The research was conducted as an experimental study with pretest-posttest control group in order to determine the effect of education given to primiparous women on fear of childbirth; the education given to these women aimed to inform them about the environment and progress of labor as well as how to cope with labor. The study was completed at Aksaray Sambaz Vehbi Ekecik Maternity and Children’s Hospital with 99 pregnant women in total, 50 in the intervention group and 49 in the control group, who met the study criteria. Research data were collected by using Information form for Pregnant Women, Postpartum Interview Form, Evaluation Form for Labor Results, and W-DEQ-A version. Approval was obtained from the Ethics Committee, and oral informed consent was obtained from the participants. Preparatory labor education of two sessions was given to the pregnant women in the experimental group between weeks 28 and 34 of pregnancy. W-DEQ-A was applied to both groups in the first interview, and in the second interview between weeks 38 and 40. Data were evaluated by Fisher, MC pearson , Chi-square, Mc Nemar Chi-square, Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon t test. In the first monitoring, no difference was found between the W-DEQ-A scores of the individuals in the intervention and control groups (p>0.05). In the intervention group, posteducation W-DEQ-A scores was found to be 42.0 while pre-education score was 61.1 (p<0.001). Post-education W-DEQ-A score was 42.0 in the intervention group and 58.5 in the control group being statistically significant (p<0.001). Consequently, it was determined that preparatory labor education given in the last trimester of pregnancy created a positive perception of labor in women and decreased their fear of childbirth. Keywords: Fear of childbirth, labor, antenatal education, nursing.