



1. paleolitik çağ bölümü / paleolithic age section
2. neolitik çağ bölümü / neolithic age section
3. kalkolitik çağ bölümü / chalcolithic age section
4. eski tunç çağı bölümü / early bronze age section
5. asur ticaret kolonileri bölümü / assyrian trade colonies section
6. hitit bölümü / hittite section
7. frig bölümü / phrygia section
8. urartu bölümü / urartian section
9. taş eserler salonu / hall of stone artefacts
10. klasik dönemler bölümü / classical periods section
11. ankara bölümü / ankara section



| Visiting Hours   |  |                |
|--|--|----------------|
| <b>April 1-October 31</b><br>Opening Time: 08:30<br>Closing Time: 19:00<br>Ticket Office Closing Time: 18:15 | <b>October 31-April 1</b><br>Opening Time: 08:30<br>Closing Time: 17:00<br>Ticket Office Closing Time: 16:45 | Open everyday. |
| <b>Address:</b> Kale Mahallesi, Hisarpark Caddesi, Gözcü Sokak No: 2, 06240 Ulus, Altındağ /ANKARA           |  |                |
| Please visit the web site for up-to-date information.  |  |                |

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**MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CIVILIZATIONS**  
 A MYSTERIOUS JOURNEY THROUGH ANATOLIAN HISTORY



The first museum in Ankara was established at the bastion of the citadel called Akkale in 1921 by the culture manager, Galip Bey. Beside this museum, artefacts were also gathered in Augustus temple and Roman Bath. Upon the idea of founding a Hittite Museum in the capital with recommendations of Atatürk, a museum building with vast spaces was deemed necessary considering the Hittite artefacts sent from other regions to Ankara. The covered bazaar of Mahmut Paşa and Kurşunlu Han (inn) were selected and restored for this purpose between 1938-1968, and the building was first put into use as a museum in 1943.

Anatolian Civilizations Museum, which was awarded the title of "Museum of the Year in Europe" in 1997 with its historical structures, deep-rooted history and unique collection, exhibits the artifacts from Anatolian Archeology in chronological order in these historical places of the Ottoman period, beginning with Paleolithic Age to the present day. Anatolian Civilizations Museum, which houses history in a historic setting, is one of the few museums in the world to house its works in two ancient buildings and in a new exhibition arrangement.



The ground floor hall consists of 8 sections in total: Paleolithic Age, Neolithic Age, Chalcolithic Age, Old Bronze Age, Assyrian Trade Colonies Period, Hittites, Phrygians and Urartians. This hall continues to fascinate visitors with its works and new exhibition arrangement.



In the rectangular interior of the museum covered with 10 domes in the centre of Mahmut Pasha Bedesten, unique stone works of the Hittites and Late Hittite Kingdoms Period are exhibited.



The basement hall is divided into two sections called "Ankara through the ages" and "Classical periods". In these sections, the artefacts found during the excavations in Ankara are exhibited, starting from the 1st millennium BCE, the gold, silver, glass, marble, and bronze works from the Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic periods, as well as from the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman civilizations. In addition, our coin collections are displayed in the basement of our museum, covering samples from the earliest coins to the present day.



Among the Mother Goddess figurines regarded as fertility cult, the goddess seated on the leopard throne and giving birth is unique. This female figurine, which has always been associated with agriculture and fertility because of her large breasts and wide hips, is depicted seated between two leopards, suggesting a strong personality. The round shape between its legs is likely to represent the head of a newborn child or the skull of a venerable ancestor.

Hittite Period; İnandık Vase

The most famous of the embossed vases which first appeared in the Old Hittite period, the İnandık vase, is a masterpiece, showing all the details of the "Holy Marriage Ceremony" according to Hittite tradition. This cult vase, consisting of representations on four friezes, is an important example of the Hittite period of Anatolian art and shows the religious ceremonies and social life of the Hittites.



Ivory Lion Figurine

The sitting lion with its feet extended forward, found in the excavations at Altıntepe and exhibited in the Urartian Section, consists of the combination of more than a hundred ivory plates and is the largest ivory lion figurine in the Near East.