

Explore Many Attractions in Luxor

Price Starting From : \$0

Day
Egypt
Luxor

One of the most beautiful tourist areas you can visit in Luxor is the western land area. The ancient Egyptians loved the western land of Luxor and built several temples in it as a testimony to the greatness of the ancient Egyptians and the preciousness of Egyptian civilization. Once you set foot in the western land of Luxor, you will be impressed by the splendor and grandeur of this area, which does not fail to witness the civilization and greatness of Pharaonic Egypt.

During our trip in Luxor, we will be able to visit the temple of Ramses, whose ruins are a witness to a huge architectural miracle, characterized by the splendor and majesty that characterized all the works of King Ramses II. The walls of the temple also include inscriptions of various religious and war scenes depicting the king's battles against the Hittites in his backyard and further depictions of the monarch presenting sacrifices to the gods, and the temple served as a training ground for artists in archaic sculpture, engraving, painting, and writing.

We will enjoy a special visit to the Valley of the Kings, which is located in the center of the rocky mountain of Qurna, characterized by calm and isolation. The Valley of the Kings includes most of the royal tombs, and the area became famous after the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922. The most famous tombs in the Valley of the Kings include the tomb of Ramses IX, Ramses VI, the tomb of Tutankhamun, Tutmosis III, Seti I, and the tomb of Amenhotep II.

We will also see the two Clossos of Memnon, which stand in majesty and grandeur, as you can see once you cross the Nile on your way to the treasures of the western land, built in 1350 BC, which were built in 1350 BC, are the remains of a temple built by King Amenhotep III, and were commonly called the “two statues of Memnon” and were considered one of the wonders of the ancient world in the ancient world.

Cairo Top Tours gives you the opportunity to explore the Temple of Queen Hatshepsut Queen Hatshepsut (circa 1473-1458 BC) built a magnificent temple at Deir el-Bahri on the west bank of Luxor, facing Karnak, the main temple of Amun on the east bank.

Cairo Top Tours lets you explore the Temple of Queen Hatshepsut (circa 1473-1458 BC) built a magnificent temple at Deir el-Bahri on the west bank of Luxor, facing Karnak, Amun's main temple on the east bank. After Queen Hatshepsut passed away, ceremonies were performed at the Temple of Jisro to honor her, where she was changed into the idol Osir. The temple was not only dedicated to her, as it had parts dedicated to her father King Thutmose I, the goddess Hathor, and the goddess Anatolia, as well as Anubis. There was also a compartment open to the sky, dedicated to the sun god Ra Hor Ashti, a great place dedicated to the god Amun, and the Holy of Holies was reached by a passageway carved into the mountain at the end of the top courtyard, which was on the temple's main axis.

[Overview](#)
[Inclusion](#)

- Private air-conditioned vehicles are used for all our transfers.

- Tickets to the places mentioned.
- Lunch at a local restaurant.
- Complimentary bottle of water and soft drinks during the tour.
- An expert English-speaking Egyptologist during the tour.
- Full taxes and service charges.

Exclusion

- Entry to the tomb of King Tutankhamun, the tomb of King Seti I and the tomb of King Ramses XI in the Valley of the Kings.
- Gratuities.
- Photographic camera or ticket in the Valley of the Kings.

Itinerary

Amazing Day Trip Many Attractions in Luxor

Our representative with an expert guide will be waiting for you at your hotel or anywhere in Luxor to take you in a private air-conditioned car to discover the West Bank of Luxor.

We explored at the beginning. The Temple of Queen Hatshepsut was built in the splendid temple of Deir el-Bahri on the west bank of Luxor, opposite that of Karnak on the east bank, the main temple of Amun. After her death, Queen Hatshepsut was transformed into the idol Osiris and honored in rites celebrated in the temple of Jisro. She was not the only person honored in the temple; there were sections dedicated to Anubis, the goddess Hathor, the goddess Anatolia, and her father, King Thutmose I. At the end of the upper courtyard, there was a passageway carved into the mountain leading to the Holy of Holies, a large area dedicated to the deity Amun, and a sky-opening chamber devoted to Ra Hor Ashti, the sun god.

Then, in our second step, we explore the Valley of the Kings. Most of the kings of the XVIII, XIX, and XX dynasties of the New Kingdom. This area is known as the "Valley of the Kings" because, between 1550 and 1069 BC, some members of the royal family who were not kings were interred in the dry river valley on the west bank of the ancient city of Thebes (present-day Luxor) , Yet, this name is not true. as well as some non-royal individuals, although of high rank. The Valley of the Kings is divided into eastern and western valleys. While there aren't many graves in the west, the east is the more well-known. In total, the Valley of the Kings has more than sixty tombs and twenty unfinished tombs that are little more than pits.

After visiting the Temple of Queen Hatshepsut and the Valley of the Kings, we head to the Temple of King Ramses II (circa 1279-1213 BC) built the Ramsseum. The most famous king of ancient Egypt (who fought in the battle of Kadesh against the Hittites) built the Ramsesum, a funerary temple built in sandstone, and this temple was taken as a model for the construction of the temples of later kings. The temple also consists of the first pylon, which is a huge building whose outer facade is decorated with four antlers. While the initial courtyard, which has since been destroyed, and images from the well-known battle of Kadesh are depicted on its inner facade, to the left of the second pylon are the remains of a huge statue of Ramses II made of black granite, and on its south side are two rows of columns. the second courtyard, higher than the first but also demolished, had rows of papyrus columns and Osirian columns, followed by the Vestibule of the Arches with six rows of columns.

We will close our day trip with a visit to the Colossi of Memnon, the remains of a temple built by King Amenhotep III and known as the "two statues of Memnon". They were considered one of the wonders of the ancient world and are visible as you cross the Nile on your way to the treasures of the western land.

Finally we return you to your accommodation in Luxor.