



Educating revolutionary traditions for the young generation through learning about the famous General Nguyen Cuu Van and the land of Tan An

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Abstract

Revolutionary traditional education is the education and propagation of the good traditions of the nation, the Party, the army and our people in the struggle to preserve and build the country. The education of revolutionary traditions to the young generation today is an urgent matter to arouse and promote the spirit of solidarity, a sense of self-reliance and national pride in the era of integration and development. Paying attention to traditional revolutionary education for the young generation and young people in Long An province is always a job that all levels and sectors pay attention to. Through educational activities, patriotic emulation movements... have helped the young generation of Long An have conditions to train, grow up and live an ideal life. Currently, the education of revolutionary traditions to the young generation and adolescents through various forms and contents, including learning about patriotic forebears and celebrities in the in the previous period, thereby contributing to the cultivation of revolutionary morality and honoring the traditional beauty; arouse national pride and self-respect; firmly believe in the Party, in the renewal cause of our country led by the Party.

Keywords: Nguyen Cuu Van, Tan An, revolutionary tradition

1. Introduction

Traditional revolutionary education for the young generation nationwide in general and the young generation in Long An province in particular is one of the key and regular tasks of organizations, branches and levels in the political system. In specific action plans of any level, at any time and on any scale, one of the contents that is focused on by all levels and sectors is the traditional education for young people, which is implemented by specific and diversified activities, which are gradually socialized through the organization of activities on the occasion of major national and national holidays. Organizing activities such as writing research articles, implementing campaigns, exchanging talks, listening to special talks, commemorative meetings, coordinating with the government to launch contests to learn about historical traditions, revolution ... to help the young generation of Long An province better understand the historical significance of events and holidays. Along with that is organizing activities: repaying gratitude, drinking water to remember the source, organizing for young people to meet witnesses, learn about historical sites, organizations mobilize members and union members. The province's youth participated in renovating the martyrs' cemetery, planting ornamental flowers, whitewashing graves, lighting candles in gratitude for Heroes - Martyrs. This is the most vivid form of visual education to help young people pay tribute to generations who have sacrificed blood and bones in exchange for independence, peace and freedom like today. Remind the young generation today to follow in his father's footsteps and continue the cause of national construction and defense. Besides, learning about the dignitaries, intellectuals, and patriots who have made many contributions to the homeland of Long An in fighting foreign invaders and protecting the border will also practically contribute to remembering the great achievements of the nation. labor, the sacrifices of our forebears for the independence of the nation today.

2. Contents

2.1. The process of formation and development of Tan An land

At the end of the seventeenth century - in 1698, when Nguyen Huu Canh became a servant of the Lord, he entered the Gia Dinh land to establish two districts, Phuoc Long and Tan Binh, and became a part of Tan Binh district. At that time, present-day Tan An area belonged to Thuan An canton, Tan Binh district, Phien Tran palace, Gia Dinh government. In 1705, Nguyen Cuu Van, after helping a prince of Chan Lap defeat the intervention of the Siamese army, sent troops to be garrisoned at Vung Gu (present-day Tan An market area). Here, he let his army explore both sides of the Vung Gu river (the stretch of the Vam Co Tay river running through Tan An town today), dredging and clearing the Vung Gu canal (the present day Bao Dinh canal).

By the middle of the 18th century, the population of this land was quite large, up to ten thousand people and the upland fields were exploited quite a lot. In a note sent to Nguyen Phuc Khoat in 1753, Nguyen Cu Trinh clearly stated that "from Saigon to Tam Bon ... the land is vast, the fields are numerous, the population is tens of thousands of people" becoming rich, densely populated. In 1802, King Gia Long changed Gia Dinh palace to Gia Dinh town, consisting of 4 palaces and 1 town. In 1808, Gia Dinh town changed to Gia Dinh town, Phien Tran palace changed to Phien An town. At that time, present-day Tan An area belonged to Thuan An district, Tan Binh government, Phien An town.

During the reign of King Minh Mang, in 1832 Gia Dinh citadel was dissolved, 5 towns changed into 6 provinces. Phien An town was changed to Phien An province, consisting of 2 wards: Tan Binh and Tan An. Phu Tan An consists of 2 districts: Phuoc Loc district and Cuu An district (renamed by Thuan An district). The current area of Tan An city includes land on both sides of Vam Co Tay river, in Cuu An district, Tan An district, Phien An province and then Gia Dinh province. The seat of Tan An government was located in Binh Khue village, Cuu An district (with documents written as Binh Que, Binh Khue - now Que My Thanh commune - Tan Tru district).

After capturing the whole of Cochinchina, in 1868, the French colonial government abolished administrative units, districts, and redistributed the whole of Cochinchina. The inspection districts were later also changed to the deputies, led by the French Chief Counsel. However, the French colonial government still retained the low-level administrative structure such as cantons, communes and villages.

In 1863, the capital of Tan An was moved from Binh Khue village to Nhon Thanh village (now in Ward 5, Tan An city). In 1865, Tan An government changed to Tan An county. In 1869, the county seat was moved to Binh Lap village (this village was ordained by King Tu Duc in 1852).

According to the Decree dated December 20, 1899 of the Governor General of Indochina, which changed all the counties to become provinces, from January 1, 1900, the district of Tan An became Tan An province. The provincial capital of Tan An is located in Binh Lap village in Chau Thanh district.

In 1976, after the country's unification, Long An province was established on the basis of merging 2 provinces of Long An and Kien Tuong, along with 2 districts of Duc Hoa and Duc Hue of Hau Nghia province; Long An province was rearranged administrative boundaries. In the same year, the

land of Binh Lap commune of Binh Phuoc district (now Chau Thanh district) was separated to establish Tan An town, consisting of 4 wards: 1, 2, 3, 4.

On January 14, 1983, Tan An town received 3 more communes Nhon Thanh Trung, Binh Tam, An Vinh Ngai separated from Vam Co district and 3 communes Huong Tho Phu, Khanh Hau, Loi Binh Nhon separated from Ben Thu district. On March 24, 1994, the Government of Vietnam issued Decree No. 27/CP, on adjusting the boundaries of districts and communes in Long An province. Accordingly, separating 282.5 ha of natural area with 3,528 people of Huong Tho Phu commune; 193 hectares of natural area with 2,695 people of Nhon Thanh Trung commune to establish Ward 5, Tan An town.

On May 19, 1998, an additional ward 6 was established from Loi Binh Nhon commune. At the end of 2004, Tan An town consisted of 6 wards: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 6 communes: Huong Tho Phu, Nhon Thanh Trung, Loi Binh Nhon, Binh Tam, Khanh Hau and An Vinh Ngai. On June 19, 2006, the Government of Vietnam issued Decree No. 60/2006/ND-CP, on adjustment of administrative boundaries of communes and wards; established a ward in Tan An town, Long An province.

After adjusting the administrative boundaries, Tan An town has 8,179.3 hectares of natural area and 121,337 people, and has 14 administrative units, including wards: Ward 1, ward 2, ward 3 and wards. 4, ward 5, ward 6, ward 7, Tan Khanh ward, Khanh Hau ward and communes: Huong Tho Phu, Nhon Thanh Trung, Loi Binh Nhon, Binh Tam, An Vinh Ngai.

On April 19, 2007, Tan An town was recognized as a grade III urban area. On August 24, 2009, the Government of Vietnam issued Resolution No. 38/NQ-CP, on upgrading Tan An town to Tan An city in Long An province. Tan An city has a natural area of 8,194.94 ha and 166,419 inhabitants, 14 commune-level administrative units, including wards: Ward 1, Ward 2, Ward 3, Ward 4, Ward 5, Ward 6, Ward 7, Khanh Hau, Tan Khanh and communes: Huong Tho Phu, An Vinh Ngai, Loi Binh Nhon, Binh Tam, Nhon Thanh Trung. On September 5, 2019, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 1140/QD-TTg recognizing Tan An city as a grade II urban center in Long An province.

2.2. Famous general Nguyen Cuu Van with the land of Tan An

Nguyen Cuu Van lived around the end of the seventeenth century, the beginning of the eighteenth century, from Gia Mieu, Tong Son district, Ha Trung district, Thanh Hoa province, now Ha Long commune, Ha Trung district, Thanh Hoa province. He was a deputy, guarding under the Nguyen lord. Nguyen Cuu Van is the grandson of Ta Admiral Nghia, Duke of Nguyen Cuu Kieu. Originally from the lineage of the General's family, from a young age he enthusiastically practiced martial arts, daily passion for reading, wisdom and integrity. Nguyen Cuu Van grew up in a situation where the country often had conflicts between Trinh and Nguyen lasting many years, the two sides fought many times fiercely, causing much pain to the people of both regions, especially the region. Nghe An to Bo Chinh (present-day Quang Binh land). In the end, the dispute between the Trinh and Nguyen dynasties temporarily ceased the war, taking the Gianh River as the demarcation line dividing the country in two. From the Gianh River to the North, it belongs to the territory of the Trinh family, called Dang Ngoai; from the Gianh River back

in the territory of the Nguyen family, called Dang Trong. Also from here, the two Trinh - Nguyen dynasties tried their best to strengthen and build each region stronger and stronger, creating their own sand power. Because he came from the Nguyen family, Nguyen Cuu Van joined the Nguyen army very early. Thanks to his talent in military strategy, he quickly gained many merits and was trusted by Lord Nguyen Phuc Chu, conferring the title of Cai Co at a very young age. In 1698, Trinh Dynasty general Trinh Huyen was the governor of Nghe An, concurrently the town of Bac Bo Chinh (present-day Quang Binh province) intending to conquer Nam Bo Chinh. In order to protect the territory, Lord Nguyen Phuc Chu ordered the captains Nguyen Cuu Van and Nguyen Huu Khanh to command the troops, bring troops and boats to defend at the seaport to prevent the attack of Trinh's army. Because the Nguyen army was well-prepared to deal with the situation, Trinh Huyen gave up his intention to invade Thuan Hoa land.

In July 1705, within the Chan Lap dynasty, there was often turmoil and power struggles, and the king of Chan Lap, Nac Ong Tham, suspected that Nac Ong Yem had a plot to betray. Faced with that situation, Nac Ong Tham asked the Siamese army to help him, causing Nac Ong Yem to not be able to support him, so he had to run to ask for help from the Nguyen, who were stationed at Phien Tran palace (Gia Dinh). Before the request of Chan Lap country, Lord Nguyen Phuc Chu sent Nguyen Cuu Van to lead his army to the South to fight Nac Ong Tham's army. In Sam Khe (Chen Lap) with the help of the Nguyen army, Nguyen Cuu Van defeated the Siamese army, and helped Nac Ong Yem return to La Bich citadel (La Vach) as king.

In 1705, Nguyen Cuu Van, after bringing troops to help the King of Cambodia, finished fighting the Siamese army, withdrew to live in Vung Gu, dug a canal connecting the two sweet ends of My Tho canal and Vung Gu canal, opening a trade route from the Tien River to the Vam Co Tay River.

After completing the construction of the ramparts, Nguyen Cuu Van was again assigned by Lord Nguyen Phuc Chu to be the Commander of the Gia Dinh marine army (Mekong Delta) to attack the Chan Lap country, Nac Ong Tham, to prevent the plot to invade the country. Chan Lap of the King of Siam. After defeating the rebels in Siam at Sam Khe, he asked Lord Nguyen to station an army in Rach Gam for the purpose of preventing the Siamese army from coming back to attack. To protect the territory, Nguyen Cuu Van implemented a plan to build a rampart from Thi Gai shop (now in Dong Thap province) to Phu Luong market bordering Vung Cu (Vam Co Tay) and My Tho land (Tien Giang today now). He a deep ditch and then expanded it to become a canal for the purpose of irrigation, which is to provide water for agricultural irrigation, on the other hand, to help boats travel easily in the area. The digging of trenches and then from trenches to canals was carried out very elaborately. He directly directed the people to build ladder huts to consider the land and river position, carefully measure, calculate in detail, draw a clear map, then build a ladder to observe called "Vong the". Another remarkable force was organized by the feudal state, combining economy with national defense like the army that explored the Vung Gu region of Nguyen Cuu Van at the beginning of the century, or formed a "plantation army" like Gia Long proceeded at a later stage.

"In the year of the Rooster (1705), during the reign of Hien Tong, Chief Governor Nguyen Cuu Van brought his army to fight Cao Mien, built a long rampart from Thi Cai restaurant

to Luong Phu market at the end of two sources of Vung Gu and My Tho canals, using water to make a moat around the rampart, so that the defense is firm. Then, multiplying the water circulation, digging deep down into a convenient meridian for boats. The waterway was first opened by General Nguyen Cuu Van and operated for more than 100 years before it was deposited. It was dredged and expanded by King Gia Long in 1819 and named Bao Dinh Ha. It exists to this day.

Along with building a defense system, Nguyen Cuu Van allowed to reclaim land to expand fields, promote food production, in case of war, to ensure food security for the Nguyen army. In 1711, Nguyen Cuu Van was promoted to Tran Bien joint deputy general. He, along with Tran Thuong Xuyen (a martial general of the Ming Dynasty and Duong Ngan Dich - the general of the Ming Dynasty, went to submit to Lord Nguyen), took care of the people's safety in the new land.

Nguyen Cuu Van has 2 sons, Nguyen Cuu Chiem and Nguyen Cuu Dam, who later followed his father's will to reclaim land in the Mekong Delta today. To remember his outstanding contributions in pacifying Chan Lap, defending the territory, expanding the territory to the South, reclaiming the land, stabilizing the production life of the people, the Historians at that time wrote in praise of him as follows: "Regarding the expansion of the southern region, Nguyen Cuu Van greatly admired the court physician, which the Chan Lap people admired."

2.3. Promoting revolutionary tradition for today's young generation

Through learning about the famous General Nguyen Cuu Van with the land of Tan An, it will contribute to reminding the young generation of the merits of the predecessors, who had merits in expanding the territory, establishing villages, hamlets, fighting battles fight to defend the country's sovereignty against foreign invaders. In order to promote the present revolutionary tradition, the young generation needs to be active and creative in preserving the precious traditional values that previous generations have left for the future. In order to improve the effectiveness of revolutionary traditional education for the current generation, attention should be paid to the following issues:

Firstly, it is necessary to strengthen the leadership and direction of the Party Committees at all levels in the work of traditional revolutionary education for the young generation, students and students today. Party committees at all levels, especially at the grassroots level, need to pay close attention to and direct the implementation of revolutionary traditional education for the current young generation. Create all conditions for the most effective education, awakening the ideology of the young generation. To make the younger generation more stable in mind, dynamic, sharper in thinking and active in work and life. Since then, helping the young generation to be aware of the responsibility to the Fatherland, to be absolutely loyal to the Socialist Vietnam Fatherland, to cultivate revolutionary morality and firm political courage in the face of all challenges of the times the.

Second, branches and levels play an important role in educating the young generation in revolutionary traditions. Propaganda by various, active and modern forms and methods, combined with the use of the internet, contests to learn about local historical traditions, revolutionary traditions, prize structure, materially encourage, build and

strengthen the consciousness and spirit of the young generation, contributing to the radiance of the homeland and the country in the current period.

Third, revolutionary traditional education needs to be carried out in a planned, unified, coordinated and simultaneous manner at all units, levels and branches with the families of adolescents and young adults. To achieve the unified effect, the young generation's sense of national pride needs to implement education comprehensively, simultaneously and consistently to enrich the forms of educational propaganda and integrate it into activities. extracurricular activities, about the source to make the younger generation imbued with ideas and ethics, remember the source, remember the merits of the ancestors.

Fourth, it is necessary to have a plan for professional and professional training, to raise the propaganda level for propaganda staff such as Propaganda, Mass Mobilization, Youth Union officials, etc. expertise, professionalism and qualifications for propaganda and education officials to positively influence and awaken the young generation's consciousness to the revolutionary tradition with a long history of national miracles. Innovating the traditional educational model, in addition to the force of the Youth Union, there are also responsibilities of other organizations, contributing to the education of revolutionary traditions for the young generation. In addition to the propaganda staff, it is necessary to coordinate and innovate the propaganda method, so that it is suitable for the youth age, the method should be lively, close, easy to absorb and easy to remember.

3. Conclusion

Learning about the ancestors with meritorious services to the country in general and the famous General Nguyen Cuu Van in particular not only understand more about their contributions to the homeland and the country, but also contribute to the education of the revolutionary tradition. For the young generation and young people in the period of industrialization, modernization and international economic integration, it is to contribute to the training and education of the young generation, both young and professional, and the future owner of the country. Steady progress with advanced nations, worthy of the wishes of beloved Uncle Ho. Contributing to the successful implementation of the Party's guidelines and resolutions, the State's policies and laws; successfully realize the goal of national independence, associated with socialism with a team of young people who are strong in political bravery, absolutely loyal to the goals and ideals of the nation.

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