



UŞAK

HISTORY

Uşak, whose name was "Temenothyrea" in ancient times, is located in the inner part of Aegean region where western and central Anatolia are connected.

It has been found that the continuous settlement started in the Middle Paleolithic period (250,000-60,000 BC) in the area where the settlement was observed.

Before the historical ages, Uşak came under the rule of Phrygia and then Lydia, and in 330 B.C., it was ruled by the Great Alexander. Its rule passed to the Roman Empire in 189 BC, and to the Eastern Roman Empire in 395 AD with the division of the empire into two parts.

After 1071, the region was changed between Seljuks and Byzantium. It exactly came under the rule of Seljuks in 1176. Uşak joined the Germiyanlıs (Turkish: Germiyanogulları Beyliği) with the collapse of the Seljuk State and it joined the Ottoman lands in 1429 and became a township connected to the Kütahya sanjak. During the Republic period, it became the city center in 1953.

GEOGRAPHY

Uşak, like its neighbors Kütahya and Afyon provinces, constitutes the transition zone between Central Anatolia and the Aegean Region. It is surrounded by Saphane (a district of Kütahya province) in the north, Murat Mountain in the northeast, and Bulkaz Mountain in the southeast. Murat Mountain, which forms the Uşak-Kütahya provincial border, has a volcanic structure. There are hot springs on the western skirt of the mountain.

Due to its geographical location, Uşak is located between the Mediterranean climate and the continental climate of Central Anatolia and the vegetation shows a similar situation like the location. The continental climate is dominant, with hot and dry summers and warmer winters than in central Anatolia. The precipitation brought by the clouds coming over the Aegean Sea separates the provincial climate from the Central Anatolian climate.

INDUSTRY

Uşak is one of our regions where the first industrial enterprise emerged in Turkey. Carpet and rug industry played a determining role in the establishment of the manufacturing industry in Uşak.

With the establishment of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in 1923, the scattered traders and industrialists were gathered under one roof.

Leather: Uşak leather dealers carry out 60 % of the country's production. In addition, fleshing residues obtained as a by-product during the processing of leather are used in the soap industry, and shaving residues are used in the shoe (lining manufacturing) industry. 300 businesses are active in the leather industry.

Textile: The second main sector is textiles. The main manufacturing issues in this sector are as follows;

- 1- Cotton Weaving (muslin, book muslin, canvas, lining etc.)
- 2- Finishing dye printing
- 3- Cotton Thread
- 4- Carpet, rug and blanket thread
- 5- Plush Blanket
- 6- Machine Made Carpet and Rug

Most of the new and old facilities have incentive certificates. The economy of the province witnesses a heavy traffic in terms of industry and commercially in parallel. In accordance with the marketing activities of the products that are produced, traders from all over our country revive the life in the province.

Weaving: With the opportunities provided by the investment incentive laws, the industrialists of Uşak started to use modern technology and increased their production capacities by importing new machines. The history of weaving is very old. Calico and American cloth are produced in our city.

Blanket: Flat and patterned plush blankets are manufactured in large weaving machines established by individual persons in some factories in order to utilize the wool yarn which is produced in the wool yarn factories that have increased in recent years in our province. Between 1973 and 1981, our province was among the provinces with secondary priority in development and the modernization of the machinery was achieved with the incentives brought, and 85% of the country's production has been manufactured in our province.

Ceramic Industry: There have been important developments in the ceramic industry in parallel with the textile industry in our province. There are 3 ceramic factories operating in our city.

* The first coin-minting civilization, which is the Lydian kingdom, and Karun Treasures, which are the world's largest treasures were located in the Uşak region. These treasures were smuggled abroad in 1965 and returned to the lands where they were abducted on February 14th, 1993 that is Valentine's Day. Now, it has been exhibited in Uşak museum.

02

* Molla-Ömaroğlu Nurl Şeker who is the symbol of private enterprise in Turkey and managed to establish the first sugar factory by collecting eggs etc from villages, towns and cities. Uşak Sugar Factory was opened on December 17th, 1926.

03

* During the Ottoman Period, Uşak Province hold a big place in the trade and industry, and during the Balkan war, the army's need for serge cloth and blankets was supplied from the four large serge factories in Uşak. Almost all of Turkey's cotton gauze swabs are woven on 16,000 cotton looms in Uşak.

04

* There is an 800-year-old Uşak Carpet in Ümmi Mosque in Damascus and a 700-year-old Uşak Carpet in Konya Mevlana Mosque. There are 144 loops per cm2 of the 12th century Uşak Carpet in Konya Mevlana Museum.

05

* While Istanbul Streets and all region of Turkey were being illuminated with gas and petroleum products etc., the first power plant was established in Uşak and Uşak streets were illuminated with electricity.

* The first asphalt road of our Republic was built in the area between Paşa Hanı (Pasha Inn) and Ulu Mosque in Uşak in 1932.

* According to the mosaics found in the ancient city, it is understood that the first volleyball competition in the world was played in the ancient city of Banaz, Ahat Akmonia in the 1st century AD.

THE CITY OF FIRSTS UŞAK
DO YOU KNOW THESE?



HISTORIAL UŞAK CARPET
DOKUR HOUSE



The City Of Firsts
UŞAK



UŞAK MUNICIPALITY WALKING DISTANCE



TRAVEL GUIDE



ÇAKALOZ MOSQUE

WHAT TO EAT

- Ehem Meatballs - Demir Dessert
- Alacatene - Pottery Kebab
- Tahini Halva - Foam Halva
- Red Halva - Poppy Butter
- Sesame Butter - Bölmke
- Keşkek

WHAT TO DRINK

- Tarhana soup
- Buttermilk

WHAT TO BUY

- Uşak Carpet
- Eşme Rug
- Uşak Tarhana
- Uşak Halva
- Poppy and Sesame Butter





The City Of Firsts USAK TRAVEL GUIDE

1. Area

2. Area

YOU CAN REACH LOCATION INFORMATION BY SCANNING THE QR CODE WITH YOUR MOBILE PHONE.

ATATURK MONUMENT

Starting Point

Uşak Atatürk Monument, which shows how Atatürk gave importance to science and youth, is one of Turkey's largest monuments.

ÇAKALOZ MOSQUE

It is a work of recent era that was built in the 19th century and will take you to the past with its ornate exterior, flamboyant entrance door and architectural elements adorned with art, in which stone turned into art in Turkish-Islamic Architecture.

CITY HISTORY MUSEUM

In City History Museum of Uşak Municipality, there is the exhibition of the firsts of the city Uşak's firsts, which are the famous photo describing the gains of the Republic in the most striking way and Turkey's first power plant.

OLD USAK ULU MOSQUE-BURMA MOSQUE BEDESTEN-PAŞA HANI(PASHA INN)

Arasta, Bedesten and Paşa Hanı, where the aesthetics of the old Uşak's architectural structures were finely processed into stone, and Dönertaş that is one of the important rotating columns of Turkey, and the Journey to the past in Ulu Mosque and Burma Mosque, which are the important structures of Turkish Islamic architecture.

HACI GEDİK INN

The worth seeing structure in the city center that was built in 1893 by Hacı Gedik Mustafa Efendi will take you to the depths of history with its wide, arched entrance gate, and inside of it, there are 30 shops downstairs and 30 rooms on the upper floor. This inn reflects the features of Ottoman period inn architecture and it was the stop of many caravans in the days of the old.

WEAVING HANDS CARPET AND RUĞ HOUSE

Journey into the past with colors and loom(kirikli) sounds in a living place where a tradition flowing from beyond time is woven knot by knot with yarn turning into warp, warp into loom(kirikli) patterns, patterns into carpet in a restored historical Uşak house of the Ottoman period.

ATAPARK - ATATURK CULTURAL CENTER

Atapark has been the attraction of the city where art, sports and shopping meet at the same point with the green areas of the city. Atatürk Cultural Center has become a leading center hosting artistic and cultural events.

KARUN TREASURES (UŞAK ARCHEOLOGY MUSEUM)

The Uşak Archaeological Museum, where are the treasures of Karun, which is the legendary treasure of the Lydian State, the majestic kingdom of the ancient world, is waiting for you to take you on a 4,000-year-old time travel.

UŞAK TRAIN STATION

In Uşak, which was one of the first provinces having railroads passing through in them during the Ottoman period, there is the film plateau of steam train scenes of historical films, where you can see the steam locomotives of the past, made by the French in the 1890s ... By reflecting the classic aesthetics of the train stations, the station building has become a favorite of photographers.

ATATURK MUSEUM

Atatürk's house in Uşak, where the course of the war of liberation changed and historical events took place between The Great Commander and Statesman Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and general Trıkopsin, commander-in-chief of the Greek armies.

DOKUR HOUSE CARPET AND RUĞ WORKSHOP

Dokur House where Uşak carpets, which are the handicrafts of Anatolian mothers, the favorite of palaces and the common heritage of world museums, are woven knot by knot.

HISTORICAL UŞAK HOUSES (Tirit Street)

Tirit Street, where the historical Uşak houses, which are the mansions of fairytale times and in which wood is knitted like a lace and flowers meet the sun in its windows, are located.

CERAMIC HOUSE

The ceramic house, where the mud takes shape in skillful hands and turn into souvenirs that reflects the architectural features of the classical Uşak house, and the ceramic house is located on a street where the historical Uşak houses are lined up in series.

THERE'S MORE
DON'T GO WITHOUT
SEEING



TAŞARAN VALLEY

ULUBEY CANYON (GLASS TERRACE)

KARAHALLI CIANDRAS BRIDGE

ULUBEY BLAUNDUS ANCIENT CITY



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