



Independence War Museum

Victorious Assembly that Changed the Fate of a Nation



Independence War Museum Museum Visiting Hours

1 April-31 October

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45
19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00

Box Office Closing: 18.45

31 October-1 April

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45
17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00

Box Office Closing: 16.45

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Please visit the website for current information.



www.muze.gov.tr



For your comments and suggestions





The Independence War Museum (I. Parliament Building), which is one of the first examples of the First National Architecture movement in Ankara, was commissioned by the Union And Progress Party to Architect Selim Bey, an architecture for the Administration of Trusts, to be used as a clubhouse and the execution of the project was assigned to Military Architect Hasip Bey, who was employed at the Army Corps. The reinforced concrete section of the building was finished, but the roof and other sections remained unfinished due to the ongoing war and material shortages experienced at the time.

Since there was no building in Ankara that had the necessary size and equipment to convene the Assembly when the decision for the establishment of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey was taken, it was decided to repair the Union And Progress Party's building, which was left unfinished. Roof tiles brought from the houses in Ankara and from Numune Mektebi (Cumhuriyet Primary School) in Ulucanlar district, benches brought from Ankara School for Teachers and Tashan School, and woodstoves and petroleum lamps brought from cafés used to make the building ready for operation and the building was opened on 23 April 1920 and Mustafa Kemal Pasha was elected as the President of the Parliament by an unanimous vote during the second meeting which held on 24 April 1920.

The independence war resulted in victory, thanks to successful administration of Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the vital decisions taken in the first Parliament. The Teskilat-i Esasiye Kanunu, the first Constitution of the Republic, was adopted on 20 January 1921, the law on granting titles "Gazi" and "Marshall" was enacted on 19 September 1921, our National Anthem was adopted on 12 March 1921, and the law Abolishing the Sultanate was adopted on 1 November 1921, all by this Parliament. Under the roof of this Parliament, the Treaty Of Lausanne was ratified on 24 July 1923, the law on Designating Ankara as the Capital was adopted on 13 October 1923, and the Proclamation of the Republic was adopted on 29 October 1923.

The building was used as the Grand National Assembly of Turkey between 23 April 1920 and 15 October 1924, and later served as the headquarters of the People's Republic Party and again during that period, the General Assembly Hall was briefly used by the Turkish Law School. The building was transferred to the Ministry of Education in 1952, work was started to convert it to a museum upon a decision taken by the Ministry Commission in 1957 and it was opened to the public on 23 April 1961 under the name of "Turkish Grand National Assembly Museum". The building was opened on 23 April 1981 under the name of "Independence War Museum" as a result of renovation works carried out by the Ministry of culture within the framework of the program to commemorate the centenary of Atatürk's birth.

