

People of europe vs napoleon bonaparte

[History](#)



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

It is essential to remember that it was the dissatisfaction of the French people about the rule by the alliance of the Great Powers which helped the return of Napoleon to the land and it is essential to regard the interest of the people of France regarding the current decision to expel him to the island of St. Helena. In other words, it is unjustifiable to expel Napoleon Bonaparte the island of St. Helena against the interests of the French people who made the way for his return to France from the exile to Elba. " Napoleon was exiled to the island of Elba, where he was a sovereign ruler for 10 months. But as the alliance of the Great Powers broke down during the Congress of Vienna and the French people became dissatisfied with the restored royalists, Napoleon made plans to return to power. Sailing from Elba on February 26, 1815, with 1, 050 soldiers, Napoleon landed in southern France and marched unopposed to Paris, where he reinstated himself on March 21." (Biographical Sketch: Napoleon Bonaparte). Considering the great support that Napoleon attained from the French people upon his return from exile to Elba, it is essential to give maximum attention to the common interest of the people of France and to keep Bonaparte from being shipped off to St. Helena and returned instead to Elba.

Napoleon Bonaparte has been the unquestionable leader and emperor of the people of France and the current decision to expel him to the isle of St. Helena, instead of Elba, is irrational. Significantly, Napoleon and his army spread the Code Napoleon into every country within his empire, although he was sometimes a tyrant and always dictatorial or authoritarian. " He was also an enlightened monarch, a concept that did not fit the time. Napoleon's influence is evident in France even today. Reminders of Napoleon are <https://assignbuster.com/people-of-europe-vs-napoleon-bonaparte/>

everywhere in Paris, the most notable of them being the Arc de Triomphe, which was built to honor his victories. France's basic law is still the Code Napoleon, and the administrative and judicial systems are still essentially Napoleonic. Napoleon's radical changes in Europe in his time laid the groundwork for the revolutions of the 19th century." (Helle, 2007). Therefore, it is important to consider the great contributions of this great emperor and to give him a chance to answer the needs of his people.