

Luxor

DEAR CUSTOMER

WE WOULD LIKE VERY MUCH TO SHOW YOU THE HISTORY OF EGYPT OUR OWN WAY, BELOW PLEASE FIND THE MOST POPULAR TOURISTIC SITES HERE IN LUXOR (THE Civilizations Capital OF EGYPT).

Regular Visits:

Luxor Temple: (East Bank)

Luxor temple is a large Ancient Egyptian temple complex located on the east bank of the Nile River in the city today known as Luxor (ancient Thebes) and was constructed approximately 1400 BCE. Luxor temple is dedicated to the rejuvenation of kingship; it may have been where many of the pharaohs of Egypt were crowned.



Karnak Temple: (East Bank)

Karnak temple was the main place of worship of the eighteenth dynasty Theban Triad with the god Amun as its head. It is part of the monumental city of Thebes. The Karnak complex gives its name to the nearby, and partly surrounded, modern village of El-Karnak. It is believed to be the second most visited historical site in Egypt.



Valley of the Kings: (West Bank)

It is a valley in Egypt where, for a period of nearly 500 years from the 16th to 11th century BC, rock cut tombs were excavated for the pharaohs and powerful nobles of the New Kingdom. The valley stands on the west bank of the Nile, opposite Thebes within the heart of the Theban Necropolis. The wadi consists of two valleys, East Valley (where the majority of the royal tombs are situated) and West Valley.



Valley Of the Queens: (West Bank)

It's located in Luxor. The Valley of the Queens, similar to the Valley of the Kings, is a burial site in Egypt where over 90 tombs were found in excavations that continues to this day. Built initially to serve as the burial grounds for the royal queens of ancient Egypt, the Valley of the Queen was also used as a burial ground for princes, princesses, and other members of the nobility too. The first tomb known to be constructed in the valley of the queens was the tomb of princess Ahmose, the daughter of King Seqenenre and Queen Sitdjehuti dating likely to the King Thutmose I, the Valley of the Queens served as a burial ground for the period (1292–1075 bc) in the 19th and 20th dynasties.



The Mortuary Temple of Hatshepsut:

The Mortuary Temple of Hatshepsut, also known as the Djeser-Djeseru (Ancient Egyptian: *ḏsr ḏsrw* "Holy of Holies"), is a mortuary temple of Ancient Egypt located in Upper Egypt. Built for the Eighteenth Dynasty pharaoh Hatshepsut, who died in 1458 BC, the temple is located beneath the cliffs at Deir el-Bahari on the west bank of the Nile near the Valley of the Kings. Deir Al Bahri has been designated as one of the hottest places on earth, so an early morning visit is advisable, also because the reliefs are best seen in the low sunlight.



The Colossi of Memnon:

The Colossi of Memnon are two massive stone statues of the Pharaoh Amenhotep III, who reigned in Egypt during the Dynasty XVIII. Since 1350 BCE, they have stood in the Theban Necropolis, located west of the Nile River from the modern city of Luxor.



Optional / Extra Visits (IN Case of more 02 Nights Stay)

Dier El-Medina: (West Bank)

Dier El-Medina is an ancient Egyptian village which was home to the artisans who worked on the tombs in the Valley of the Kings during the 18th to 20th dynasties of the New Kingdom of Egypt.



Medinet Habu Temple: (West Bank)

The Mortuary Temple of Ramesses III at Medinet Habu was an important New Kingdom period temple structure in the West Bank of Luxor in Egypt. Aside from its size and architectural and artistic importance, the temple is probably best known as the source of inscribed reliefs depicting the advent and defeat of the Sea Peoples during the reign of Ramesses III.



Abydos Temple - Temple of Seti I: Located about 2.5 hours driving from Luxor.

Abydos is one of the oldest cities of ancient Egypt, and of the eighth Nome in Upper Egypt. Abydos is notable for the memorial temple of Seti I, which contains an inscription from the nineteenth dynasty known to the modern world as the Abydos King List. It is a chronological list showing cartouches of most dynastic pharaohs of Egypt from Menes until Seti I's father, Ramesses I.



Dendera Temple complex: located about 1.5 hours driving from Luxor.

The Temple of Hathor is one of the most well-preserved antiquity sites in Egypt today and is an excellent example of traditional Pharaonic architecture. The Temple of Hathor was built primarily during the Ptolemaic Dynasty, which was a period of Greek rule in Egypt. However, construction of the temple was completed under the Roman emperor Trajan, who is seen depicted on the walls of the complex making offerings to Hathor. The temple complex also includes a monumental gateway, constructed by Trajan as well as Domitian, another Roman emperor.



Edfu Temple: Located about 2.5 hours driving from Luxor.

It is one of the best-preserved shrines in Egypt. The temple was built in the Ptolemaic Kingdom between 237 and 57 BC. The inscriptions on its walls provide important information on language, myth and religion during the Hellenistic period in Egypt. The complex is one of the most well-preserved sites in Egypt today; its architecture is very much intact, and the building contains a wealth of legible inscriptions on its walls. It is dedicated to the falcon god, Horus.



Early Morning activities:

Hot Air Balloon at Sunrise:

Sail high over the famous monuments of Luxor on a sunrise hot air balloon ride. You'll get unmatched aerial views and photo ops as your private guide provides an insightful narrative. Landmarks include Queen Hatshepsut's Temple and Karnak, among other important structures.



Night Activities:

Karnak Sound & Light Show:

The Karnak Sound and Light Show highlights the dramatic history of ancient Thebes. The show narrates the achievements of some great Pharaohs, with poetic descriptions of the ancient treasures. As visitors walk through the complex of temples, pharaohs arise to tell the story of their interesting lives, as haunting music mysteriously flows through this ancient city. It is an enchanting and supernatural experience to listen to sound effects and gaze at the magnificent ruins illuminated during the well-presented show.



Luxor Museum:

This wonderful museum has a well-chosen and brilliantly displayed and explained collection of antiquities dating from the end of the Old Kingdom right through to the Mamluk period, mostly gathered from the Theban temples and necropolis.

