

markets.

Finally, although the social relations of production remained basically the same, the processes outlined in this chapter point to the beginnings of their transformation. On the other hand, the population growth, changes in land tenure, especially in its legal aspects and later the commoditization of land, growth of the three sectors, integration in the world market, and the influx of European settlers represented crucial changes relative to earlier periods. At the same time, they represented the beginnings of and set the stage for the subsequent socioeconomic change during the Mandate period and for the Zionist colonial project in Palestine. The same processes continued, but their intensity and pace were substantially greater. As we shall see, the process of change during the Mandate was not confined to an intensification of processes that predate it, but also included new ones the most important of which was new agrarian relationships as especially exemplified in the expropriation of the peasantry as part of a fast differentiation process.