

# Cairo

## Tourist Program



**E**gypt is the cradle of a deep rooted civilization. Its civilization dates back 7000 years ago. Egypt possesses marvelous antiquities and monuments witnesses Pharaonic, Greco-Roman, Coptic, Islamic till the modern ages that passed by Egypt.

Most people who think of Egypt think of antiquities, but Egypt offers much more. Certainly it is a prime location to see our great heritage from the ancient world, including Pyramids and wonderful temples, but it is also part of the Holy Land, and tours to Christian and other religious monuments are popular.

The conference committee invite you to browse the most important archeological, historical and entertainment sites in Egypt through our Tourist Program

## 1st Day

### Giza Pyramids and Sphinx

The ancient Egyptians built pyramids as tombs for the pharaohs. The three largest and best-preserved of these were built at Giza in the beginning of the Old Kingdom. The three Pyramids: **Khufu**, **Khafra** and **Mencaura** that are guarded by the mysterious Sphinx with the body of a lion and human head. The three Pyramids and **Sphinx** are one of the seven Wonders of the world. The most well-known of these pyramids was built for the pharaoh Khufu. It is known as the 'Great Pyramid'.



### Sakkara

Sakkara is a vast, ancient burial ground in Egypt, serving as the necropolis for the Ancient Egyptian capital, Memphis. Sakkara features numerous pyramids, including the world famous step pyramid of Djoser. This Pyramid is the central feature of a vast mortuary complex in an enormous courtyard surrounded by ceremonial structures and decoration. It was built for the burial of Pharaoh Djoser by his vizier Imhotep during the 3rd Dynasty.



## Cairo Museum

The Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, known commonly as the Egyptian Museums in Cairo, is a home to an extensive collection of ancient Egyptian antiquities which is over 120,000 exhibits in 107 rooms and galleries, contains some of the world's finest ancient Egyptian relics, including the fabulous treasures of King Tutankhamen, The golden mask and sarcophagus. One of the favorite rooms contains a large collection of mummies. This museum houses the world's largest collection of Pharaonic antiquities that dates back to the old, middle and New kingdom of Pharaonic Egypt.



## Nile Cruise

One of the most relaxing and marvelous things for a visitor to do in Egypt is cruise along the Nile. It includes a generous buffet dinner and Folklore show. Port Training Institute arranges lunch cruises along the Nile.



## 2<sup>nd</sup> Day

### Salah El Din Al Ayoubi Citadel:

Built by Salah El Din Al Ayoubi, founder of the Ayoubbid Dynasty (1171 to 1250) on a promontory of the Moqattam hills in 579 AH / 1183 AD. The castle overlooks Cairo and contains within its walls many monuments and buildings including the Mosque of Soliman Pasha, the Mosque of Mohamed Ali (known as the marble mosque) and Joseph's well which is some 90 meters deep.



## Al- Azhar Mosque

Located in El Hussein Square, Al-Azhar Mosque was built in 972 (361 H) on the orders of Caliph Muezz Li-Din Allah. Located in the center of an area teaming with the most beautiful Islamic monuments from the 10th century, it was called “Al-Azhar” after Fatama al-Zahraa, daughter of the Prophet Mohamed (Peace and Prayers Be Upon Him). It was originally designed by the Fatimid general Jawhar El-Sequili.



## The Hanging Church

The Hanging Church (El Muallaqa) is one of the oldest churches in Egypt. It dates back to the 3rd century A.D. It is also known as Saint Virgin Mary’s Coptic Orthodox. The Hanging (The Suspended) Church is named for its location above a gatehouse of Babylon Fortress, the Roman fortress in Coptic Cairo (Old Cairo).



## Abou el Sid Restaurant (Egyptian Cuisine)

In this restaurant you feel that you are walking through a time machine. When you enter this place, it takes you back in history at the time of the pashas. This restaurant that classic Egyptian dishes.



## Old Cairo Bazar (Khan El Khalili)

Khan El Khalili is a great market and Bazar in old Cairo. It is one of the most interesting bazaars.

It was named after Prince Jaharkas Al-Khalili, who was one of the powerful Mamluke Princes in the 14th century. It is famous for its unusual, typically oriental souvenirs, and handmade crafts. The Medieval atmospheres of this traditional market, together with the labyrinth layout of the streets, gives visitors a lot of pleasure and a glimpse into what medieval markets once were like. Visiting Khan El Khalili you will get introduced to old Cairo through the Islamic and Coptic antiquities.

