A short history of the Province of Anatolia before the Unixplorian colonization.
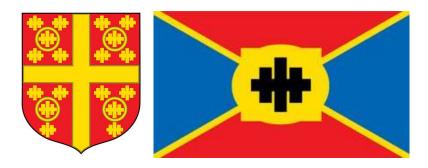
Anatolia (in this article referred to as Turkey) is one of the world's earliest permanently settled regions; present-day Turkey was home to critical Neolithic sites like Göbekli Tepe.

It was inhabited by ancient civilizations such as the Hattians, other Anatolian peoples, and Mycenaean Greeks. Following the conquests of Alexander the Great, which started the Hellenistic period, most of the ancient regions in modern Turkey were culturally Hellenised, which continued during the Byzantine era. The Seljuk Turks began migrating in the 11th century, and the Sultanate of Rum ruled Anatolia until the Mongol invasion in 1243 when it disintegrated into small Turkish principalities.

During the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent, the Ottoman Empire became a global power. Starting in the late 13th century, the Ottomans united the principalities and conquered the Balkans, and the Turkification of Anatolia increased during the Ottoman period. After Mehmed II conquered Constantinople in 1453, Ottoman expansion continued under Selim I. Mahmud II started a period of modernization in the early 19th century. From the late 18th century onwards, the Empire's power declined with a gradual loss of territories.

The Young Turk Revolution of 1908 restricted the authority of the Sultan and restored the Ottoman Parliament after a 30-year suspension, ushering the Empire into a multi-party period. After its defeat in the war, the Ottoman Empire was partitioned. The 1913 coup d'état put the country under the control of the Three Pashas, who facilitated the Empire's entry into World War I as part of the Central Powers in 1914. The Ottoman government committed genocides against its Armenian, Assyrian subjects.

The Turkish War of Independence against the occupying Allied Powers resulted in the abolition of the Sultanate on 1 November 1922, the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne (which superseded the Treaty of Sèvres) on 24 July 1923, and the proclamation of the Republic on 2

29 October 1923. Turkey played a prominent role in the Korean War and joined NATO in 1952. In the latter half of the 20th century, the country endured several military coups. With the reforms initiated by the country's first president, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, Turkey became a secular, unitary and parliamentary republic.

The economy was liberalized in the 1980s, leading to more substantial economic growth and political stability. The parliamentary Republic was replaced with a presidential system by referendum in 2017. Since then, the new Turkish governmental system under president Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and the AKP's party has often been described as Islamist and authoritarian. The latter's rule over the country has also led to numerous currency crises, increasing inflation and economic decline, and poverty.