Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- any three of: war debt; a tax system exempting the wealthiest; a theory grounding authority in consent; a commercial class without political standing

2.2

- servicing the debt required new revenue, which could only come from taxing the exempt or obtaining consent – both political questions

2.3

(a)

- to seek consent from a representative body

(b)

- summoning such a body opens the whole basis of authority to question

3.1 B

- the exemptions leave only those two routes

3.2 B

- consent becomes a test of legitimacy

3.3

(a)

- conditions without stated consequences explain nothing

(b)

- state what each made possible, which is the purpose of contextualising

3.4

(a)

- for example: the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) and French support for the American Revolution were paid for largely with loans; by 1788 interest took about half of royal spending

(b)

- for example: the clergy (First Estate) and nobility (Second Estate) were largely exempt from the main direct tax, the *taille*; the Assembly of Notables (1787) refused the reform plans, forcing Louis XVI to call the Estates-General

(c)

- for example: Rousseau's *Social Contract* (1762) located sovereignty in the people; Montesquieu argued for a separation of powers; Sieyès asked "What is the Third Estate?" (1789)