The importance of cultural attractions on tourism demand has been increasing due to changing economic, social, political, and technological developments in the world, although natural attractions today are the primary factors for people to participate in tourism activities. Cultural attractions include museums, art galleries, festivals, ancient structures, historical and architectural monuments, heritage sites, artistic activities and demonstrations as well as religious trips, language characteristics, local and authentic values, olimpiads, clothing style, traditions, and food culture. As being one of the most important components of cultural tourism, the museums in recent years have experienced a change in their functions, increased the number of tourists and provided economic benefits in their regions by creating alternative destinations for tourism. For this reason the museums, the integral part of tourism, receive increasing investments and new museums are constructed with different functions and the presentation of different products to attract more visitors. This study was conducted to evaluate the development of the museums, to spatially analyze the number of museums, their visitor numbers and incomes by province, and to determine the contribution of museums to tourism in Turkey. Due to its location, historical and cultural values, and as a host of many civilizations, Turkey has many historical and cultural attractions. Museums are very important to protect, promote, and use these attractions for tourism. Although museums have long been studied in Turkey with their different characteristics, the studies concerning the use of museums for tourism are quite new. As seen from the number of museums and their visitors, the museums are not being used sufficiently in Turkey. Apart from a very limited number of examples such as Topkapi Palace, Hagia Sophia Museum, Konya Museum, and Antkabir, the museums in Turkey are not sufficient in terms of their qualifications and the number of visitors.