

the commercial bourgeoisie, the industrial bourgeoisie and the financial bourgeoisie), but also class struggle (between capital and labor) in the forms of embourgeoisement/proletarianization, displacement of workers by machines for higher concentration of production, and struggle between the capitalists and the pre-capitalist-petty bourgeoisie, threatened with extinction in the form of proletarianization or marginalization--forceful joining of the "surplus" population--explains the interest of the petty bourgeoisie to undertake the actual implementation of the secessionist colonial settlement as an immunization against proletarianization, hence the reproduction of its class-location, and/or opportunity for embourgeoisement of the settlers through proletarianization of the native population in the annexed territories.

Now that we have constructed a theoretical frame for analyzing settler colonialism in general as it emerges from the uneven development of capitalism, we are ready to examine the specificity of settler colonialism in Palestine.

### III. Settler Colonialism in Palestine

It is said that Jewish colonial settlement in Palestine differs essentially from the typical settler and non-settler colonial forms in that it aims not to exploit, but rather to replace native labor. This difference is often pointed out to highlight the progressive character of settler colonialism in Palestine, and is attributed to its underlying Labor-Zionist ideology.

Labor-Zionism, known as the "socialist" or "proletarian" blend in Zionism, represents the culmination of all previous proposed territorialist solutions to the Jewish question. Using Don Schon's planning terminology,