Dendera and Abydos Day tour from Marsa Alam

Type	Run	Duration	Pick up
Private	Every day	1 Day	05:00

Enjoy a Private day tour Dendera temples and Abydos temples from Marsa Alam to,Visit the temple of Hathor,The Goddess of Love,Music and Healing then travel to Abydos to visit the temple of Osiris

Inclusions:	Exclusions:
• Private tour • Private tour guide • Entrance fees • Lunch	• Dinner • Tipping

Itinerary:

Enjoy a Private day tour Dendera temples and Abydos temples from Marsa Alam to Visit the temple of Hathor,The Goddess of Love,Music and Healing then travel to Abydos to visit the temple of Osiris,Abydos was one of the most important religious sites to ancient Egyptians. Much like modern Muslims hope to complete a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in their lifetime, ancient Egyptians would have hopes to visit Abydos, which for them was strongly associated with the entrance into the afterlife.

Time Table

1 : Pick up time from your hotel in Marsa Alam

Pick up time from your hotel in Marsa Alam by Marsa Alam tours tour guide, Then Drive to Dendera temple

The Distance 220 K.m

Marsa Alam- Safaga 60 K.m

Safaga -Dendera 160

With a break in the desert

2 : Visit Dendera temple

Arrive at Dendera at 08: 30, You will be accompanied by Egyptologist tour guide, He will explain the history of the temple

Dendera temple

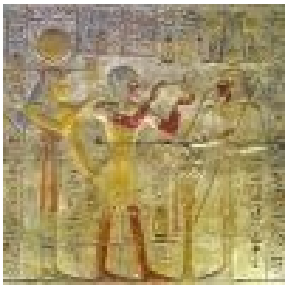
The Temple of Hathor was largely constructed during the Late Ptolemaic period, specifically during the reign of Ptolemy XII and Cleopatra VII. Later additions were made during the Roman period. Although built by a dynasty of rulers who were not native Egyptians themselves, the design of this temple has been found to be in accordance to that of other classical Egyptian temples, with the exception of the front of the hypostyle hall, which, according to an inscription above the entrance, was constructed by the Emperor Tiberius.

Apart from these, there are also scenes in the temple complex portraying the Ptolemaic rulers. For example, carved onto the external face of one of the temple walls is a huge relief of Cleopatra VII and her son by Julius Caesar and co-ruler, Ptolemy XV (better known as Caesarion). The two Ptolemaic rulers are shown dressed in Egyptian garb, and offering sacrifices.

Hathor was also regarded as a goddess of healing, and this is evident in the presence of a sanatorium in the temple complex. Here, pilgrims would come to be cured by the goddess. Sacred water (which was made holy by having it poured onto statues

inscribed with sacred texts) was used for bathing, unguents were dispensed by the priests of Hathor, and sleeping quarters were provided for those hoping that the goddess would appear in their dreams, and so aid them.

3:Drive to Abydos temple from Dendera temple



Abydos temple

Considered one of the most important archaeological sites of Ancient Egypt, the sacred city of Abydos was the site of many ancient temples, including Umm el-Qa'ab, a royal necropolis where early pharaohs were entombed. These tombs began to be seen as extremely significant burials and in later times it became desirable to be buried in the area, leading to the growth of the town's importance as a cult site.

Today, 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 Ramesses I, Seti's father. The Great Temple and most of the ancient town are buried under the modern buildings to the north of the Seti temple. Many of the original structures and the artifacts within them are considered irretrievable and lost; many may have been destroyed by the new construction.

Abyos temple Located about 2.5 hours by car north of Luxor, Abydos was one of the most important religious sites to ancient Egyptians. Much like modern Muslims hope to complete a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in their lifetime, ancient Egyptians would have hopes to visit Abydos, which for them was strongly associated with the entrance into the afterlife.

Although there were several temples constructed here, the largest and most significant is known as the Temple of Seti I. Seti I was the father of the great Ramesses II, who actually completed the construction of most of the temple after his father’s death.
Coming to power only 30 years after the upheaval associated with Akhenaten’s heretical rule, known as the Amarna Period, Seti I was concerned with reestablishing faith in the pantheon of Pre-Amarna gods that Akhenaten had sought to destroy.As a result, the temple he built contains small chapels dedicated to each of the major gods: Ptah, Re-Harakhte, Amun-Re, Osiris, Isis, Horus, and also one to Seti himself.Much of the temple complex is no longer

present, including the pylon and the first two courtyards so visitors to enter through a doorway into the hypostyle hall. Many of the wall reliefs inside are well preserved and the reliefs toward the back of the temple, completed during Seti's reign, are considered to be among the finest in any temple throughout Egypt.Since Abydos is more difficult to reach than many sites, it is not very heavily visited. Occasionally tour buses come from the beach resorts or with loads of cruise ship passengers from the Red Sea, but it you time your visit well, you might find yourself with the temple complex to yourself.	
4 : Lunch in Abydos temple	
Enjoy Egyptian Lunch by Abydos temple	
5 : Back to your hotel	
Drive back to Marsa Alam from Abydos temple	

Price:

($) 145

(€) 137

(£) 129

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