MARSA ALAM TOURS
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3 Days Trip to Luxor from Portghalib

Type	Run	Duration	Pick up
Private	Everyday	3 Day/2 Nights	04:00

Book 3 Days Trip to Luxor from Portghalib to visit Luxor temple, Karnak, The Valley of Kings, Queen Hatshepsut temple, and The Colossi of Memnon. Madinet Habu temple, The valley of Queens, Discover the old Thebes.

Inclusions:

- 2 Nights Accommodation at 5* hotel with breakfast.Nile Palace
- Tour to Hatshepsut Temple, Valley of the Kings &Valley of Queens
- Tour to Karnak Temple & Luxor Temple.
- Tour to Habu Temple, Valley of Nobles & Deir el Madina
- English-speaking professional tour guide.
- Shopping through famous Bazaars.
- The assistance of our personnel during tours
- Bottled water during your trip.
- Pick up services from your hotel & return.
- Lunch at Local restaurant(vegetarian food is available)
- Entrance fees
- All transfers by air-conditioned vehicle
- Accommodation at 5* hotel with breakfast.Nile Palace or Sonesta st George
- Tour to Hatshepsut Temple & Valley of the Kings.
- Tour to Karnak Temple & Luxor Temple.
- English speaking professional tour guide.
- Shopping through famous Bazaars.
- The assistance of our personal during tours
- Bottled water during your trip.

Exclusions:

- Any extras
- Personal expenses
- Sound and light show
- Tipping
- Dinner in the hotel

- Pick up services from your hotel & return.
- Lunch at Local restaurant(vegetarian food is available)
- Entrance fees
- All transfers by air-conditioned vehicle

Itinerary:

Enjoy Three-day trips to Luxor from Marsa Alam to visit Luxor temple, Karnak, The Valley of Kings, Queen Hatshepsut temple, The Colossi of Memnon. Madinet Habu temple, The valley of Queens, The valley of Nobles, Discover the old Thebes.

Days Table

First Day : Day 1-Marsa Alam



Early morning, we will pick you up from your hotel in Marsa Alam by a private A.C. Car to be transferred to Luxor for 3 Days trip to Luxor from Marsa Alam. Upon arrival you will meet your private tour guide who will join you to visit:

Karnak Temple:

No site in Egypt is more impressive than Karnak. It is the largest temple complex ever built by man and represents the combined achievement of many generations of ancient builders and pharaohs. The Temple of Karnak is actually three main temples, smaller enclosed temples, and several outer temples situated on 247 acres of land.

Luxor Temple:

The Temple of Luxor was the center of the most important festival, the festival of Opet. Built largely by Amenhotep III and Rameses II, the temple's purpose was as a setting for the rituals of the festival. The festival was to reconcile the human aspect of the ruler with the divine office.
Lunch will be served in a local restaurant in Luxor.

In the Evening you can enjoy An Optional Tour Sound and Light Show at Karnak: The show starts with a historical introduction covering the birth of the great city of Thebes and the erection of the Karnak Temple. The show narrates the glorious achievements of some great Pharaohs as you listen to a magnificent and poetic description of the artistic treasures and great legacy which the Karnak temple encloses.

Overnight at Nile Palace Luxor Or Sonesta St George

Second Day : Day 2-The valley of the Kings

Breakfast at your hotel then you will be accompanied by your private tour guide and a private air-conditioned vehicle to visit:

The Valley of Kings:

The final resting place of Egypt's rulers from the 18th to 20th dynasty, it is home to tombs including the great pharaoh Ramses II and boy pharaoh Tutankhamen.
he tombs were well stocked with all the material goods a ruler might need in the next world. Most of the decoration inside the tombs still well preserved.
Hatshepsut Temple:
It is one of the most beautiful & best preserved of all of the temples of Ancient Egypt. The temple was built on three levels with two wide ramps in a central position joining the levels together.
Colossi of Memnon:
Two massive stone statues of king Amenhotep III are the only remains of a complete mortuary temple.
The statues are made from blocks of quartzite sandstone which exist in Cairo then moved 700 KM to Luxor



The valley of The Queens

The Valley of the Queens, also known as Biban el-Harim, Biban el-Sultanate, and Wadi el-Melikat, is a place in Egypt where wives of Pharaohs were buried in ancient times. In ancient times, it was known as Ta-Set-Neferu, meaning - 'the place of the Children of the Pharaoh', because along with the Queens of the 18th, 19th and 20th dynasties (1550-1070 BCE) many princes and princesses were also buried with various members of the nobility. One of the most well-known tombs is that of Nefertari, the best-loved of Ramesses II's numerous wives. In her honor, he built a beautiful temple at Abu Simbel.

Lunch will be served in a local restaurant in Luxor, Overnight in Luxor

Third Day : Day 3-Luxor-Marsa Alam

Early morning, we will pick you up from your hotel in Marsa Alam by a private A.C. Car to be transferred to Luxor for an overnight trip to Luxor from Marsa Alam. Upon arrival you will meet your private tour guide who will join you to visit:



Madinat Habu temple :

In ancient times Madinat Habu was known as Djanet and according to ancient belief was the place was Amun first appeared. Both Hatshepsut and Tuthmosis III built a temple dedicated to Amun here and Later Rameses III constructed his

larger memorial temple on the site.

Ramsseum:

Ramesseum, funerary temple of Ramses II (1279–13 BC), erected on the west bank of the Nile River at Thebes in Upper Egypt. The temple, famous for its 57-foot (17-meter) seated statue of Ramses II (of which only fragments are left), was dedicated to the god Amon and the deceased king. The walls of the Ramesseum, which is only about half preserved, are decorated with reliefs, including scenes depicting the Battle of Kadesh, the Syrian wars, and the Festival of Min

Deir El Madina

The main cemetery of the royal workmen at Deir el-Medina is situated to the west of the village, on the slope of the Theban hills. Most of the tombs were built during the 19th dynasty. Some of them are impressive in their decoration and size. By the time of the 20th dynasty, the tombs had been turned into family tombs in which the descendants of the original owners were buried. Little alterations were made apart from the addition of another subterranean burial chamber. The lower courses of the eastern hill of Qurnet Murai were the site of burials of babies and children. More than a hundred children were buried in common domestic pottery jars or amphorae, in baskets, even fish baskets, in chests, boxes or in proper coffins there. The poorest burials were those of still-born babies. They contained no jewelry or amulets, only small vessels filled with food for the afterlife. The adults' graves were situated higher up. Many of these graves date from the 18th dynasty
Lunch During the tour.

Drive to Marsa Alam

Price:

($) 350

(€) 308

(£) 311

Spechial Offer For Groups And Childeren (Below 12) 50% Discount

Book Now

Trip Page