GENERAL

# causes of the french revolution dbq answers

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## Introduction

When history teachers present a Document Based Question (DBQ) about the French Revolution, students are often asked to identify and analyze the **causes of the French Revolution dbq answers**. This type of essay requires more than a simple list of events; it demands a deep understanding of the social, economic, political, and intellectual forces that converged to ignite the most transformative upheaval in modern Europe. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore the complex web of catalysts that led to the fall of the Ancien Régime, demonstrate how to structure a DBQ response, and provide a sample essay that showcases effective integration of primary documents.

## Historical Context: Pre  Revolution France

Before the storming of the Bastille in 1789, France was a nation in turmoil. The monarchy, under Louis XVI, faced a rapidly changing world. Industrialization was reshaping economies, Enlightenment thinkers were challenging traditional authority, and the global influence of the American Revolution was beginning to inspire French citizens. Yet, the French state remained rigidly hierarchical, with power concentrated in the hands of the king, the clergy, and the nobility. Understanding this backdrop is essential to grasping why the French Revolution unfolded the way it did.

### The Ancien Régime: Three Estates, One King

The French social structure was divided into three estates: the First Estate (clergy), the Second Estate (nobility), and the Third Estate (commoners). While the first two estates enjoyed numerous privileges—exemptions from taxes, special legal status, and exclusive access to high offices—the Third Estate carried the heaviest burden. They comprised roughly 98% of the population, yet they were denied political representation and faced oppressive taxation.

## Social Causes: Class Structure and Inequality

The rigid class system sowed seeds of resentment across the Third Estate. The disparities were not merely economic; they were symbolic of a society that valued birth over merit. The following social dynamics played pivotal roles:

- Taxation Inequity – While the clergy and nobility were largely exempt, the Third Estate bore the brunt of the tax load, including the taille and the gabelle.
- Urbanization and Enlightenment Ideals – Growing cities like Paris became hotbeds of discussion, spreading ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity.
- Rise of the Bourgeoisie – Merchants, financiers, and professionals gained economic power but remained politically marginalized, fueling demands for representation.

## Economic Causes: Fiscal Crisis and Debt

France’s economy was in crisis by the 1780s. The crown’s extravagant spending, coupled with costly wars, had drained the treasury. Key economic factors include:

- War Expenditures – Participation in the American War of Independence (1775–1783) cost France billions of livres.
- Debt Accumulation – The state's debt ballooned to 1.4 billion livres, and the government relied on high-interest loans from wealthy financiers.
- Tax Collection Inefficiencies – The tax system was fragmented; local officials often evaded taxes, leaving the central government short of revenue.
- Poor Harvests and Inflation – The 1787–1788 crop failures led to food shortages and soaring bread prices, exacerbating public discontent.

## Political Causes: Absolutism, Weak Leadership, and Constitutional Struggles

Louis XVI's reign epitomized the challenges of absolute monarchy in a changing world. The following political dynamics were crucial:

- Absolutist Governance – The king's unilateral decision-making alienated many, especially the Enlightenment thinkers who advocated for checks and balances.
- Parliamentary Resistance – The parlements (high courts) often obstructed royal edicts, creating a stalemate between the monarchy and the judiciary.
- Inadequate Reforms – Attempts like the Compte Rendu (1788) failed to address the root causes of discontent, leading to frustration among the populace.
- Failure to Convene Estates-General – The last meeting of the Estates-General occurred in 1614; its delayed convening in 1789 signaled a governmental crisis.

## Enlightenment Ideas and Intellectual Influence

The Enlightenment, with its emphasis on reason, individual rights, and secular governance, permeated French society. Philosophers such as Montesquieu, Rousseau, and Voltaire challenged the legitimacy of absolute monarchy. Their works provided intellectual ammunition for revolutionaries:

- Montesquieu's Separation of Powers – Advocated for a balanced government structure.
- Rousseau's Social Contract – Emphasized popular sovereignty.
- Voltaire's Critiques of the Church – Highlighted the need for religious tolerance and freedom of speech.

## External Factors: War, Financial Strain, and the American Revolution

France's involvement in the American Revolution had profound repercussions:

- Financial Overextension – Supporting the American cause strained the French treasury.
- Military Lessons – Exposure to revolutionary ideas and the success of the American fight for independence inspired French officers and soldiers.
- International Rivalries – Britain's naval supremacy and economic competition pushed France to pursue aggressive foreign policies.

## DBQ Approach: Understanding the Question, Analyzing Documents

When tackling a DBQ on the French Revolution, the first step is to read the prompt carefully. Identify the scope: Are you asked to explain the causes, evaluate the role of a specific group, or compare domestic and foreign influences? Once you understand the question, examine each document for:

- Authorial Intent – Who created it and why?
- Content and Tone – What facts or opinions are presented?

- Contextual Placement – How does it fit into the larger historical narrative?
- Bias and Perspective – What viewpoints are emphasized or omitted?

### Document Types Common in French Revolution DBQs

- Primary documents: speeches, letters, official decrees, pamphlets.
- Secondary documents: scholarly analyses, contemporary commentaries.
- Visual aids: maps, charts, portraits.

## Sample DBQ Prompt and Documents

**Prompt:**"Using the documents provided and your knowledge of the period, explain the primary causes of the French Revolution."

**Document 1:** Excerpt from a 1788 tax reform proposal by the French Ministry of Finance.

**Document 2:** A pamphlet by a Third Estate member calling for representation.

**Document 3:** A letter from a nobleman complaining about the cost of war.

**Document 4:** A speech by a revolutionary leader at the Estates-General.

**Document 5:** An illustration of the Bastille being stormed.

## Structuring Your DBQ Answer

A well-structured DBQ essay typically follows the classic five-paragraph format, but you can expand it to meet the word count requirement. The structure should include:

1. Introduction – Briefly set the stage and present your thesis.
2. Contextual Paragraph(s) – Provide background information that frames your analysis.
3. Body Paragraphs (3–4) – Each paragraph should focus on a single cause, supported by documents and analysis.
4. Conclusion – Summarize your arguments and restate the significance of the causes.

### Tips for Effective Paragraphs

- Start each paragraph with a clear topic sentence.
- Integrate documents seamlessly: quote, paraphrase, and analyze.
- Use transitional phrases to maintain flow.
- Critically evaluate documents: consider reliability, perspective, and relevance.

## Sample Essay Outline

**Introduction**– Thesis: The French Revolution was precipitated by a confluence of social inequality, economic hardship, political mismanagement, Enlightenment thought, and external pressures.

**Paragraph 1: Social Inequality** – Discuss the estates system, tax exemptions, and the rise of the bourgeoisie.

**Paragraph 2: Economic Hardship** – Examine war debts, fiscal crises, and the impact of poor harvests.

**Paragraph 3: Political Mismanagement** – Analyze Louis XVI's absolutism, the parlements, and failed reforms.

**Paragraph 4: Enlightenment and Intellectual Influence**– Highlight key philosophers and their impact on revolutionary ideology.

**Paragraph 5: External Pressures** – Detail the influence of the American Revolution and international rivalries.

**Conclusion** – Reaffirm that these intertwined factors created a powder keg that exploded in 1789.

## Sample Essay Body

**Paragraph 1: Social Inequality**

The French social hierarchy, delineated by the Estates, was a primary catalyst for unrest. Document 2, a pamphlet penned by a Third Estate member in 1789, laments the “unjust tax burden” placed upon the commoners while the clergy and nobility enjoy “exemptions that are as old as the monarchy itself.” This stark inequality is not merely anecdotal; it reflects a systemic injustice that alienated a vast majority of the population. The bourgeoisie, though economically powerful, were politically sidelined, fostering a sense of grievance that would later fuel demands for representation and reform.

**Paragraph 2: Economic Hardship**

France’s fiscal crisis reached a tipping point in the 1780s. Document 1, an excerpt from the 1788 tax reform proposal, reveals the state’s desperate attempts to redistribute the tax burden. Yet, the proposal was met with resistance from the nobility, who feared losing their privileged status. Coupled with the 1787–1788 crop failures, which caused bread prices to soar, the economic strain intensified public discontent. The state’s debt, exacerbated by its costly involvement in the American Revolution, left the monarchy scrambling for funds, ultimately leading to the convening of the Estates-General.

**Paragraph 3: Political Mismanagement**

Louis XVI’s reign exemplified the pitfalls of absolutist governance. Document 3, a letter from a nobleman, expresses concern over the “unreasonable demands of the king” and the “excessive expenditure on war.” The king’s inability to implement effective reforms, such as the *Compte Rendu*of 1788, highlighted a disconnect between the monarchy and the needs of the populace. The parlements’ opposition to royal decrees further stalled progress,


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