



Anitkabir

When Atatürk died in 1938, he was temporarily buried in Ethnography Museum and it was started to search a proper memorial place and it was considered as suitable for Atatürk to be buried in a monument in the capital city of Turkey, Ankara's Rasattepe where has a wide view and reign over the city. The project of Anitkabir would be determined with a contest. The contest was succeeded by Emin Onat and Orhan Arda and their projects formed what Anitkabir is today. Anitkabir was built on an area which is 15.000 square meters and the hill's name started to be mentioned as Anittepe.

One of the reasons why it was decided that the place called Rasattepe at that time was suitable for Anitkabir was as follows; It is known that during a trip to Ankara many years ago, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk evaluated this hill as "What a beautiful monument place ...". The tombs and archaeological remains belonging to the Phrygian civilization, located on the same hill and unearthed during the excavation of Anitkabir, are currently exhibited in the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations.

The Anatolian Civilizations Museum

An extensive and unique collection of stunning artefacts from Anatolia's significant archaeological sites can be seen in the Anatolian Civilizations Museum which is located on the south side of Ankara Castle. It has a unique collection installed in chronological order starting with the Paleolithic era, and continuing through the Neolithic, Early Bronze, Assyrian trading colonies, Hittite, Phrygian, Urartian, Greek, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuq and Ottoman periods. It is worth visiting the museum to see the 3000 years old writing table of King Midas, known with his ears of donkey, which was found in Ulu, the letter written by Egyptian Queen to Hittite King in 1235 BCE, the first map of the world, the drawing of Mountain Hasan and the world's oldest mirror made of Obsidian or Dragonglass, found on 6000 BCE.



Çengelhan Rahmi M. Koç Museum

It is housed in a magnificent building before the entrance to the Ankara Castle. The collection contains hundreds of items from miniatures to full size boats and vehicles. Çengelhan Rahmi M. Koç Museum is the first and only industrial museum in Ankara. Like its namesake, it is dedicated to the history of Transport, Industry and Communications.