



LUXOR

&

ASWAN

**Program:** 6 Days – 5 Nights

**The route:** Cairo – Luxor – Kom-Ombo – Edfu – Aswan

### **Journey Description:**

- \* Train ticket from Cairo to Luxor
- \* Nile cruises from Luxor to Kom-Ombo & Edfu to Aswan
- \* Flight from Aswan to Cairo.

**Nile Cruises** are the major Egypt tour to discover the Longest River in the World & explore the History of the pharaohs. Accommodation aboard the cruise boats is full board basis with an open buffet style. All kinds of beverages are available.

## *First Day*

### *Luxor Temple*

It is a large Ancient Egyptian temple complex located on the east bank of the River Nile in Luxor (ancient Thebes). It was built during the New Kingdom, founded in 1400 B.C.E. The main part of the temple - the colonnade and the sun court were built by Amenhotep III, and a later addition by Rameses II, who built the entrance pylon, and the two obelisks



## *Karnak Temple*

Karnak Temple is among the largest temples survived in the world. Located towards the north of Luxor, this magnificent place was built over a period of 1500 years this magnificent place was built over a period of 1500 years.



In earlier times this Karnak temple complex was considered as the most sacred place among the ancient Egypt people for worshipping. You can enjoy the existence of sanctuaries, kiosks, pylons and obelisks here that are dedicated to Theban Gods.

## *Luxor Museum*

Luxor museum stands on the cornice, overlooking the west bank of the River Nile, in the central part of the city. It does house a large collection of tremendously significant monuments. You will have a brief background about mummification huge information about the progress made by the Paranoiac Civilization in arena of medicine, chemistry and anatomy.



Explore Town of Luxor by yourself

# Second Day

## Valley of the Kings (Tutankhamun & Ramesses II Tombs)



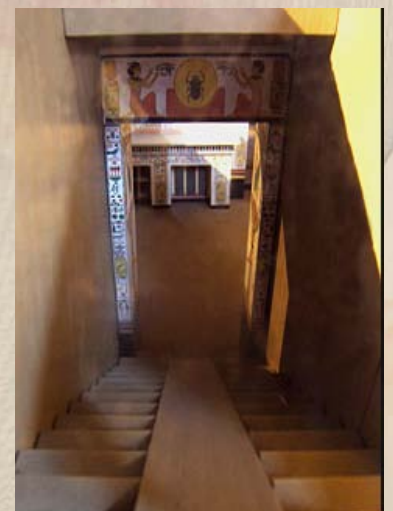
Valley of the Kings is a valley in Egypt where, for a period of nearly 500 years from the 16th to 11th century BC, tombs were constructed for the Pharaohs and powerful nobles of the New Kingdom. The place is best known as the burial spot of the pharaoh kings. The most remarkable monuments that you may enjoy here are the tombs of Tutankhamen and Ramesses.

Tomb of Ramesses II has proven to be the largest tomb in the Valley of the Kings, and originally contained the mummified remains of some of this king's estimated 52 sons. Approximately 150 corridors and tomb chambers have been located in this tomb as of 2006 and the tomb may contain as many as 200 corridors and chambers



## Valley of the Queens (Tomb of Queen Nefertary).

The place is situated towards the southern end of the necropolis. This place was also a burial spot for the queens and their children in ancient Egypt. Nefertari's tomb is considered to be the most beautiful of all the queens' tombs, both for its design and its brilliantly coloured painted decoration.



## *Colossi of Memnon*



The Colossi of Memnon are two massive stone statues of Pharaoh Amenhotep III. For the past 3400 years (since 1350 BC) they have stood in the Theban necropolis, across the River Nile from the modern city of Luxor. The colossi reach a towering 18 meters (approx. 60 ft) in height and weigh an estimated 700 tons each.

## *Temple of Hatshepsut*

The Mortuary Temple of Hatshepsut is considered the focal point of the Deir el-Bahari complex. It is called "the Holy of Holies". It is a colonnaded structure,

which was designed and implemented by Senemut, royal steward and architect of Hatshepsut to serve for her posthumous worship and to honor the glory of Amun.

The unusual form of Hatshepsut's temple is explained by the choice of location, in the valley basin of Deir el-Bahari, surrounded by steep cliffs.

It sits atop a series of colonnaded terraces, reached by long ramps that once were graced with gardens. It is largely considered to be one of the "incomparable monuments of ancient Egypt."



# Third Day

## Daylong Sailing



### *Komomo Temple*

The Temple of Kom Ombo is an unusual double temple built during the Ptolemaic dynasty in the Egyptian town of Kom Ombo. Some additions to it were later made during the Roman period. The building is unique because its 'double' design meant that there were courts, halls, sanctuaries and rooms duplicated for two



sets of gods. Much of the temple has been destroyed by the Nile, earthquakes, and later builders who used its stones for other projects. Some of the relieves inside were defaced by Copts who once used the temple as a church.

### *Edfu Temple*

Edfu is an Egyptian city, located on the west bank of the Nile River between Esna and Aswan. The town is known for the major Ptolemaic temple, built between



237 BCE and 57 BCE, into the reign of Cleopatra VII., the Temple of Horus at Edfu is the most completely preserved. Built from sandstone blocks, the huge Ptolemaic temple was constructed over the site of a smaller New Kingdom temple.

# Fourth Day

## Visiting Elephantine Island by Felucca



Elephantine is an island in the River Nile, located just downstream of the First Cataract at the southern border of Ancient Egypt. This region is referred to as Upper Egypt because the land is higher than that near the Mediterranean coast. The layout of islands in the area can be seen from hillsides along the Nile. The island measures some 1,200 meters (3,900 ft) from north

to south and is about 400 meters (1,300 ft) across at its widest point. It is a part of the modern Egyptian city of Aswan.

## Kitchner Island

Between Elephantine and the left bank is the island of El-Atrun or Kitchener's Island, more recently known as Botanical Island. Once the property of Lord Kitchener, it now belongs to the State, and with its luxuriant abundance of plants and flowers is one of the great attractions of Aswan.



## Tomb of Aga-Khan.



The mausoleum has been built in honor of Sultan Mahommed Shah, Aga Khan III. The Aga Khan was the 48th Imam of the Shia Ismaili Muslims. After Aga Khan's death, his surviving widow continued to leave a red rose on his white Carrara marble tomb. She managed to do this faithfully until her own death in 2000. The structure

is recognizable by its elegance and by its special use of pink granite and calcareous sandstone. IT has an excellent view, including Aga Khan's white villa below along on the west bank of the Nile at Aswan.

## *Fifth Day*

### *Abu Simbel Temples*

They are two massive rock temples in Nubia, southern Egypt on the western bank of Lake Nasser about 290 km southwest of Aswan. The complex is part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site known as the "Nubian Monuments, which run from Abu Simbel downriver to Philae (near Aswan) They



are twin temples, originally carved out of the mountainside during the reign of Pharaoh Ramesses II in the 13th century BC, as a lasting monument to himself moreover, he dedicated the small temple to his beloved wife queen Nefertari

### *Visit High Dam of Aswan*



The high dam is on the Nile River in Aswan Egypt.



## *Philae Temples*

It is an island in the Nile River and the previous site of an Egyptian temple complex in southern Egypt. The complex was dismantled and relocated to a nearby island in connection to the UNESCO project started because of the construction of the High Dam, after being partly flooded by the first Aswan Dam for half a century



## *Sixth Day*

*Transfer to Cairo airport for fly back home with your wonderful memories*