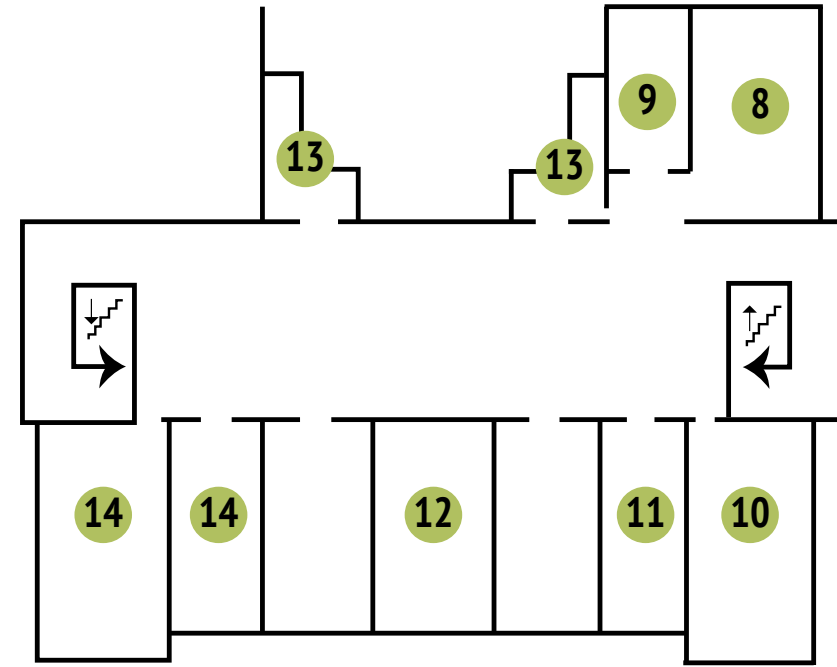


ZEMİN KAT / GROUND FLOOR

1. MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK SERGİ SALONU / MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK EXHIBITION HALL
2. MUSTAFA İSMET İNÖNÜ SERGİ SALONU / MUSTAFA İSMET İNÖNÜ EXHIBITION HALL
3. MAHMUT CELAL BAYAR SERGİ SALONU / MAHMUT CELAL BAYAR EXHIBITION HALL
4. II. TBMM BİNASI SERGİ SALONU / II. TGNA EXHIBITION HALL
5. GENEL KURUL SALONU / GENERAL ASSEMBLY HALL
6. OSMANLI BAYRAĞI / THE FLAG OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE
7. SÜRELİ SERGİ SALONU / TEMPORARY EXHIBITION HALL



BİRİNCİ KAT / FIRST FLOOR

8. İDARE AMİRLERİ / ADMINISTRATION CHIEFS
9. DAİRE MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ / DIRECTORATE OF DEPARTMENT
10. BAŞBAKANLIK ÇALIŞMA ODASI / PRIME MINISTRY STUDY ROOM
11. CUMHURBAŞKANLIĞI ÇALIŞMA ODASI / PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE
12. CUMHURBAŞKANLIĞI KABUL SALONU / PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION HALL
13. SEFİR LOCALARI / THE LODGE OF AMBASSADORS
14. MECLİS BAŞKANLIĞI / ASSEMBLY PRESIDENCY



Visiting Hours

April 1-October 1 Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 20:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 19:30	October 1-April 1 Opening Time: 09:00 Closing Time: 17:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 16:45	Open everyday.
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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



MUSEUM OF THE REPUBLIC

ANKARA IN THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE YEARS



A quiet, calm settlement in the middle of the Anatolian steppe. Once called Engürü town. When it takes its place among the events and places that changed the ill fate of the country after National Struggle, Ankara would become the capital of the Young Republic.

The starting point of the heroic folk song with the lyrics of look at the stony road of Ankara, look at my tears, we captured the enemy, what a fate, the basin has now become the headquarters of the national struggle after Amasya, Erzurum and Sivas. While Gazi Mustafa Kemal and the patriotic heroes from all over the country not only proclaimed national sovereignty but also gave this sovereignty to the Turkish nation as a whole, Ankara, the disciple of the steppe, would forever wear this silent revolution like a medal, and the adventure of the Republic would be written here like an epic.

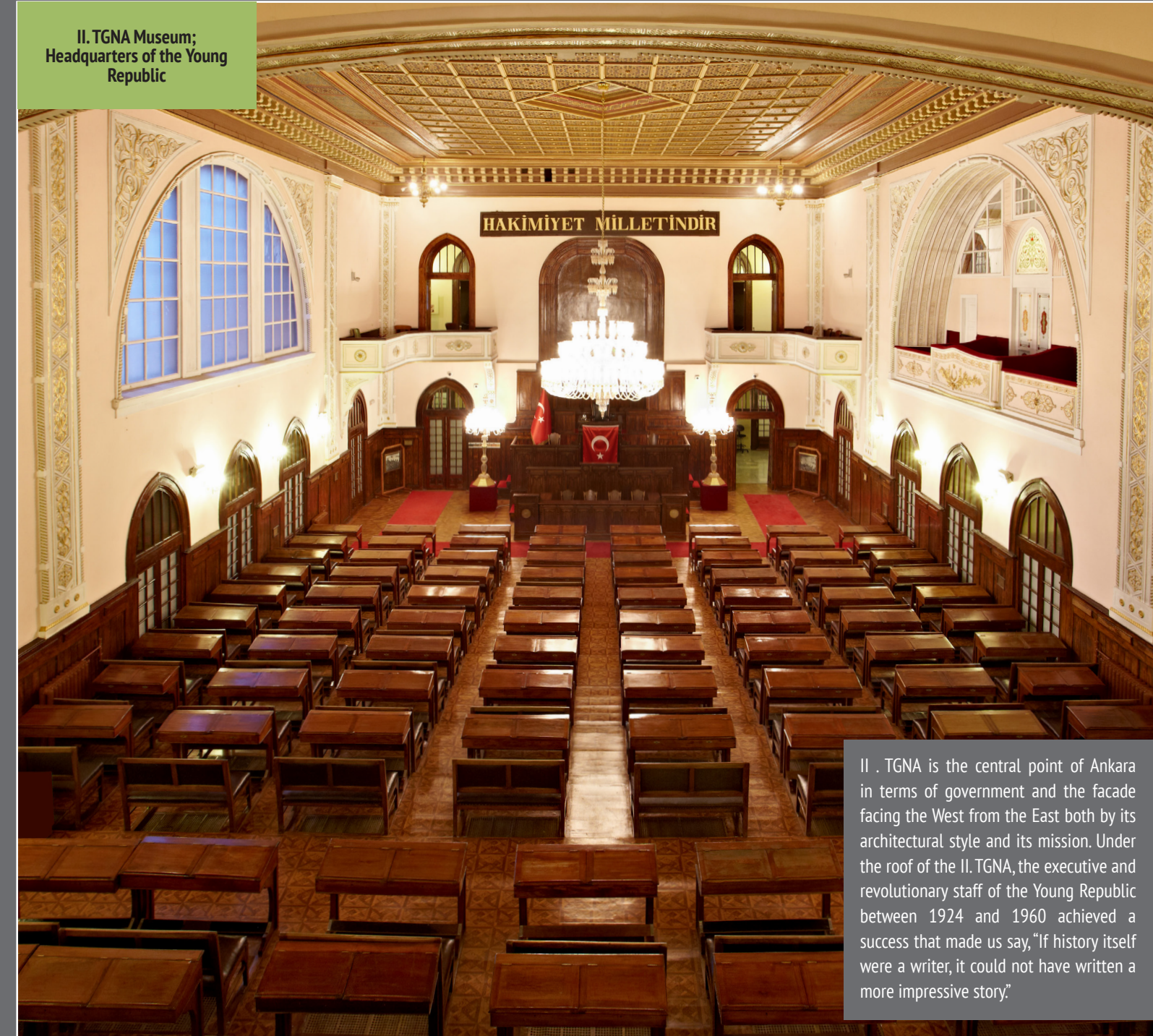


II. TGNA Building
(Republic Museum)

While Ankara, the nascent capital of the new Republic, was soon equipped with public buildings, banks, hospitals, schools, social and cultural activity areas, the most important need was undoubtedly the parliament building. In this period when the national architectural understanding lived its heyday, modern architecture and aesthetic concerns were at the forefront, but at the same time Turkish decorative art was not abandoned and a magnificent synthesis was created.

This building, whose first construction date was 1923, was originally designed by Architect Vedat Tek to be used as a meeting place of the Republican People's Party, but due to the inadequacy of the 1st Turkish Grand National Assembly (TGNA) its function was changed and it was used as a parliament building from 18 October 1924 until the construction of the 3rd TGNA.

The building was used as a parliament building for 36 years and has witnessed the most critical periods in the history of the Republic. Designed according to the architectural understanding of the period, rough cut stone material was used in the two storey building, and the windows were made in harmony with the exterior of the building. The stone gate on the front facade of the building, which has an architectural image of traditional Turkish architecture and Seljuk style, is in the form of the Portal, which is also used in traditional Turkish architecture, and the palmetto on it is an Ottoman style. The ceiling motifs are decorated with Ottoman and Seljuk decorations, the rooms are rectangular, and the structure of the interior ceilings is similar to the traditional Turkish houses. The tiles used on the exterior of the building are in turquoise and dark blue with traditional Turkish motifs.



II. TGNA Museum;
Headquarters of the Young
Republic

II. TGNA is the central point of Ankara in terms of government and the facade facing the West from the East both by its architectural style and its mission. Under the roof of the II. TGNA, the executive and revolutionary staff of the Young Republic between 1924 and 1960 achieved a success that made us say, "If history itself were a writer, it could not have written a more impressive story."

It became the place where treaties demonstrating Türkiye's strength and aiming to reach the level of contemporary civilizations and raise its prestige are concluded, important decisions are made, contemporary and modern laws are enforced one by one, the spirit of revolution spreads to the four corners of the country, the democratic assembly system is accommodated with the transition to the multi-party system, and many other achievements are made.

Located opposite the museum entrance, the General Assembly Hall was used as General Assembly Hall of the Türkiye Grand National Assembly between 1924 and 1960 and the number of deputies reached up to 610 depending on the election period. There are 116 benches for the deputies in the hall. The hall is supported by audience lounges in places. Another historical feature of the hall, which has magnificent details, is that Atatürk delivered the "The Great Speech" here, which lasted 56 hours and 55 minutes for six days between October 15 and October 20, 1927. This hall, which resonates with the voice of Atatürk, was introduced to his forward-thinking, modern and bright ideas. In the museum, the microphone, which Atatürk used while reading The Great Nutuk, and the record, and Ottoman and Turkish prints of the Great Nutuk are exhibited. Important decisions such as Atatürk Revolutions, Abolishment of the Sultanate and the declaration of the Republic are among the other works exhibited here. The first 5 presidents of Turkish Republic served here. Personal belongings, clothes, medals and many other works of Atatürk, İsmet İnönü and Celal Bayar are also exhibited in this museum. II. TGNA Building, which was built almost at the same time as the Ankara Palas Hotel in the Ulus district of Ankara opposite the hotel, was opened to visitors on October 30, 1981, under the name "Republic Museum" and serves the same function today.