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Young Professionals Program 4





Visit to Ho Chi Minh City History Museum

Agenda



- 1. Introduction & Purpose of the Visit
- 2. Museum Overview
- 3. Vietnamese History Key Highlights
- 4. Ethnic & Asian Cultures Overview
- 5. Tây Sơn Era Historical Context
- 6. Tây Sơn Military Achievements
- 7. Tây Sơn Dynasty & Reforms
- 8. Legacy of the Tây Sơn Era
- 9. Conclusion Reflections from the Visit
- 10. Q&A and Discussion







Museum Visit: Exploring the Tây Sơn Era

Museum Visit: Exploring the Tây Sơn Era



Main content:

- •A journey through Vietnamese history from prehistoric times to the Nguyễn dynasty
- •Focus on the Tây Sơn period (Room 10) a heroic era of national unification
- •Brief introduction to other historical periods and cultures







Museum Overview Ho Chi Minh City History Museum

Museum Overview



Part 1: Vietnamese History(Rooms 1–12)

From prehistoric times (500,000 years ago) to the August Revolution (1945)

Part 2: Southern & Asian Cultures (Rooms 6–8, 13–18)

Champa, Óc Eo, Cambodian sculpture, ceramics, mummies, antique collections







Vietnamese History – Overview

Vietnamese History



- Room 1: Prehistoric era stone tools, Hòa Bình & Bắc Sơn cultures
- Room 2: Nation-building Văn Lang, Phù Nam, Lâm Áp; 1,000 years of Chinese rule
- Room 3: Ngô Đinh Early Lê Ngô Quyền's victory at Bạch Đằng (938)
- Room 4: Lý dynasty Capital at Thăng Long, Temple of Literature, defeat of Song dynasty
- Room 5: Trần Hồ Three victories over Mongol invasions, Đại
 Việt civilization
- Room 9: Lê sơ Mạc Lê Trung Hưng Lam Sơn uprising, internal divisions
- Room 12: Nguyễn dynasty Unification, French colonial period, August Revolution







Ethnic & Asian Cultures - Overview

Ethnic & Asian Cultures – Overview

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- Room 6: Champa Brick temples, Buddhist statues,
 Indian influence
- Room 7: Óc Eo Gold jewelry, international trade connections
- Room 8: Cambodian sculpture Angkor Wat, intricate bas-reliefs
- Rooms 13–16: Dương Hà and Vương Hồng Sển collections, Asian ceramics, Xóm Cải mummy
- Rooms 17–18: Cultures of Vietnam's 54 ethnic groups, Asian Buddhist statues







Tây Sơn Era

Historical Context Tây Sơn Uprising (1771)



Background:

- Divided country: Lê Trịnh (North), Nguyễn (South)
- Peasants oppressed, widespread uprisings

The uprising:

- Broke out in Quy Nhơn (1771), led by Nguyễn Nhạc,
 Nguyễn Huệ, Nguyễn Lữ
- Supported by peasants & ethnic minorities, grew into a mass movement

Meaning:

Represented the aspiration for unity & social justice



Military Achievements Defending Independence & National Unification



Major victories:

- Overthrew Nguyễn Iords (South), defeated Siamese army (1785, Rạch Gầm - Xoài Mút)
- Crushed Trịnh lords & Lê dynasty (North)
- Defeated Qing army (1789, Ngọc Hồi Đống Đa) legendary rapid victory

Meaning:

- Unified the country after 150 years of division
- Affirmed the principle "People as the foundation," showcased Nguyễn Huệ's brilliant strategies



Building the Dynasty & Reforms



Formation:

- Nguyễn Nhạc founded the dynasty (1778, Quy Nhơn)
- Nguyễn Huệ crowned Emperor Quang Trung (1788, Phú Xuân)

Progressive reforms:

- Economy: Land redistribution, frontier development, reduced taxes
- Culture: Promoted Chữ Nôm, built schools, preserved heritage
- Military & diplomacy: Built regular army, secured borders
 Meaning:
- Economic recovery, cultural revival, modernization of the nation



Legacy of the Tây Sơn Era Indomitable National Spirit



Culture:

- Works like Chiếu cầu hiền (Edict Seeking the Talented) called for national talents
- Victory festivals preserved heroic spirit

Influence:

- Aroused national unity awareness
- Inspired later struggles for independence







Conclusion The Meaning of the Museum Visit

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Questions & Discussion