David Kushner (Yad Izhak Ben-Zvi, Jerusalem: 1986). Also, *my Family, Women and Social Change in the Middle East: The Palestinian Case* (Canadian Scholars Press, Toronto, 1987).

4) For a critique of the Dependency model, see, Jack Wayne and H. Friedmann, "Dependency Theory: A Critique", in *The Canadian Journal of Sociology*, Vol.2, No.4, Fall 1977 (pp.399-417)

5) I agree with other Middle Eastern scholars who argue that 'in order to formulate an adequate theory of social classes one must have