



Some Features of the Learning - Success in the Land of “Co Bon”

(Dong Thanh commune, Dong Son district, Thanh Hoa province, Vietnam)

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Abstract— Located in the deltas of Ma River, Chu River, Co Bon village, Dong Thanh commune, Dong Son district, Thanh Hoa province, it is an ancient land, where the sacred gas of rivers and mountains converges, gathering of residential areas long before. Not only that, but this place is also famous for its glorious tradition in the process of building and defending the country and carrying many traditional cultural features of the nation. One of them is the tradition of studiousness - academic excellence. Perhaps that's why this place is always mentioned as the "cradle", the "umbrella" of the Thanh school, producing many talents whose names and careers are recorded in history books, and admired by the people.

Keywords— Co Bon, cultural traditions, studious, faculty

I. INTRODUCTION

The ancient land of Co Bon in Dong Thanh commune is now a place with favorable terrain, natural resources, and rich and diverse natural conditions. Co Bon residents are industrious, tolerant, and hard-working in production; resilient and indomitable in the struggle against foreign invaders, building and defending the country; at the same time, always have a sense of preserving and promoting the inherent cultural traditions of the homeland as a source that flows forever and never runs out.

Almost located in the center of Dong Son district, Co Bon village is a strategically important land both politically, militarily, and economically throughout the mile-long history of the nation; famous for many relics, scenic spots, and unique cultural features that contribute to the diversity of the Thanh cultural region in particular and the Vietnamese people in general.

With the above-mentioned history and cultural depth, nearly two millennia have passed, and the land of Co Bon has been studied by many scholars in many different aspects. The works have contributed to portraying the general picture of Co Bon village in the overall picture

of the ancient village in the Ma river delta and the typical cultural features of this land.

Even so, conducting deep learning about the tradition of studiousness - the faculty of the Co Bon land; Explaining the factors that make up the tradition of studiousness and academic excellence, and pointing out specific characteristics have not yet been given due attention. This is also a gap that needs further research attention. Especially, in the current context, when the country is transforming in the period of industrialization, modernization, and deep international integration, the young generation is an important driving force to promote the country's development. The issue of educating the local history traditions, thereby motivating the children to learn and develop, is a necessary job.

At the same time, conducting research and learning about the tradition of studiousness - Co Bon village's faculty also provided leaders and people of Dong Thanh commune to see the tradition of studying and passing in the homeland since ancient times, from ancient times. which promotes the promotion of tradition, and at the same time draws valuable lessons to bring the education of the commune to a higher level.

Along with new sources and approaches, putting the land of Co Bon under an in-depth look at the field of education, the article hopes to contribute more discoveries about the tradition of studiousness - studying the land of Co Bon in the flow history - local culture and people.

II. RESEARCH OVERVIEW

Co Bon village is considered an ancient land that has been developed for thousands of years and is famous for its tradition of studiousness. This is an area witnessing the first steps of people in Dong Son land and carrying many distinct historical and cultural values. Therefore, there have been many research works on soil and Co Bon people published. Some of the research projects can be reviewed below.

The book *The Name of Thanh Hoa Commune, Volume 2*, briefly introduced the formation process and the name of the village in Thanh Hoa; which mentioned Dong Son district and Co Bon village. The content of the work has outlined the history of the formation and development of Co Bon village in the general picture of the development of Dong Son district, Thanh Hoa province.

The book *Traditional Festivals and Rituals of Thanh* has introduced an overview and brief about typical traditional festivals of Thanh. In it, the author mentioned the traditional festival of Co Bon village in Dong Thanh commune, Dong Son district, Thanh Hoa province about both the ceremony and the festival. The ceremony presents a brief description of the locality, the shrines, and the legends of the villages... The festival section presents the activities taking place during the festival. After that, the author made comments about the festival here.

The *Geography of Thanh Hoa, volume 2*, gave an overview of the natural conditions, the formation process of Dong Thanh commune, and the basic social, political, and socio-economic characteristics of this land.

The survey of Co Bon village's traditional culture is an in-depth study and presentation of the traditional cultural values of Co Bon village in many different aspects. In which, the tradition of the Co Bon village election is mentioned.

The *Book of Famous People of Thanh Hoa, volume 3*, was written about the typical celebrities of Thanh; which mentioned the famous people of Co Bon village.

In the book *Geography of Dong Son district, Thanh Hoa province*, when writing about historical - cultural - artistic relics, the author mentioned an overview of the Nguyen Van Nghi temple, its name, and family, then came his life and temple. Part of the traditional festival, the author wrote

about the Co Bon village festival, talking about the village lord and the activities taking place in the festival such as the court ceremony, and the death anniversary of the whole village...; Briefly about the festival, including folk performances. In the section about communes and towns of Dong Son district, the author also wrote about Dong Thanh commune briefly about the formation process and name through periods, natural characteristics, and population...

The *History of the Party Committee of Dong Thanh Commune* is a work directly related to the research problem. The work gave an overview of Dong Thanh commune in some basic aspects such as geographical location, land, inhabitants, labor traditions, culture, and struggle of the Dong Thanh commune. Which refers to the village of Co Bon. In the remaining chapters, the work deeply presents the historical context and activities of the Party Committee and the people of Dong Thanh commune according to the national historical process. The work contributes to depicting the general picture of the history of Dong Thanh commune and has high reference value for the author's research process.

The book *Names of Vietnamese villages and communes in the early 19th century* (in the provinces from Nghe Tinh onwards) introduced in detail and quite fully the ancient landmarks of the villages in the mainland from Nghe An onwards. This is a valuable source of material for the process of learning about historical, cultural, ethnographic, sociological, archeological issues... related to ancient places. The work lists the names of each hamlet, hamlet, thousand, page, ward, border, and camp belonging to each canton, district, and government of 15 towns, countries, and religions in our country. It refers to the inner town of Thanh Hoa and Dong Son district. The author has portrayed a general picture of the village of Dong Son district. Co Bon village, Dong Thanh commune is one of them.

The *Thanh Hoa Geography, volume 4*, introduced historical figures, which mentioned some features of the life and career of the Confucian god Nguyen Van Nghi.

Most recently, the book *The Monuments of Thanh* has written an overview of the historical and cultural relics of Thanh Hoa province. In it, the author wrote about the historical-cultural relics of the land of Co Bon.

In addition, the works of Vietnamese academics from 1075 to 1919, Thanh Hoa's academics, Poinsettias, longan, explorers through Vietnamese feudal dynasties, Thanh Hoa's famous artists and the work of Ancient scholars mentioned more or less the tradition of studiousness and study in Co Bon village during the feudal period.

Thus, up to now, there have been many published research works on soil and Co Bon people from different

aspects and angles. These are all necessary materials and foundations for the author to continue researching the land of Co Bon in the context of vivid reality in the renovation period. However, Co Bon is an ancient land, where the Vietnamese people have lived for a long time and has many unique cultural features, especially the tradition of studiousness and academic excellence. This is considered a unique cultural constant of the Co Bon land to distinguish it from many other villages across the country. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to study comprehensively and systematically the tradition of studiousness - the faculty of Co Bon village.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

In the process of learning about the "Tradition of studiousness - the examination of the Co Bon land (Dong Thanh, Dong Son, Thanh Hoa)", the author mainly used historical research methods to draw a realistic sketch of the tradition. President of the Co Bon village; logical method to clarify the relationship between geographical, natural, economic - social, historical - cultural factors... to the academic tradition of this land.

Besides, the author uses the method of analysis and synthesis to collect and synthesize relevant sources, thereby clarifying the tradition of studiousness - the faculty of the Co Bon village.

The comparative method is used by the author to evaluate the similarities and differences in the tradition of studiousness - Co Bon village's academic tradition in the general picture of the studious tradition - Dong Son district and Thanh Hoa province. From there, it clearly shows the characteristics of the village's tradition of studiousness and academic excellence compared to other ancient villages in the region.

In the process of conducting research on the topic, placing traditional villages as "a living cell of society", a "prefabricated" component, it was found that villages always have a dialectical relationship, influence interacting with many different factors such as geographical location, natural conditions, history, culture, society... Therefore, the author has approached and used the method of regional study, put the tradition of studious - Co Bon village faculty in the interactive relationship between natural conditions, historical circumstances, and social environment... to analyze and evaluate from many different angles, contributing to clarifying demonstrate not only the tradition of studiousness - academic excellence but also the history - a culture of the land of Co Bon. In addition, in the process of implementation, a series of other specific methods are used to collect and process the

maximum amount of information about the history and tradition of studiousness in Co Bon village such as statistics, fieldwork, field research.

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS

4.1. Some factors affecting the formation and development of the tradition of studiousness and academic excellence in the land of Co Bon

The land of Co Bon is especially famous for its studious and academic tradition. During the mile-long history of thousands of years of existence and development, that tradition has had its ups and downs but has always produced university and high school graduates who brightened up the cultural traditions of the homeland. So, What factors affect the formation and development of the tradition of studiousness and academic excellence in the land of Co Bon. This can be explained from several perspectives:

Firstly, strongly influenced by the cultural traditions of the Dong Son district

The land of Co Bon belongs to the area of the Dong Son culture and is strongly influenced by this culture. Therefore, the studious tradition of Co Bon village was developed in the traditional cradle of studiousness of Dong Son people. As a land with a long cultural tradition, especially the tradition of studiousness; many people are smart, study well, and have the will to study, practice and pass well, this is a solid basis for the land of Co Bon to become a famous "learning land" in Dong Son.

Second, the impact of local economic development

Co Bon village is characterized by a rice farming area with dense rooftops. In general, Co Bon village has very favorable natural conditions for the production and daily life of residents, especially the agricultural economy. Therefore, the economic conditions of Co Bon during the feudal period were relatively stable. At the same time, besides the agricultural economy, in their spare days, Co Bon people find themselves a side job to supplement the family economy and promote the development of small businesses, exchange, and trade between people. in villages, communes, and districts through the system of Bon market and district market. The above situation has created a stable and developed economy for Co Bon compared to other regions in the commune. That will have an impact on the educational development of Co Bon, children in the village have the conditions to pursue research and study.

Third, the interest and investment in the education of the family and the village

For a long time, the education issue of Co Bon village has been interesting in each family, clan, and village. Any family in the village put education first. Every family encourages their children to study to brighten up the clan. Again influenced by the idea of "one person can take care of them all", so every family and family is interested and encouraged both materially and spiritually for their children to pursue their studies.

For villages, education is also paid special attention. In the village of Co Bon, a study promotion fund has been established to encourage their children's study. Every year, they take profits to reward and help those who claim history. In addition, Co Bon villages also established Tu Chi to encourage learning. The annual sacrifice 2 times: Spring sacrifice, Autumn ritual as a sacrifice. In addition, before taking the exam, students go to the "King" ceremony, and when they pass the exam, they go to the "Thanksgiving" ceremony. Before sending their children to school, families come to Tu Chi to hold the "initiation" ceremony. Whenever there is a village job, the educated person is given priority by the village to sit on the upper mat, depending on the different levels, although the title and the mandarin are larger, the lower degree is required to sit on the lower mat. In addition, those with academic degrees are respected when entering the literary association, or when the village has a job, they all sit in the top position, demonstrating "more important than the title". This is the encouragement for the generation of Co Bon people, the next generation follows and promotes the previous generation to make the village proud.

Fourth, the role of mothers and wives

Contributing to the development of Co Bon education cannot fail to mention the role of mothers and wives. It can be seen that, behind the success of Mr. Nghe and Mr. Cong in Co Bon village, there are looming silhouettes of mothers and wives who have worked hard to feed their husbands and children. In particular, the care of the mother and wife is also reflected in spiritual beauty. At the beginning of the new year, my mother bought a piece of paper for me to declare a pen for luck. Before going to the exam, the mother buys gifts to worship the ancestors, praying for the ancestors to bless her husband and children to be successful. It is the care of the mother and the wife that makes the husband and the son try to study better to repay the gratitude of the mother and the wife in the days of book lights. Therefore, in Co Bon village today still There is also a saying about the great role of mothers and wives in the success of husbands and children:

*“Em là con gái Kê Bôn
Đi bán trâu miếng, nuôi chồng đi thi
Ba năm chồng đỗ kinh kỳ*

Chàng đi ngựa tía, thiếp đi vòng dào”.

Or the story of Mrs. Luu Nhat Quang selling green bananas to support Mr. Le The Long to study and in 1930 became the first Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee of Thanh Hoa province.

In addition, the "motivation" of studying to become a mandarin, and studying to escape poverty is also one of the reasons for the formation of the tradition of studiousness and academic excellence in Co Bon.

In short, the tradition of studiousness and academic excellence in Co Bon is formed from many different factors and angles. But no matter what factors are influenced by many factors, the study, the tradition of studiousness, and academic achievement have also created a unique cultural identity for Co Bon village - a land with a tradition of Confucianism from the very beginning. Confucianism is prevalent in our country. That is the foundation, a good basis for posterity to follow and promote.

4.2. Tradition of studiousness - the honors of the ancient Co Bon people

In terms of geo-culture, Thanh Hoa has a very special geographical position, with mountains and rivers. Scientist Phan Huy Chu in the Trial Calendar, the charter of the genus Chi explained: *"Thanh Hoa has towering mountains, large rivers circling, the sea in the east, Ai Lao in the west, Son Nam town in the north, and Son Nam town in the south. Nghe An religion. The mountains and rivers are very beautiful, a place of beautiful scenery in a vital place. The previous dynasties still called it a very important town. Going to Le is the basic place. The lush beauty of the river and the river together gave birth to many kings and generals, the quintessence of the air gathered, and there were many literary traditions. If the people of Thanh had the right to be proud of being the land of "talented human genius", they would be proud. As the land that gave birth to the poinsettias and talents of the country, it is thanks to the studious tradition of the people here. In particular, talking about the studious tradition of the Thanh people, it is impossible not to mention Dong Son - which is considered the center of learning, of the school tradition.*

Dong Son is a land closely associated with Thanh Hoa province, with the Vietnamese homeland since prehistoric times. Dong Son land has the typical traditional culture of the nation; each river, field, garden... are imprinted with historical and cultural imprints with the heroic feats of their fathers in the construction and struggle to protect the country, but at the same time, they also contain their nuances of the past. a countryside. This, studiousness and respect for learning have become a fine

cultural tradition that all Dong Son people have the right to be proud of. In Dong Son, the tradition of studiousness and respect for learning in Dong Son has formed study lands, scholarly families, famous people, and talented people of the country. Typical is Co Bon village, now in Dong Thanh commune.

Co Bon village was formed and developed during the Dong Son cultural period, dating back more than 2,000 years, located in the center of the Dong Son district and also almost the center of the Ma River delta. Currently, Co Bon village belongs to Dong Thanh commune, including 4 villages (Tu Bon): Phuc Trien, Ngoc Tich, Kim Boi, and Quynh Doi.

On the land of Co Bon from the beginning of establishing hamlets and villages, education has been given special importance by the people, becoming the cultural beauty of each family and clan. Perhaps that is why from ancient times, to express pride in the famous Co Bon land of Thanh's literature, the Ai Chau people often say: "Dong Son Tu Bon, Hoang Hoa bi Bot" or high titles. Other precious places such as "The studious village", "the academic village"...

According to the book Thanh Hoa Famous Artists and Ancient Learning, edited by author Tran Van Think (Thanh Hoa Publishing House, 1995), in feudal times, the village had 7 doctoral candidates, who were allowed to sculpt steles in Van by the court. Temple of Quoc Tu Giam. In addition to the 7 university graduates named in the gold table, with the degrees of Ban Longan, Hoang Giap, Ph.D., and Bachelor... many people are highly educated but they do not go or do not pass the exam. The reason the school rules should be only the head of the country, the teacher ... but still loved and praised by the people. It can be affirmed that the tradition of studiousness and academic excellence of Co Bon village is like a source that flows forever and never runs out.

Since the Tran Dynasty, this land has been famous for the teacher surnamed Nguyen. He was a virtuous, deeply educated man who tutored and taught Le Van Huu to pass the Ban Longan at the age of 18 during the reign of King Tran Thai Tong (1247).

By the Le Dynasty, history books mentioned Co Bon village with many famous grapevines and famous grapes, the most typical of which was the Confucian god Nguyen Van Nghi. According to the book Survey on the traditional culture of Co Bon village by a group of authors: Tran Thi Lien, and Pham Minh Tri (Hanoi Social Science Publishing House, 2005), he passed the First Giap Faculty, the exam in the Year of the Tiger (1554).), under King Le Trung Tong, was conferred as Tuyen Luc Cong Than, the teacher of 2 kings: Le Anh Tong and Le The Tong.

Historian Phan Huy Chu in the book "The Trial and Charter" of the Château have ranked Nguyen Van Nghi in the list of Confucianists of virtue along with other famous Nhus, such as Ly Tu Tan, Vu Mong Nguyen, Vu Quynh, and Nguyen Binh Khiem... When he died, he was named Phuc Than by King Le.

Nguyen Van Nghi's son is Nguyen Khai, who is smart and strategizing. He is appointed to the Thuong Thuong Military Department and is a National Elder who attends the government. Nguyen Van Nghi's grandson is Nguyen Van Le Do Hoang Giap, Faculty of Nham Dan (1602), during the reign of King Le Kinh Tong.

Le Kha Tru (grandfather Le Kha Trinh) obtained a doctorate in the Faculty of Mau Tuat (1628), and at the age of 47, during the reign of King Le Than Tong, worked as a mid-level medical assistant.

Cao Cu obtained his doctorate in the Department of Binh Tuat (1646), at the age of 47, during the reign of King Le Chan Tong, he became a supervisor of history.

Thieu Sy Lam passed the flower detective in the year of Canh Tuat (1670), at the age of 29, during the reign of King Le Huyen Tong, and became the main Tham.

Le Kha Trinh obtained a doctorate in the Binh Thin exam (1676), and at the age of 24, during the reign of King Le Hy Tong, became an ambassador.

Le The Thu passed the deputy position of Giap Thin faculty (1844), during the reign of King Thieu Tri.

In addition to those who passed the University, Co Bon village also had many people who passed the Huong Cong and Bachelor's exams. Only from 1690 to 1783, the whole Dong Son district had 120 people passing the Huong Cong exam, while Co Bon village had 24 people. During the period from 1807 to 1918, the whole Dong Son district had 25 people who passed the Bachelor's exam, while Co Bon village had 7 people.

With the spirit of "more important than great eunuch" (passion is more important than title), through many ups and downs of history, the land of Co Bon has built a unique tradition of examination and writing that is rare in the land. which can be. Therefore, "successful succession", father before son, brother before brother, house after family, and line after school has become a special feature of Co Bon land. The passing tradition of Co Bon has contributed. part of making this area become the "study land" of Thanh.

4.3. Continuity of the source of studiousness - the faculty of the people of Co Bon in the current period

Like the Phon Giang stream, the tradition of studiousness and academic excellence in the Co Bon

region continues like a source that flows forever and never runs out. The next generation follows the previous generation to write their names on the traditional yellow board of studiousness of their homeland... Entering the modern era, many families and clans in Co Bon village all have high-achieving people, working in schools, universities and research institutes in the country as well as abroad.

According to incomplete statistics of Ms. Tran Thi Binh, Chairwoman of the Dong Thanh Commune Study Promotion Association, from 1975 to now, Co Bon village has about 50 people conferred the title of Professor, Associate Professor, Tien. Master, Master and hundreds of bachelors.

Every year, in Co Bon village, about two-thirds of students pass the exam at universities and colleges out of the total number of students taking the exam. There are families with 8 people who are all bachelors, typically Mr. La Van Mui's family. There are even families with 3 people who are doctors like the family of teacher Tai. There is also a family of 2 brothers who are both doctors (La Van Truong, La Huu Phuc). Besides, the village also has many famous teachers, such as La Khac Hoa, La Duc Quang, Thieu Huy Thach, Le Van Nhu, Thieu Van Chau, Thieu Minh Tu, Nguyen Huu Hien...

Promoting the tradition of studiousness and academic excellence of their forefathers since ancient times, today's descendants have been making great efforts in studying and working to build richer families, clans, and homelands. beautiful, civilized. This is a lasting cultural beauty, a historical flow that has been preserved by generations; is an important source of motivation to contribute to the cause of protecting and building a rich and strong homeland.

V. CONCLUSION

Belonging to Dong Son district, a district with a long cultural tradition of Thanh, Co Bon village has emerged as a bright spot in the tradition of studiousness - academic excellence. From the founding of the village until now, through thousands of years of existence and development, through the dust of time and the ups and downs of history, despite many times changing the name, along with the process of separating and re-entering the village. But basically, the community of residents of Co Bon village has created many unique cultural values with bold common features of Thanh culture and has many distinct nuances. In particular, the characteristic is the tradition of studiousness - the faculty is famous. It can be affirmed that Co Bon is a village with a tradition of studying and achieving high scores. That tradition of learning has been deeply ingrained in the

consciousness of every Co Bon people and has become a cultural feature in each family and clan.

During the period of the faculty of Han studies, the village had 7 doctoral candidates, who were allowed to sculpt steles at Van Mieu Quoc Tu Giam and many people passed Huong Cong and Bachelor's degrees. Wherever they are, in any position, the Co Bon people have shown their good moral qualities, know how to overcome difficulties to cultivate themselves and contribute efforts in building and protecting the property. ethnic groups, clarifying the land of Co Bon and the Co Bon people.

Today, the traditional values of the Co Bon people are still being developed. Children of Co Bon village continue to promote the learning tradition left by their father, serving the cause of building and defending the Socialist Fatherland. This is the basis and great motivation for the people of Co Bon under the leadership of the Communist Party to rise to achieve new successes and new goals in the process of building a richer and more beautiful Vietnam. part of building Vietnamese culture "advanced, imbued with national identity".

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