

Day trip to Islamic Cairo and Giza Pyramids from Luxor

Price Starting From : \$0

Day Tour
Egypt
Cairo , Luxor

Explore Islamic Cairo from Luxor and visit Al-Rifai Mosque and more. The past is revealed in the present, confirming that Egyptians are builders with their sound religious nature.

Enjoy our tour of Islamic Cairo or Al-Mu'izz's Cairo, also called Historic Cairo or Medieval Cairo, and generally refers to the historic areas of Cairo, Egypt, that predated the city's contemporary growth in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Enjoy seeing the iconic Mamluk era, Sultan Hassan Mosque. Learn about the Mamluk era through us. The Mamluk era, especially the eighth century AH, was one of the most prosperous scientific and cultural eras after the third century AH. Scientific and cultural life in the Mamluk era was at its most advanced and richest. This era was distinguished by the large number of scholars produced by the nation at that time, leaving a vast legacy in various fields of knowledge for future generations.

You will see the Giza Necropolis, the most significant pharaonic tombs, and learn about the Fifth and Sixth Dynasties during the tour. You will have the opportunity to study about Egypt's Pharaonic and Islamic eras during your tour.

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

A private tour guide who speaks English.

Transportation from/to Cairo International Airport.

Pick up and drop off services from your Luxor hotel.

costs for entry to the a fore mentioned websites.

Lunch at a reputable restaurant while on a tour in Egypt.

Bottle of water and soft drink was provided.

Shopping time during trips to Cairo. (as requested).

All taxes and service fees are included.

[Exclusion](#)

Tipping

Any additions

Personal costs

Prices apply for Egypt Easter trips and Egypt Christmas and New Year excursions.

[Itinerary](#)

Giza Pyramids, El Rifai, and Sultan Hassan Mosque From luxor

You will visit Al-Rifai Mosque after being transferred from Cairo Airport by our representatives. It was commissioned to be built by Khushiya Hanem, the mother of Khedive Ismail, who wanted to build a mosque with burial grounds for her and her family. Construction took forty-three years, with construction beginning in 1268 AH and ending in 1329 AH. Construction of the mosque stalled for about 25 years, until the reign of Khedive Abbas Hilmi II, who commissioned engineer Hertz Pasha to complete construction in 1905. It was inaugurated in 1912.

You will then be transferred to the Sultan Hassan Mosque.

The mosque was originally built on a plot of land known as “Souq Al Khail” in Al Ramila Square, the area currently located in Salah El Din and Sayyida Aisha Square. Sultan Al Nasser Muhammad bin Qalawun had built a huge palace on it for one of his close princes, the Mamluk prince Yalbugha Al Yahyaw, who held the position of the Sultan’s deputy in the Levant. However, the palace was demolished when Sultan Hassan decided to build the mosque in 1356 AD.

It is one of the most beautiful buildings in Cairo and Islam, and deserves to be in the first place in Arab architecture thanks to its high dome, the height of its minaret, its great spaciousness, its magnificence and the abundance of its decorations,” and the Moroccan traveler described it.

You will be taken to the Pyramids Necropolis following lunch. It is among the oldest cemeteries in Egypt, and although the burials there are not the oldest overall, they are regarded as the most exquisite. The ancient Egyptians regarded the Giza Necropolis, also called the Memphis Necropolis, as a hallowed site where monarchs and gods were interred. Since the Fourth Dynasty, and possibly even earlier, the Giza Necropolis has obviously piqued the interest of the ancient Egyptians. Furthermore, because Giza was far from residential regions, the ancient Egyptians were interested in burying their dead there. Furthermore, it was a desert, difficult to live in, and because it was far from grave robbers, who were accustomed to grave robberies, considered the most heinous crimes by the ancient Egyptians.