

Museum of Anatolian Civilizations

Don't Miss



Ankara Ethnography Museum



Ankara Ethnography Museum Visiting Hours

April 1 - October 31

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00

Box Office Closing: 18.45

October 31 - April 1

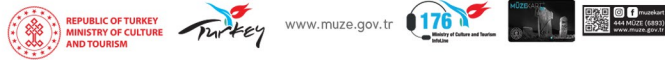
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00

Box Office Closing: 16.45

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Address Hacettepe Mahallesi Türkocağı Sokak No: 4 Opera/ANKARA

Please visit the website for updated information.



The first building raised as a museum in Turkish Republic





Ethnography Museum in Ankara is the first museum of the Republic of Turkey constructed upon instructions of Gazi Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK. The building designed by Arif Hikmet KOYUNOĞLU, one of the most important architects in the Republic Period, has the characteristics of the eras from the first age until the period of Republic, but it also bears the traces of Seljuk and Ottoman architecture. The statue of ATATÜRK built in 1927 and placed in front of the building, bears the distinction of being the first statue built in Turkey.



Ethnography Museum is a museum where examples of Turkish art from the Seljuk Period to the present day are exhibited. The museum has a rich collection of finest ethnographic works belonging to peoples still living in Anatolia.



The Plate Portraying A Bird

It is a calligraphic plate on which the statement "Ya bazü'l-eşheb kuddisesirruh şey'en lillah." (O sheikh Abdülkadir Geylanî! May Allah clean and purify his soul, a charity for the sake of Allah) has been written in a bird shape.



Giyaseddin Keyhüsrev Throne

It is a Seljuk throne of the 13th century. The throne made of walnut tree is one of the finest examples of the wood carving art. It is understood from the statement on it that it belongs to the Seljuk Ruler, Giyaseddin Keyhüsrev, who ruled in Anatolia between the years 1264 and 1283.



The Holy Qoran

The Holy Qoran that is estimated to date back to the 16th century was written by using talik scripture with ornaments. It is clear from the record on the last of page of the work that the Rodoscuk Mosque had been an endowment of Rustem Pasha, the Grand Vizier of Suleiman the Magnificent.