

Patriotist Tradition, Unite to Fight the Invading Enemy of Ethnic National Vietnam



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ABSTRACT: The development process of the ethnic national Vietnam has cultivated and formed many good traditions. These traditions of the Vietnamese people have been handed down, cultivated and developed through many successive generations. become the endogenous driving force and strength of the Vietnamese community in the past, present and future. In this article, the tradition of patriotism and solidarity in fighting the enemy to defend the country will be studied to clarify the characteristics of Vietnamese national traditions.

KEYWORDS: Vietnam, patriotism, solidarity, tradition.

1. INTRODUCTION

Over thousands of years of building and defending the country, the Vietnamese people have formed a lasting tradition that is the spirit of patriotism associated with a sense of community, sense of national cohesion and solidarity. Those traditions become the way of life of every Vietnamese person, it is the basis of the resilient, indomitable will, the courageous spirit of sacrifice for the people and for the country of every Vietnamese person, creating the union tradition. solidarity of the nation, especially in fighting foreign invaders to protect the Fatherland, patriotism and the tradition of solidarity and community cohesion of the Vietnamese people always rise strongest, creating a foundation of great strength, to helps the Vietnamese defeat invading enemies in all times.

2. THEORETICAL BASIS AND RESEARCH METHODS

Theoretical basis: The research issue is approached based on the viewpoint, the policies and guidelines of the Communist Party of Vietnam. In the process of approaching the research problem, the authors also apply the contextual approach, historical principles - specific, comprehensive - systematic to consider the problem from many aspects.

Research methods: The process of researching the issue of Patriotist tradition, unite to fight the invading enemy of ethnic national Vietnam is applied in combination with research methods appropriate to the research content, which mainly uses the historical criticism method to evaluate the reliability of historical sources related to the research content. Based on the historical sources, the research team applies the historical method. history - logic, analysis - synthesis to describe and analyze the context and issues facing of Vietnam.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. *Traditional values of the ethnic national Vietnam*

Currently, there are different opinions about the traditional value system of the Vietnamese people, of which the following views are typical:

According to Tran Van Giau, the traditional values of the Vietnamese people include including: patriotism, diligence, heroism, creativity, optimism, love for people and righteousness”, General Vo Nguyen Giap once affirmed the traditional moral values of the Vietnamese as “Vietnamese patriotism”, the indomitable fighting spirit against all invading enemies to master the country is the virtue of hard work, perseverance to master nature; is the spirit of kindness, solidarity, and working together to protect and build the community...” (Vo Nguyen Giap. 2000).

At the fifth Central Executive Committee Conference (term VIII), the Communist Party of Vietnam had a summary assessment of the traditional values of the Vietnamese people, which are: First, the Vietnamese people always closely attached to traditional cultural values, to the dignity of the nation, the highlight of which is the spirit of patriotism, the sense of national independence, self-reliance, self-reliance, and solidarity for the great cause of nation. Second, ethnic national Vietnam always demonstrate diligence and creativity in all activities. Third, the characteristic features of the spiritual life and dignity of Vietnamese people are the traditions of community, kindness, altruistic feelings and tolerance, etc., which are still maintained and promoted in

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new conditions of the country. Fourth, ethnic national Vietnam still maintain the tradition of studiousness and respect for teachers. Fifth, the spiritual and moral values of the traditional family are still maintained, have a positive influence in Vietnamese family life, and are still an important factor ensuring the stability and sustainable development of the country and society (Communist Party of Vietnam. 1998).

Summarizing and evaluating 15 years of implementing Resolution 5 of the 5th Central Committee, term VIII and aiming to build the comprehensive development of the Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam issued Resolution No. 33-NQ/TW dated June 9/ 2014 9th Central Conference, session XI on building and developing Vietnamese culture and people to meet the requirements of sustainable development of the country, with the overall goal of building a developed Vietnamese culture and people comprehensive, oriented towards truth - goodness - beauty, imbued with national spirit, humanity, democracy and science. Culture truly becomes the solid spiritual foundation of society, an important internal force to ensure sustainable development and firmly protect the Fatherland for the goal of wealthy people, strong country, democracy and justice fair and civilized (Communist Party of Vietnam. 2014).

Although there are certain differences, it can be synthesized into 05 typical traditional values of the ethnic national Vietnam as follows: Patriotic spirit and tradition; Tradition of solidarity and community cohesion; Tradition of kindness and tolerance; Tradition promotes social justice; Tradition of diligence and creativity. Among those traditions, the tradition of patriotism and solidarity in fighting the enemy to defend the country is the most important and outstanding characteristic of the Vietnamese.

3.2. The spirit and patriotic traditions of Vietnamese

According to the Vietnamese dictionary, patriotism is “a passionate love for one's homeland, often expressed in the spirit of willingness to sacrifice for the homeland” [Hoang Phe (1994), 173]. According to Hoang Chi Bao, patriotism is “a moral and political principle, a social sentiment whose content is loyalty to the Fatherland, pride in the past and present of the Fatherland, will to protect the interests of the Fatherland” [Hoang Chi Bao (1998), pp.11-12]. According to Ho Chi Minh, “In Vietnam, we have two words: Fatherland, we also call Fatherland a country; Only with land and water can we become a Fatherland. If we have land and water, the people will be rich and the country strong... Our mission is to bring the country into harmony with each other to improve people's lives and build socialism” [Ho Chi Minh (1996), p. 506].

Patriotism is a natural, sacred human feeling, associated with the sense of country, fatherland, national pride, with the language, culture, history and good traditions of the people, clan. The source of patriotism is love for the homeland, the land of birth of each person, the living space of each family, community, and nation, gradually growing into a system of social consciousness, society and become patriotism - valuable as an ideology.

Patriotism for the ethnic national Vietnam is a noble spiritual value, crystallizing the most sacred thoughts and feelings, and is the highest standard system in the traditional spiritual values of the Vietnamese. The patriotic tradition of the Vietnamese is prominently expressed in the spirit of courageous struggle, resilience, indomitableness, self-reliance, pride, national self-respect, refusal to lose the country, and refusal to submit to enemies. enemies, refused to be slaves, determined to protect the nation's cultural identity. It is the cause of building and defending the country of the Vietnamese people that “worked together to create the driving force that created the patriotic tradition and patriotic ideology of our nation. They have created an extremely noble spiritual value, serving as the foundation for the nation's history, and moreover, creating history itself, the nation itself, not just to explain the nation's history” [Luong Gia Ban (1999), p.32].

According to Song Thanh, Vietnamese patriotism is not simply a sentiment but a rich ideological system. Over thousands of years of history, traditional Vietnamese patriotism has formed a system. system of standards, expressed through the following three main characteristics: “The heroic and indomitable fighting spirit for the independence and freedom of the Fatherland, in order to protect national sovereignty and territorial integrity (article This is expressed through poems, such as the poem Nam Quoc Son Ha by Ly Thuong Kiet; as affirmed by Le Thanh Tong: one meter of mountain, one inch of river... belongs to ancestors, who gives it to the enemy? will be guilty of executed three clans!,...). Pride in the nation's history, culture, language, customs and other fine traditions (shown through works such as Binh Ngo dai cao by Nguyen Trai, Hich Going to Battle by Quang Trung : “Fight them until their hair grows long, fight them so they blacken their teeth, fight them so they can't rebel, fight them so their armor won't be broken, fight them until they know the heroes of the South nation” Patriotism is associated with loving the people, with the spirit of solidarity, kindness, tolerance in the community and peace with neighboring peoples,...” [Song Thanh, 2015].

In the traditional value system of the Vietnamese nation, patriotism is always ranked first. It becomes “The focus of focuses, the value of values”, the “main idea, the red thread running through the entire history of the ethnic national Vietnam” (Tran Van Giau. 1980), is “the greatest emotional driving force of national life and at the same time the highest step in the system of moral values of our nation” (Vu Khieu. 2000). Vietnamese patriotism was formed very early and is a product of Vietnamese history itself, starting from each person's natural affection for their homeland and in the process of development, patriotism Patriotism has become “the mainstream of Vietnamese life, a form of social and human philosophy in the living of Vietnam” (Phan Huy Le, Vu Minh Giang. 1996).

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It can be seen that each nation has its own traditional value system formed by historical, natural, political, and socio-economic conditions, and it is an integral part of the ideological value system of the nation is passed down from generation to generation. In Vietnam, the history of building and defending the country of the Vietnamese from ancient times to the present was formed in a territory with both favorable and harsh natural conditions, hot, humid and rainy, often subject to natural disasters, floods, water reclamation, wet rice agricultural production, resistance to natural disasters and invasions from outside forces have formed good traditional values of the people such as fighting against enemies to protect the country, the spirit of community cohesion, etc., it is a great source of motivation that contributes to the strength and longevity of the Vietnam nation.

3.3. The tradition of solidarity in fighting the enemy to defend the country

Patriotism and solidarity are red threads running through the entire history of Vietnam from past to present. Unlike Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism imported from outside, patriotism and the spirit of solidarity come from the Vietnamese's feelings for their homeland, reinforced and cultivated by uprisings and resistance wars against invasion; is a product of Vietnamese history from ancient to modern. Uprising, revolution, resistance war or national building, no matter the time, there are two extremely important and decisive factors: organizational leadership and the unanimous support of the entire people, whose core is patriotism, solidarity and desire for liberation and development.

Solidarity is one of the good traditional values of the Vietnamese people, formed and developed in the process of building and protecting the Fatherland, especially in difficult and challenging conditions such as fighting against the enemy. Nature is harsh, fighting against foreign invaders, ethnic national Vietnam have formed into a unified block, working together for a common purpose. It is thanks to the spirit of solidarity of our people that we have enormous strength to fight against foreign invaders and overcome harsh challenges of nature to preserve the nation and develop production serving their lives, thereby forming a Vietnamese ethnic community that is tightly knit and closely related to each other. The verses are very close but full of educational meaning, expressing the spirit of solidarity of Vietnam nation, such as "One tree can't make a forest", Three trees clustered together to form a high mountain", clearly demonstrating the Vietnamese's deep awareness of the role of solidarity

Solidarity is a precious tradition of Vietnamese. The history of thousands of years of struggle to build and maintain the country of Vietnamese shows that when people of Vietnam unite as one, Vietnam is independent and free. On the contrary, whenever our people are not united, they will be invaded by foreign countries. Ho Chi Minh affirmed and pointed out: "Our people have a passionate patriotism. It's one of our precious traditions. From ancient times until now, every time the Fatherland was invaded, that spirit was vibrant, it formed an extremely powerful wave, it swept through all dangers and difficulties, it engulfed all the those who sell the country and steal it" [Ho Chi Minh. 2011. p. 38].

In the history of building and defending the country of the ethnic national Vietnam, the tradition of solidarity has helped the Vietnamese people gain invincible strength, defeating all invading enemies, typically the great national unity bloc gathered together combined in three resistance wars against the Mongol - Yuan army under the Tran dynasty, the resistance war against the Ming army of Le Loi, the resistance war against the Siamese - Qing army of the Tay Son dynasty and most recently the resistance war against the French and American colonialists in the present time grand. On the contrary, the Vietnamese people also witnessed failures leading to loss of country due to not successfully gathering a great national unity bloc, typically the failure of An Duong Vuong before the invasion of Trieu Da, of Ho Quy Ly's failure in the resistance war against the Ming army due to "the people's hearts not following" and most recently the failure of the Nguyen Dynasty before the invasion of the French colonialists due to not fighting the enemy to the end with the people.

4. CONCLUSION

The history of the ethnic national Vietnam from its inception to the present is a history of building the country and defending the country, linked together, building the country is always closely linked with defending the country. During that process, the Vietnamese have formed good traditional values, in which the tradition of patriotism and solidarity in fighting the enemy to defend the country are two factors that are closely linked together and help the Vietnamese people have enough bravery and strength to defeat foreign invaders to retain the country, creating the premise and conditions to build and develop the country. In the current context of innovation and integration, the tradition of patriotism and solidarity of the Vietnamese still plays an important role in the stable and sustainable development of the country, and the Vietnamese must always cherish it. respect, preserve and promote those precious traditional values.

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