

3 Days trip to Cairo from Sahel Hashesh by Private Car

Type	Run	Duration	Pick up
Private	Every day	3Days	03:00 AM

Enjoy Three days excursion to Cairo from Sahel Hashesh by car. Visit Cairo highlights, You will visit Giza pyramids, The Sphinx, the Egyptian museum, the citadel of Saladin, the Mosque of Mohamed Ali, Old Cairo, de Coptic Cairo ,Sakkara,Memphis.

Inclusions:	Exclusions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualified Egyptologist guide during the 3-day trips. All transfers by a private air-conditioned vehicle. Two Nights in Cairo Entrance fees to all the mentioned sites. Hotel pickup and drop off. Bottled water on board the vehicle during the tour Lunch meals during the tours. Shopping tours in Cairo All Service charges & taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any Extras not mentioned in the itinerary Tipping

Itinerary:

Enjoy Three days excursion to Cairo from Sahel Hashesh by car. Visit Cairo highlights. On the First day, You will visit Giza pyramids, The Sphinx, the Egyptian museum, the citadel of Saladin, The Mosque of Mohamed Ali, Old Cairo, de Coptic Cairo the hanging Church and the old Bazaar Khan el Khalil, Memphis,Sakkara, Dahshour

Days Table

First Day :Day 1- Sahel Hashesh- Cairo

You will be transferred from your hotel at 03:00 to Cairo, It takes 6 hours driving .you will arrive in Cairo at 09:30

Giza Pyramid Complex:

The complex includes three main pyramids, six little pyramids, the great sphinx, and the Valley Temple. The complex dates back to the 4th dynasty 2400 years B.C.

The Great Pyramid:

It is the oldest and largest of the three pyramids of the Giza plateau and the only one to remain intact from the 7 Wonders of the Ancient World. The height of the great pyramid is 147m, the number of stones used in construction is 2,300,000 and it took twenty years to be built.

The Great Sphinx:

It is the largest statue in the world, standing 73 m. long, 19 m. wide, and 20 m in height. It is the oldest known monumental sculpture.

The Valley Temple:

A Granite mortuary temple used by Ancient Egyptians for the mummification process and this is the only remaining one at the Giza plateau.

Lunch will be served at the Pyramids/ Nile view restaurant, then move to visit The Egyptian Museum

The Egyptian Museum:

The museum displays a rare collection of 5000 years of art. Over 250,000 genuine artifacts are presented, including an exhibit dedicated to Tutankhamen collection of treasure, gold, and jewelry which was enclosed in his tomb for over 3,500 years

Then transfer to hotel at Giza for overnighting.



Second Day :Day 2-Old Cairo

After breakfast, then join your private tour guide to visit Cairo

Highlights including:

Salah el-Din Citadel:

It served as Egypt's seat of government till the 1860s, Cairo Citadel is a magnificent fortress. It was constructed during Salah ad-Din reign. The construction work has started in 1176 and was completed in 1182. Then pay a visit

Mohamed Ali Mosque:

It was constructed between 1830 and 1848, the mosque was named " The Alabaster Mosque" because most of the walls were made out of pure alabaster. The mosque is a replica of the Blue Mosque in Istanbul

Khan El Khalili Bazaar:

No visit to Cairo is complete without a stop at Khan EL Khalili bazaar; one of the most famous and oldest bazaars in the Middle East.

Overnight in Cairo



Third Day :Day 3-Memphis- Sakkara and Dahshour

Day 3: Memphis, Sakkara Dahshour - Sahel Hashesh

After breakfast, then join your private tour guide to visit Cairo Highlights including:

Djoser Step Pyramid at Saqqara

The Step Pyramid was built in the 27th century BC during the 3rd dynasty rule of Djoser. It is the first pyramid built in Egypt and while it is not a 'true pyramid' with smooth sides, like those at Giza and Dahshur, it remains an important stepping stone in their development. It is also the first large-scale cut-stone structure in the world.

The Ancient City of Memphis

Memphis, founded around 3,100 BC, is the legendary city of Menes, the King who united Upper and Lower Egypt. Early on, Memphis was more likely a fortress from which Menes controlled the land and water routes between Upper Egypt and the Delta. Having probably originated in Upper Egypt, from Memphis he could control the conquered people of Lower Egypt. However, by the Third Dynasty, the building at Saqqara suggests that Memphis had become a sizable city.

Dahshour

Located about 40 kilometres southwest of Cairo, the village of Dahshur marks the southern end of the vast pyramid field that begins at Giza. Excavations at Dahshur have revealed the remains of seven pyramids, as well as extensive tomb complexes built for



queens and nobility from Memphis up until the 13th Dynasty in the Middle Kingdom.

Two of the later pyramids constructed here have been completely destroyed by time and the elements and several others, such as the Black Pyramid (12th Dynasty, 1929-1885 BC), are badly damaged, but Dahshur also boasts two of Egypt's best-preserved early pyramids. Both built during the reign of King Sneferu (2613-2589 BC), the founder of the 4th Dynasty, the Bent Pyramid and the Red Pyramid at Dahshur are massive evidence of the architectural development that led to the construction of the Great Pyramid and its companions at Giza.

You will be transferred to Sahel Hashesh

Price:

(\$) 340

(€) 316

(£) 302

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