There were many varying causes of the French revolution. The first of these is taxes. The second is the rise of the bourgeoisie. The third poverty and the economy. The fourth is anti-noble sentiment in France. Overall, the changes in the economy and economic state of France lead to the revolution.

The first main reason for the revolution was taxes. France lost a war with England, and had both a lot of debt and had to pay taxes to fix it (Doc-3). This meant not only the normal outcry of raising taxes, but it also meant taxes on those who had previously been tax free. This infringement on noble rights caused great anger amongst the nobles (Doc-4). This document is likely heavily biased, however, as it is written by a noble trying to use it to get out of taxes. To fix immediate debt France has to take out large foreign loans, which then accrued interest - requiring taxes on nobles to pay (Doc-10). This document, however, may also be subject to authorial bias, as it was written by the French financial minister, who would be gaining job insurance by having reforms that he would have to accomplish. Overall, this increase in taxes - or change in economy - angered many and lead to the revolution.

The second main cause was the rise of the bourgeoisie - or French upper class. In the 1780s, the bourgeoisie were gaining both influence and in power (Doc-8). This caused anger from the poor and lead to the revolution. Additionally, the rise of the bourgeoisie angered the nobles who saw them and stealing their power (Doc-9). This document, however, might have authorial bias as it was written by a Dutch journalist who may want to exaggerate French issues to de-glorify their neighboring countries. Overall, this increase in the middle class - and therefore change in the French economy - lead to the revolution.

The third main driving factor was poverty. Prices in France were rising at very high rates, and wages were not compensating (Doc-6). This document would be a fairly credible source, as not only was it written by a government official, he is stating government flaws. Many people in France were very poor, and therefore had a bad quality of life as such (Doc-12). This poverty and bad life would lead to unhappiness in France. Additionally, some thought that France was not even trying to fix the problem (Doc-11). However, this report may be heavily biased as it was written by an Englishman, who would want to belittle their rival. Additionally, the French economy was worsening due to a deficit ⅕ the size of their yearly revenue per year (Doc-14). These numbers are probably fairly credible, as it was taken by a government official - and the working is not helping, it is even critical, of the government's situation. Many people could not even afford bread (Doc-17). Hunger can often lead to unhappiness and revolt in the populace. It, in fact, did, as there were multiple riots due to food (Doc-18). These riots were the precursor to the main revolution. Overall, this immense poverty - an economic issue - lead to the revolution.

Finally, dissatisfaction with the nobles lead to the revolution. Many saw them as weak and lazy (Doc-1).This source may be heavily, however, as it was written by France’s enemy the English. Additionally, there was an issue the French monarchy, and having bad rulers (Doc-2). This source might not be the most bias free, however, as to was said by a king, who may have had an overly high opinion of his influence. The idea of bad French nobles was reinforced yet again with their image of being lazy (Doc-13). Again, however, this source may be biased, as it is of English origin, in the same way as Doc-1. However, many of the French poor also supported this as they did not like the nobles (Doc-20). This dissatisfaction would likely lead to the revolution. Overall, this dislike of nobles - an economic class - lead to the French revolution.

Overall, France’s economic issues and change lead to the revolution. Increases in taxes lead to dissatisfaction. The rise of an economic class - the bourgeoisie - lead to the revolution. The economic state of France and its poverty lead to popular unrest. Finally dislike of another economic class - the nobles - lead to the revolution. All in all, the French economy was the driving reason for the revolution.