

EGYPT

LAND OF THE PHARAOS



EXPLORE. DREAM. DISCOVER.

Day 1 – Depart the United States via Lufthansa to Cairo, Egypt.

Day 2 – Arrival in the *Land of the Pharaohs*. At Cairo International Airport you will be welcomed and assisted through the immigration and customs by our representative, then escorted to your hotel. Overnight in Cairo.

Day 3 – Breakfast at hotel. Meet your guide and representative in the hotel lobby to start a Full Day Pyramids Tour featuring Pyramids of Giza, Sphinx, and Memphis & Saqqara. Lunch included. After lunch, continue to the ancient city of Memphis, the first capital of united Upper and Lower Egypt and then visit Sakkara, site of the Step Pyramid of Zoser. Return to hotel for refreshments. Meet your representative to escort you for Sound & Light Show. Return back to your hotel for an Overnight (B, L)

Day 4 – Breakfast at hotel. Meet your guide and representative in the hotel lobby to start a Full Day City Tour including Old Cairo, Egyptian Museum, Citadel & bazaar including Lunch Drive to Old Cairo, where early Judaism and Christianity flourished in Egypt, visit the Ben Ezra Synagogue and Saint Sergious Church. After lunch, drive to the Citadel of Saladin and visit Mohamed Ali Alabaster Mosque. Enjoy a walking tour of the largest 13th century covered oriental market, Khan El Khalili Bazaar. Dinner at local Specialty restaurant in the pyramids area then return back to your hotel. (B, L, and D)



Day 5 – After breakfast, travel to Cairo airport for your flight to Aswan. Upon arrival transfer to your luxury cruise ship M/S Mojito 5* deluxe for an 8 days / 7 nights cruise. Lunch and Dinner on Board. (B, L, and D)

Day 6 – This morning you will sail to Edfu via Esna. Visit High Dam – Obelisk/Philae Temple . Return to boat. Lunch while sailing to Kom Ombo. Visit Sobek and Hareoris Temples. Sail to Edfu. Dinner on board. Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner all on board. (B, L, and D) .

Day 7 – After breakfast, travel by horse-drawn carriage to the Temple of Horus, considered the best preserved ancient temple in Egypt and the second largest temple after the “Temple of Karnak”. Return to boat - sail to Esna. Lunch on board. Cross Esna Lock and continue to Luxor. Dinner and O/N on Board. (B, L, and D) .

Day 8 – Breakfast on board. Visit West Bank; Valley of the Kings/Hatchepsit Temple. Lunch on board. Visit Luxor/Karnak Temple. Dinner and overnight on board.



Days 9 - 13 – After breakfast, disembark from your cruise ship in Luxor and transfer by private car to El Gouna (Hurghada) to the hotel – the remainder of your day is at leisure on a Half Board Basis. (B, D) Our time in El Gouna will be spent relaxing from our active journey. We will be offering several local activities that you will be able to book directly with our “On-Site Representative”:

4x4 Safari with Bedouin Barbecue Dinner at Sunset for around 6 hours

Desert Safari Tour via Quad Bike around 2 hours & 30 minutes

Giftun Island Snorkeling Full-Day Trip with Lunch around 8 hours

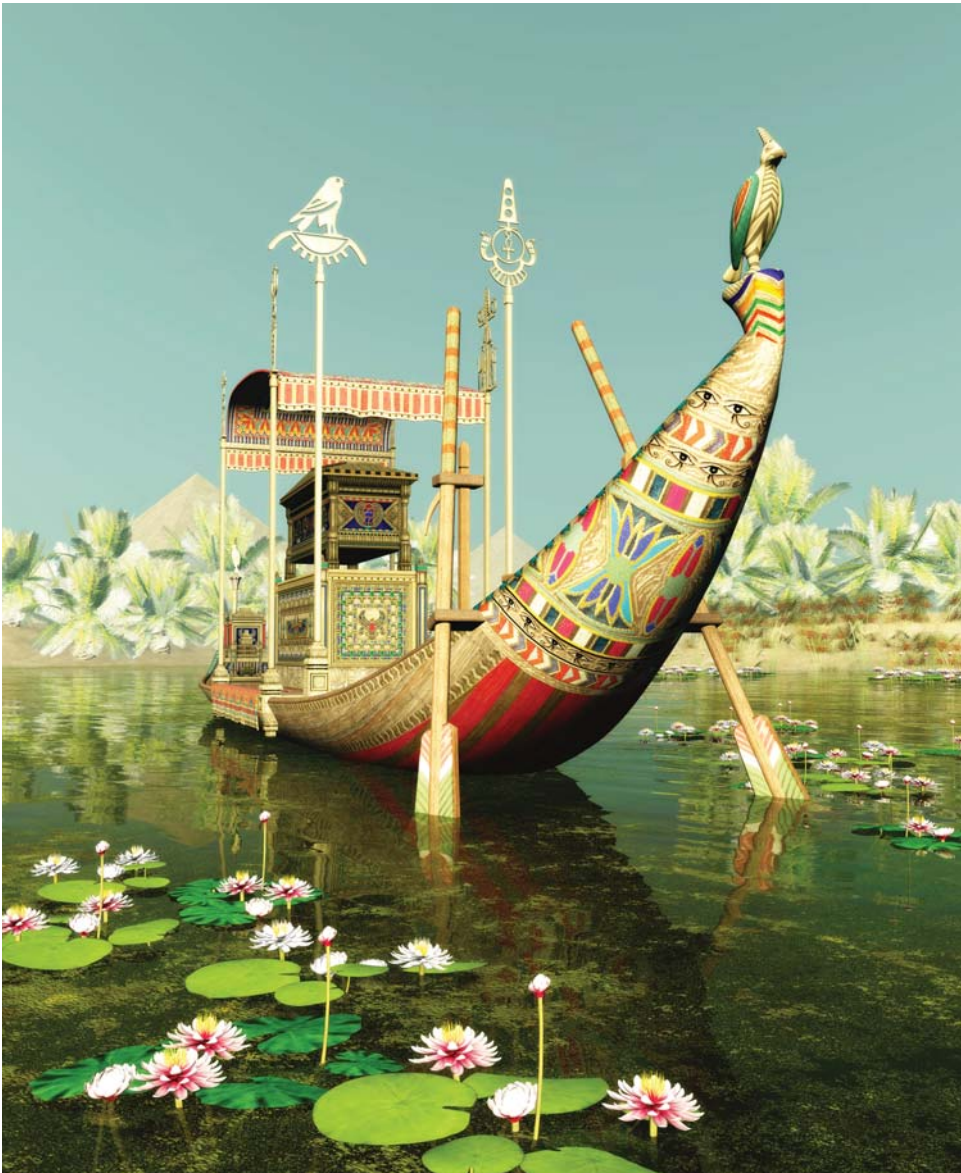
Snorkeling Trip to Mahmya with Lunch

Fantasia Show at Alf Leila Wa Leila with Private Transfers

Return to Cairo and spend the night.

Day 14 – After breakfast, transfer to Cairo International Airport for your return flight to the USA.





TOUR FEATURES

3 Nights Conrad Cairo

4 Nights Mojito
includes all sightseeing

4 Nights Movenpick El Gouna
or similar

1 Night Conrad

Visit the Pyramids, Sphinx,
Memphis and Sakkara
including lunch at Mena house

Licensed Egyptologist
Lecture Guide
and Security Personnel

Visit the Egyptian Museum,
Citadel of Salah El Din,
Mohamed Ali Mosque,
Old Cairo and Khan El Khalili
bazaar including lunch
at local restaurant

Attend Sound and Light show

All transfers throughout

PLACES OF SPECIAL INTEREST

The Great Pyramids and Sphinx: On the outskirts of Cairo stands one of the Seven Wonders of the World: the great Pyramids. Built about 4,500 years ago, the three towering Pyramids are massive in size, constructed from approximately 2,300,000 blocks, weighing an average of 2.5 tons each. In addition to being dazzled by the external magnificence of these wonders, within a short walking distance is the Great Sphinx of Giza, built in 2620 BC in the likeness of the King of Egypt Chephren (Khafre). The ancient monument — 187 feet long and 65 feet high — is a human-headed lion wearing a royal headdress, sitting in guard of the Great Pyramids.

Memphis: Built in 3100 BC, Memphis is the legendary city of Menes, the King who united Upper and Lower Egypt. By the 3rd Dynasty, the building at Sakkara suggests that Memphis had become a sizable city. Menes founded the city by creating dikes to protect the area from Nile floods. This great city of the Old Kingdom became the administrative and religious center of Egypt.

The Step Pyramid of Zoser: Zoser was the second king of the 3rd Dynasty. It is believed that a man named Imhotep built the step pyramid of Zoser. Some scholars think this tomb was intended for a member of Zoser's family and not for himself. This is Egypt's first major work in stone.

Sound & Light Show: An evening performance at the Giza plateaus, where the Pyramids and Sphinx are specially illuminated to tell their story in the sound and light show. (Make sure to wear something warm).

The Egyptian Museum: The Egyptian Museum was built during the reign of Khedive Abbas Helmy II in 1897, and opened its doors on November 15, 1902. Today, the museum contains the most important collection of Egyptian antiquities in the world. Exhibited are over 120,000 objects from the Pharaonic and Greco-Roman periods, including the celebrated mummies of ancient Egyptian kings and the treasures of King Tutankh Amun. A special 'Hidden Treasures' exhibit in the museum's re-designed basement features more than 150 artifacts on display for the first time.

Ben Ezra Synagogue: The Ben Ezra Synagogue located in Cairo center was built by chief rabbi in Jerusalem Abraham Ben Ezra in the late 9th century within the walls of the Fortress of Babylon (as Old Cairo was known in ancient times). The basilica-style temple is home to a Jewish heritage library, which includes a Torah on gazelle skin dating back to the fifth century BC and an Atlas of Moses' manuscript. The synagogue is known principally for its storeroom, or Geniza, which housed a rich store of political, economic and social books and manuscripts about the condition of Jews under Arab rule in Egypt in the Middle Ages.

The church of St. Sergious: Considered to be Cairo's oldest church, dating from the 4th century AD. Built on the spot where the Holy Family rested at the end of their journey into Egypt.

The Citadel: The Citadel, situated on a highly visible spur of the Mokattam Hills of Old Cairo, was the nerve center of Egypt for almost 700 years. Construction of the grand structure began in 1176 and was completed by Muhammad Ali Pasha, ruler of Egypt in the late 19th century. Mameluk sultans and Turkish governors resided in the Citadel, which is among the world's most splendid monuments of medieval warfare. Facing the Citadel is the Mosque of Sultan Hassan, built between 1356 and 1363 and perhaps the most majestic monument of Arab architecture in Egypt.

Khan El Khalili: Khan El Khalili, known as the Turkish bazaar during the Ottoman period, was built in 1382 by Emir Diaharks El Khalili, in the heart of what was then Fatimid City. Until this day, the bazaar is a center of trade and communion in the city, and offers a wide array of antiques, handcrafts of gold, silver and copper as well as numerous old coffee shops and local.

Temple of Horus: Of all the temples of ancient Egypt, the one at Edfu is the most complete and best preserved. The reason is that the temple had been totally submerged under the desert except for the very top of the pylon entrance. A small amount of stone had been removed from the exposed part, but when excavated it was found to be in near perfect condition.

High Dam: Visit the Aswan High Dam, Egypt's contemporary example of building on a monumental scale.

Philae Temple: Take a short motorboat ride to visit the romantic and majestic Philae Temple on the Island of Agilka.

Temple of Kom Ombo: The temple is dedicated to the crocodile god Sobek and the falcon god Haroeris (Horus the Elder). Despite being badly damaged, the temple is a beautiful sight as one approach from either direction on the river, particularly as sunset nears and the colors change.

Luxor Temple: Dedicated to the god Amun and contains structures from many periods, the earliest dating from the 12th Dynasty.

Karnak Temple: Located on the East bank of the Nile. It was built by several great kings of Egypt such as king Ramses II, King Tutmosis III and Queen Hatshepsut. It was dedicated to the triad of Thebes; god Amun Ra, goddess Mut and god Khonsu.

Valley of Kings: A vast City of the Dead where magnificent tombs were carved into the desert rocks, decorated richly, and filled with treasures for the afterlife by generations of Pharaohs.

Temple of Queen Hatshepsut: The temple built in El Deir El Bahari on the west bank of the Nile in Luxor by queen Hatshepsut, who ruled Egypt for almost 20 years, She choose a very well protected location as it is surrounded by the mountains.

Colossi of Memnon: known in Ancient Greek times for their haunting voices at dawn.

HOTELS

Cairo Conrad Cairo
Nile River MS Mojito
El Gouna Movenpick El Gouna
Cairo Conrad Cairo

Note: Final payment is due 60 days prior to departure.

DEPOSIT

A \$500 deposit is required to secure your reservation.
This fee reserves your round-trip air transportation via Lufthansa Airlines
and your tour's Land & Hotel accommodations.

Travel Insurance is required for International Travel to protect your investment.
(Details to follow after booking reservations).
We will advise you of the exact terms and conditions of the deposit.

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

Travelers planning overseas trips are responsible for knowing the rules
for entering the countries they want to visit. A good source of up-to-date information
about passport validity is the U.S. Department of State's travel website (travel.state.gov),
which lists entry requirements by country. Would-be travelers should also consult
the embassy websites of countries they want to visit.



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