
TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

External Relations Activities of the Government of Vietnam from 2006 to 2016: Policy, Current Situation and Experience

Pham Quang Minh, Tran Viet Nghia

Abstract: External relations activities of the Government of Vietnam from 2006 to 2016 were diverse and highly active in many fields and gained many remarkable achievements. The results obtained from these activities, on the one hand, have made an important contribution to the cause of socio-economic development, ensuring national defense and security, and on the other hand, have enhanced Vietnam's

position and prestige in the international community. This article will clarify external relations policies, thereby suggesting some experiences of the Vietnamese Government in foreign affairs from 2006 to 2016.

Keywords: Communist Party of Vietnam; Vietnamese Government; Vietnam's foreign policy; Strategic partnership; Bilateral/multilateral relations.

The Paradigm Triangle of Education Sciences: Theories of Watson, Vygotsky and Piaget

Le Ngoc Hung

Abstract: In the world there are many scientific publications including educational psychology and pedagogy publications discussing and referring to theories of John Watson, Lev Vygotsky and Jean Piaget. However, the research problem is that these three theories have not been examined as the major theoretical triangle or the paradigm triangle of education sciences with their subject matter being “society - education - individual”. With the methodology of review and analysis of the basic publications

by Watson, Vygotsky and Piaget, this research explores and clarifies the scientific content of these three theories as the paradigm triangle of education sciences. The research results may support thinking of possible research and development suggestions for radical and comprehensive education renovation in Vietnam.

Keywords: Behaviorism; Mental Development; Socio-cultural Theory; Education Sciences.

Transaction And Transformation Of Educational Paradigm In Vietnam: The Case Of Reformed Examination (1906-1919)

Pham Van Khoai

Abstract: The reformed examination (1906-1919) can be considered as one of the most typical cases for the transition and transformation of the educational system in Vietnam. The Faculty of Education has transformed the education system from a Chinese character system into a hierarchical education system (Early School, Primary School, High School) with 3 subject areas (with 3 types of rules - rules of Chinese characters, rules of Quoc Ngu, rules of French and the division of subjects according to the rules). It was a transition and transformation of education from the bachelor's degree program using Chinese characters for professional recruitment for the government to the French-native

education (French-Vietnamese education). The decentralization into 3 levels of education with an age limit is intended to create a narrow exit for those who are already old (Primary level admits people under 27 years old; High school admits people under 30 years old) to take the Huong exam. It also assigns responsibility to the three canons that have made the educational transformation "multi-faceted", "multi-variable" and "multi-result" in the history of the Vietnamese educational system.

Keywords: Educational Transition and Transformation; Educationnal Paradigm in Vietnam; Reformed Examination; "Multi-personality", "Multi-variable".

Le Van Hoe's *The Doctrine of Confucius* in The Context of Implementing Methods in Confucian Studies in Vietnam in The First Half of The Twentieth Century

Nguyen Tho Duc

Abstract: By analyzing Le Van Hoe's *The Doctrine of Confucius*, this article shows that he was one of the first scholars to apply the method of evidential research to study Confucianism in Vietnam in the first half of the twentieth century. Using this method, Le Van Hoe has discerned the truthfulness of Confucian bibliographies, thereby asserting that in order to understand Confucian thought, it must be based on

Lunyu (Analects). This is the basis for Le Van Hoe to criticize the Confucian research method of Tran Trong Kim (in *Confucianism*) and Dao Duy Anh (in *A Critical Study on Confucianism*). Besides, by comparing the content of *The Doctrine of Confucius*, *Confucianism* and *A Critical Study on Confucianism*, this article clarifies the differences in method and result of Confucian studies of Le Van Hoe, Tran

Trong Kim and Dao Duy Anh. It also points out the similarities and differences in view and method of researching Confucianism between Le Van Hoe and Hu Shih, who was the first one to apply the method of

evidential research into Confucian studies in China in the early twentieth century.

Keywords: Le Van Hoe; *The Doctrine of Confucius*; Confucianism; Evidential Research; Hu Shih.

Contemporary Challenges Towards the Study of Ethnicity in Vietnam

Nguyen Cong Thao

Abstract: Vietnamese ethnography and anthropology are characterised by the study of ethnicity, and take ethnicity as the focus. However, during the last two decades, socio-cultural, economic and political changes at different levels have brought various theoretical and methodological

challenges to the discipline. This article focuses on the three most popular challenges including: the definition of ethnicity, theories and methodologies that are currently popularly practiced in Vietnam.

Keywords: Ethnicity; Ethnic Classification; Theory of Ethnicity.

The Management of Cultural Heritage in the Context of Climate Change Seen from a Case Study of the Complex of Hue Monuments

Nguyen Ky Nam

Abstract: Climate change is not a new natural phenomenon; however, it is occurring at a greater intensity and severity at many places across the globe. A plethora of studies have revealed that climate change is the primary contributor to sea-level rise, storms, floods, tsunamis, coastal erosion and earthquakes, thereby posing direct threats to non-renewable heritage's management, conservation and promotion. In this context, Vietnamese heritage sites, particularly the Complex of Hue Monuments has become more "vulnerable" to more severe impacts of climate change. This study is done based on ethnographic field-trips, in-depth interviews

and archival study to shed light on two main objectives: (i) the effects of climate change and (ii) the response of Hue monuments to these impacts. The research findings showcase that active response and mitigation plans, conservation projects and traditional/folk knowledge have been utilised in the fight against the impacts of climate change. These lessons and recommendations can be of relevance to other Vietnamese heritage site in the same "war" against climate change.

Keywords: Climate Change; Hue Monument; Conservation Project; Response Plan; Folk Knowledge.

The Integration of Cochinchina in the Regional and Global Economy - From the Perspective of the Commodity Flows of the 16th - 18th Centuries in Cochinchina

Vu Thi Xuyen

Abstract: Cochinchina (Inner Region or *Đàng Trong*) was recognized as a successful builder of dynamic models of economic and political systems from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. The Nguyen Lords' efforts in establishing an independent kingdom and specific development path created a polity that was different from the model of the traditional Vietnamese feudal state and close to those of other Southeast Asian countries. The image of "An Alternative Vietnam" (Li 1998a) shows that the economic base was largely rooted in foreign trade rather than in agriculture, and it was this context that was recognized by many Vietnamese and international scholars (Li 1998b, Wheeler 2006a). Among factors which were the foundations of Cochinchina's foreign trade, commodities

played a key role. Commodities were not only an important factor that attracted foreign traders but also the factor which helped the Nguyen Lords establish international relations and enhance the kingdom's position of *Dang Trong* in the Southeast region. Many types of commodities from different areas of *Dang Trong* were gathered in ports for trade purposes. This article focuses on the East-West connections of Cochinchina and highlights methods that the *Thuận Hóa* government applied in the busy regional and international trading activities. At the same time, this article evaluates the changes in the society of *Thuận Quảng* under the impact of such trading activities.

Keywords: Cochinchina; Nguyen lord; Vietnam Early Modern Period.

Macao's Role in the Development of Christianity in Vietnam

Shang Feng

Abstract: In 16th century, Macao became an important base for Portuguese Far-east trade and missions, including missions to Vietnam. *Colégio de São Paulo* was the first western university in modern Macao and Far-east. It did not only train Western missionaries to Vietnam, but also accepted trainees from Vietnam. During this period, missionaries in Vietnam brought Western culture into Vietnam, while at the

same time, they recorded first-hand observation in Vietnam, which became the most important reference for Western countries. The author believes that Macao and Early Christianity in Vietnam is closely related to regional communication, personnel transfer and cultural communication. Macao exerted significant influence on the development of Christianity

in Vietnam and the cultural exchange between the East and the West.

Keywords: Macao; Christianity in Vietnam; Regional Communication;

Personnel Transfer; Cultural Communication.

Gustave Flaubert's Madame Bovary and the Effect That Set the Stage for Later Novels (The Case of Maxime Benoit-Jeannin's Mademoiselle Bovary)

Nguyen Thuy Linh

Abstract: The life of a novel is not closed, but always open to reading and co-creation. Gustave Flaubert's Madame Bovary has thus far become an inspiration for nearly 30 writers to continue re-writing and co-writing. This article focuses on Maxime Benoit-Jeannin's Mademoiselle Bovary as a case study, reading it in the extratextual and intertextual elements in

relation with Gustave Flaubert's Madame Bovary. Variations in content and form indicate how succeeding writers have connected and interacted with Gustave Flaubert.

Keywords: Gustave Flaubert; Madame Bovary; Mademoiselle Bovary; Re-writing; Co-writing.

The Introduction of the Tulip to Europe and “The Tulip Mania” in the Netherlands in the 17th Century

Lu Vi An

Abstract: Tulips were introduced from Turkey to Europe in the middle of the 16th century. Immediately afterwards, the tulip rapidly became the most popular flower in Europe in the early modern age. In particular, the tulips were cultivated throughout the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and nowadays it is known as a cultural symbol of this country. In the 1630s, the boom of the tulip trade in the United Provinces of the Netherlands led to a phenomenon called tulip mania or tulip fever. The tulip mania is one of the most

important themes in Dutch history in the early modern age. This article first gives an overview of the introduction of the tulips to Europe in the second half of the 16th century. Then, the article analyzes the historical background, the causes, and the phases of the tulip mania in the Netherlands in the early 17th century.

Keywords: Tulip Mania; Tulip Fever; Microhistory; Dutch History.