

Visiting Hours	
April 1-October 1 Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 19:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 18:30	October 1-April 1 Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 17:30 Ticket Office Closing Time: 17:00
Address: Hacettepe Mahallesi Türk Ocağı Sokak No: 4 Opera/ANKARA • TEL: 0312 311 30 07- 0312 311 95 56 E-Mail: ankaraetnografyamuze@ktb.gov.tr	
Please visit the web site for up-to-date information.	

[f TurkishMuseums](#)
[ig officialturkishmuseums](#)
[t TurkishMuseums](#)
[y TurkishMuseums](#)
[e TurkishMuseums](#)



ANKARA ETNOGRAFYA MUSEUM

History

The Ankara Ethnography Museum, initiated under the directives of Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK, is the first planned and constructed museum of the Republic of Türkiye and a significant example of the National Architecture period. Preparations began in 1924 under the supervision of Hungarian Turkologist Prof. J. Meszaros, appointed by the then-Minister of Education Hamdullah Suphi Tanrıöver. The foundation stone of the museum was laid on September 25, 1925, upon ATATÜRK's orders, and it was opened to the public on July 18, 1930. The museum served as ATATÜRK's temporary mausoleum from 1938 to 1953 and was reopened to the public in 1956. Today, it exhibits numerous significant artifacts from the Beyliks (Principalities), Seljuk, Ottoman, and Republican periods.

Manuscripts



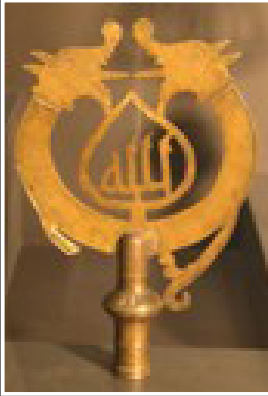
The Surah that's letters descending gracefully from above to the The Quran placed on the lectern in the middle of this hall is the Surah Alak. This Surah contains the first commandment of our Almighty Lord to the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and, through him, to all humanity: "Read." It also expresses that humans were created from a clot of blood. Through the exhibited works in this section, visitors are introduced to the Quran, sent as a guide to the true path, and the pinnacle reached by Islamic civilization in the art of calligraphy.

Hall of Power and Authority

In this hall, artistic and cultural values that shown through decorated and adorned weapons and objects used by the Turks to survive in harsh geographical conditions are presented for visitors' experience. Items such as thrones, bows, arrows, quivers, swords, daggers, helmets, shields, armor, axes, ceremonial weapons, medallions, and badges are displayed in this section.



Ottoman Period Finial



This work, made of brass using the casting technique, is emphasized with two dragon heads and the word "Allah" in the center. It was used as a flag finial.

Ottoman Period Calligraphy Panel



The Calligraphy Panel, shaped like a boat using the letter "Vav", contains the following: The word "Basmalah" in the shape of a stork on the upper right; "Mashallah" in the form of a flag on the upper left; "Kalima Shahada" and "Prayer of Amentu" in the middle; In the colophon it is written "Hüsnü, Hijri year of 1305".

Seljuk Period, Palace Water Container



The artifact from the Anatolian Seljuk Period attracts attention with its relief animal figures (leopards) and rich decorations covering the entire surface of the container. "Barbutin Technique" was applied to these ceramics.

Beyliks (Principalities) Period, Mihrab



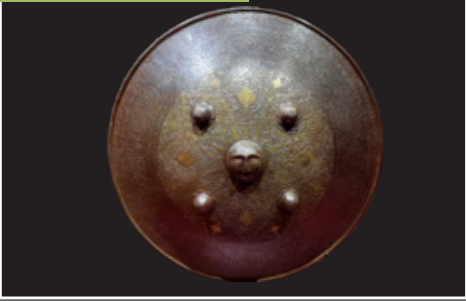
The pointed-arched altar with two rectangular frames and borders is made of walnut wood. It contains verses from the Surahs Bakara, Haşr, Ahkaf, Tevbe, and Ihtlas. It is the only example in Anatolia that has this monumentality and details and has survived to the present day.

Seljuk Period, Ewer



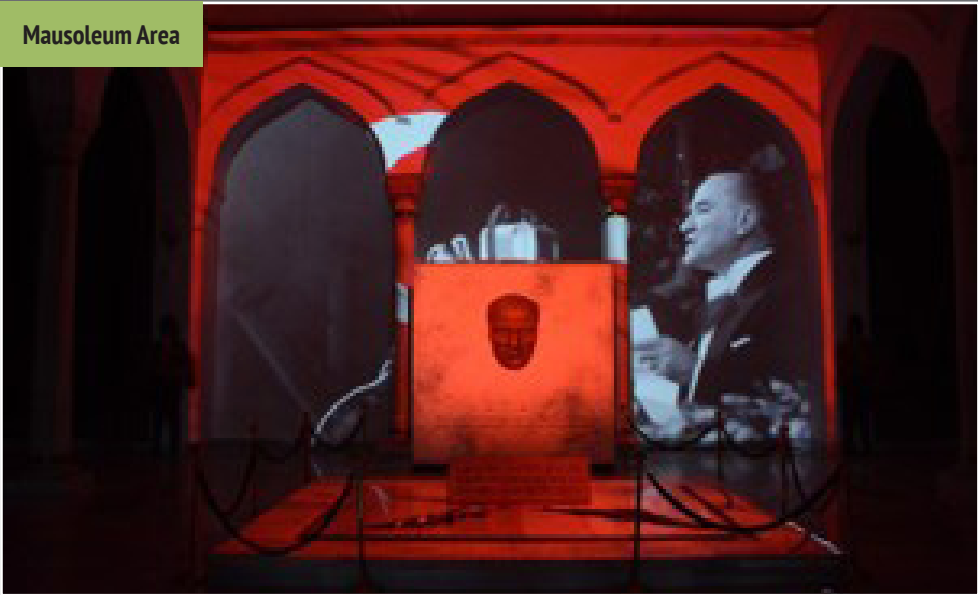
This piece stands out as a well-preserved example of the Minai technique and its unique form. The neck of the artifact features a circular band with inscriptions in Arabic calligraphy in the Ta'liq style. Below the inscriptions, the shoulder area includes ten seated human figures within circular medallions.

Persian Period, Shield



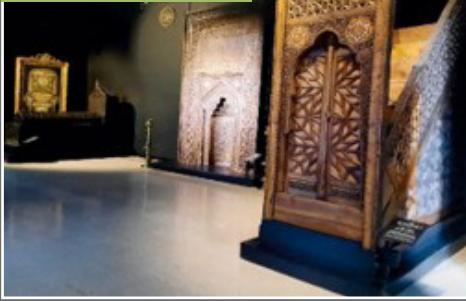
The bronze shield's center features a sun disk with a human face, surrounded by four studs and plant motifs. Expanding outward are bands with inscriptions and floral embellishments.

Mausoleum Area



In the area that served as a temporary mausoleum of the Great Leader Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK between 1938 and 1953, through a 4-minute video mapping, images of the transfer of ATATÜRK's catafalque from Dolmabahçe Palace to Ankara Ethnography Museum, besides images from the his climbing to Kocatepe hill and the images of the War of Independence are shown.

Wooden Artifacts Hall



A mystical atmosphere is created in this hall showcasing 700 years of wooden craftsmanship from the Beyliks (Principalities), Seljuk, and Ottoman periods. The collection includes mihrabs, pulpits, sarcophagi, door panels, Hilye-i Sharif, and calligraphy panels.

Equestrian Atatürk Monument

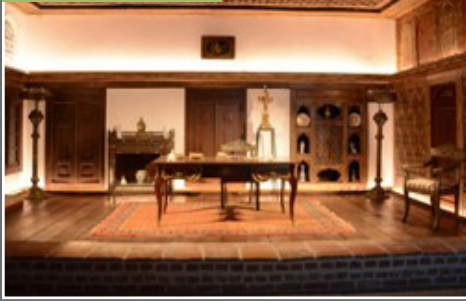
The Equestrian Atatürk Monument, located in the front garden of the museum building and built by Italian Sculptor Pietro Canonica in 1927, is among the first equestrian monuments in the history of the Republic of Türkiye.

Elegance and Aesthetic Hall



With the exhibition of the clothes and jewelry in this hall, it was aimed to reveal how stylish the Ottoman woman was in her clothing and jewelry culture; artifacts such as three skirts, bracelets, earrings, bracelets, mirrors, necklaces, brooches, rings, wristwatches, headdresses, belts and fans are on display in this section.

Ankara House Hall



The hall portrays the design of an Ankara mansion's exterior and interior, featuring original ceiling medallions, ornamental details, and daily-use office items like desks, chairs, candelabras, consoles, candlesticks, vases, books, writing sets, and plaques.

