5 Days Luxor and Aswan Itinerary from Cairo

Type	Run	Duration	Pick up
Private	Friday,Monday,Wednesday	5 Days / 4 Nights	04:00 A.M

Have an amazing 5 Days Luxor and Aswan Itinerary from Cairo, you will discover the many archaeological treasures, Nile Cruises Packages from Cairo between Aswan and Luxor are an amazing experience to discover the history of Egypt. extend your cruise with an extra night in Luxor.

Inclusions:	Exclusions:
• Meet and assist service upon arrival & departure • Flight tickets Cairo Aswan/Luxor Cairo • Assistance of our personnel during your stay and excursions • Transfer Cairo to Aswan and Luxor to Cairo • All transfers by modern air-conditioned deluxe vehicle • Accommodation for 3 nights on Super deluxe 5-star cruise on full board • 1-night accommodation in 5 stars hotel in Luxor • All Nile Cruise excursions as mentioned in the itinerary • Entrance fees to all sights between Luxor and Aswan • English speaking Egyptologist guide during your excursions	• Any extras • Drinks in the restaurant

Itinerary:

Have an amazing 5 Day Luxor and Aswan Itinerary from Cairo on the River Nile between Aswan and Luxor, On 5 stars Cruise. you will discover the many archaeological treasures, take the chance to enjoy a wonderful experience accompanied by an expert tour guide. you will visit Luxor temple, Karnak temple, Valley of the Kings, Queen Hatshepsut temple, then

sailing to Edfu temple & Kom Ombo temple. Finally visit Aswan High Dam, the Unfinished Obelisk, and Philae temple, Abu Simbel, extend your cruise with an extra one night in Luxor

Days Table

First Day : Day 1- Cairo - Aswan Nile Crusie Tours

Our representative will pick you up from the hotel in Cairo the itinerary for the first day will be as following: Transfer to Cairo airport for a short flight to Aswan to board your Nile cruise Y. You will meet your tour guide in Aswan and you will be transferred to embark Nile Cruise before lunch

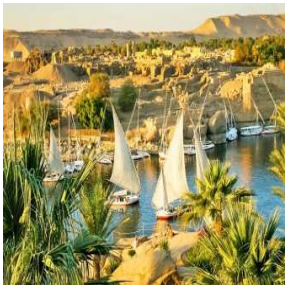
Visits of Aswan including the Temple of Philae and tour by Felucca around Elephantine, the High Dam, the Unfinished Obelisk

Phiala temple:
Built to honor the goddess Isis, this was the last temple built in the classical Egyptian style. Construction began around 690 BC, and it was one of the last outposts where the goddess was worshipped.

The High dam:
Aswan High Dam is a rock-fill dam located at the northern border between Egypt and Sudan. The dam is fed by the River Nile and the reservoir forms Lake Nasser. Construction for the project began in 1960 and was completed in 1968. It was officially inaugurated in 1971.

The Unfinished Obelisk
Aswan was the source of ancient Egypt’s finest granite, used to make statues and embellish temples, pyramids, and obelisks. The large unfinished obelisk in the Northern Quarries has provided valuable insight into how these monuments were created, although the full construction process is still not entirely clear. Three sides of the shaft, nearly 42m long, were completed except for the inscriptions. At 1168 tonnes, the completed obelisk would have been the single heaviest piece of stone the Egyptians ever fashioned.

12:00 lunch on board of the Cruise
Dinner &overnight on board the Cruise



Second Day : Day 2 -Abu Simbel and Kom Ombo temples

Day 2- Optional Tour to Abu Simbel

Breakfast & Lunch onboard the cruise.



Abu Simbel temples

The two temples of Ramses the second and the Queen Nefertari were carved out of the Mountain on the west bank of the Nile between 1274 and 1244 B.c, The Great Temple was dedicated to Ramses the second, Ra-Harakhty, Amun Ra, and Ptah, with 4 Colossal statues, The second temple was dedicated to The Queen Nefertari and Goddess Hathor, the two temples were dismantled stone by stone and rebuilt on higher ground, The preservation of the two temples of Abu Simbel must Rank as the
greatest Achievement of the Unesco

13:00 sail to Kom Ombo

Visit The temple of Kom Ombo

The temple and the associated settlement site located 40 K.m north of Aswan, the temple was dedicated to the deities Sobek and Horus and date mainly to the Ptolemaic and Roman period(332 B.b -395 A.c)
Sail to Edfu-Overnight in Edfu
Dinner &overnight onboard the Cruise

Third Day : Day 3-Edfu and Luxor

Breakfast on the board on the Nile cruise, Breakfast on the Nile Cruise, Visit the Edfu



Edfu temple :

Upper Egyptian site dominated by a large well -Preserved temple, dedicated to the hawk-God Horus, The Construction of Ptolemaic temple of Horus, which was founded on the site of a much earlier temple, dated to the period between the reigns of Ptolemy the Third(246 B.c), The descriptions on the walls include the Myth of contending of Horus and Seth(Probably performed annually as a religious Drama.
Sail to Luxor through Esna lock
Visit Luxor temple
Luxor Temple:
Largely built by the New Kingdom Pharaoh Amenhotep the Third and Completed by King Tutankhamon and the Great King Ramses the second, The First pylon was raised by Ramses the second and

Decorated with His Military Battle of Kadesh
Dinner &overnight on board the Cruise

4Th Day : Day 4 Disembarkation in Luxor - Transfer to luxor



Breakfast on the board on the Nile cruise, Breakfast on the Nile Cruise, Visit the west bank of Luxor and Karnak

The Valley of the Kings :
Once called the great Place of the Truth, this valley Called now the valley of the Kings, It is a Majestic domain of the Pharaohs who once lay in great stone Sarcophagi, awaiting immortality, The isolated valley behind Deir el Bahri is dominated by the Pyramid-Shaped Mountain Peak

The colossi of Memnon:
Massive pair statues Know as the Colossi of Memnon, Rising about 18 M from the plain, They are the remains of what once the largest complex on the west bank, Built by Amenhotep the Third

The Queen Hatshepsut temple :
Rising out of the desert Plain, in a series of terraces, The temple of Hatshepsut Mergs with sheer limestone Cliffs of the eastern face of the Theban Mountain as if Nature herself had built this Extraordinary monument.

Karnak temple
Karnak is more than A temple, is a spectacular Complex of Sanctuaries, Kiosks, Pylons, and Obelisks, All dedicated to the Theban gods and to the Greater Glory of Egypt`s Pharaohs, Karnak was the Most Important place for the worship of the Theban Triad(Amun, Mut, and Khonso)

Transfer to your hotel in Luxor- Steigenberger Nile Palace hotel.

5th Day : Day 5- The valley of the queen- Luxor- Cairo

After breakfast, You will be picked up by your tour guide 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.

First Pylon – the temple of Rameses III During his time Djanet became the administrative center of Western Thebes. The whole temple complex was surrounded by a massive fortified enclosure wall, with an unusual gateway at the eastern entrance, known as the pavilion gate. This structure, a copy of Syrian migdol fortresses is something you would not expect to see in Egypt. Rameses III, a military man probably saw the virtue in such a structure. It is likely Rameses resided here from time to time because a royal palace was attached at the south of the open forecourt of this temple, while priests' dwellings and administrative buildings lay on either side of the temple. Originally a canal with a harbor outside the entrance connected the temple to the Nile. But this was obliterated by the desert long ago.
Madinat Habu temple from the air

The Ramsseum temple:

Ramesseum, the funerary temple of Ramses II (1279–13 BC), was 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

dynasty
Lunch During the tour.

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. The tombs of these individuals were maintained by mortuary priests who performed daily rituals and provided offerings and prayers for the deceased nobility.

The valley is located near the better known Valley of the Kings on the west bank of the Nile across from Thebes (modern Luxor) . This barren area in the western hills was chosen due to its relative isolation and proximity to the capital.

The kings of the 18th dynasty, instead of the traditional building of pyramids as burial chambers (perhaps because of their vulnerability to tomb robbers), now chose to be buried in rock-cut tombs.

This necropolis is said to hold more than seventy tombs, many of which are stylish and lavishly decorated. An example of this is the resting place carved out of the rock for Queen Nefertari (1290-1224 BCE) of the 19th Dynasty. The polychrome reliefs in her tomb are still intact.

The ancient Egyptians gave it the name Set Neferu, meaning "seat of beauty". From 1903-1906 an Italian expedition discovered about eighty tombs, some of which belonged to children of royalty. Many were severely damaged having been burned and or reduced to being used as stables for donkeys and camels. 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.

Then You will be transferred to Luxor airport to fly to Cairo from Luxor. at 19:15, Then you will arrive at 20:15 then you will be transferred to your hotel in Cairo

Price:

($) 1000

(€) 880

(£) 890

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