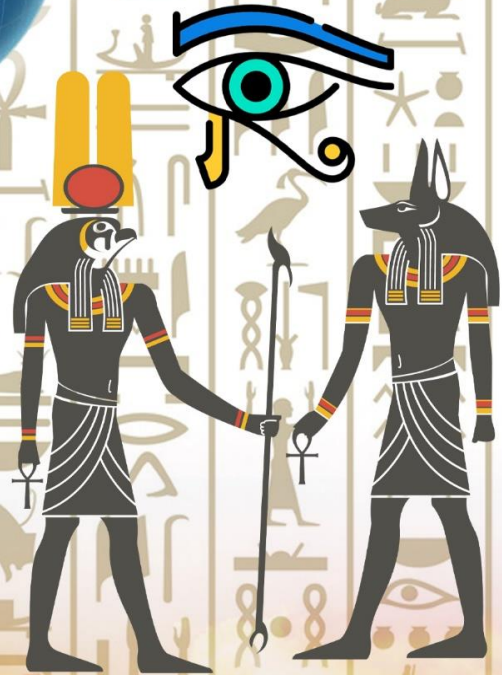


Secrets of EGYPT and the Nile

埃及 尼罗河



J&C
TRAVEL
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絕世旅游





探索埃及 古尼罗河

Secrets of Egypt and the Nile



DAY-TO-DAY ITINERARY 每日行程

D01 (Dec 27) Depart Cairo, Egypt 飞往开罗, 埃及

D02 (Dec 28) Cairo 开罗

D03 (Dec 29) Cairo 开罗

D04 (Dec 30) Cairo 开罗 ✈️ Luxor 乐蜀

D05 (Dec 31) Luxor 乐蜀

D06 (Jan 01) Edu 埃德富

D07 (Jan 02) Aswan 阿斯旺

D08 (Jan 03) Kom Ombo 考姆翁布

D09 (Jan 04) Luxor 乐蜀

D10 (Jan 05) Qena 基纳

D11 (Jan 06) Luxor 乐蜀 ✈️ Cairo 开罗

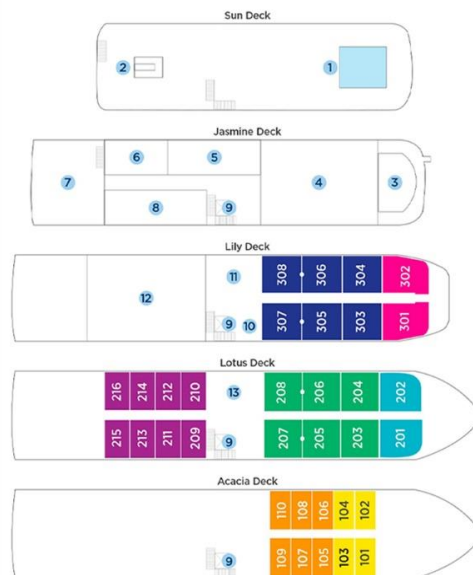
D12 (Jan 07) Cairo – Alexandria 开罗 – 亚历山大港

D13 (Jan 08) Deaprt Home 飞往家园



AMADAHLIA

The stunning, newly designed AmaDahlia is an inviting 68-passenger ship offering 18 standard staterooms and 16 magnificent suites with amenities that will surprise and delight you, including a sun-deck swimming pool, The Chef's Table specialty restaurant, fitness room, hair and nail salon, and a massage room.



DECK PLAN

- 1 Pool
- 2 Bar
- 3 Wheel House
- 4 Main Lounge & Bar
- 5 Massage Rooms / Hair & Nail Salon
- 6 Fitness Room
- 7 Outdoor Lounge
- 8 The Chef's Table Restaurant
- 9 Elevator
- 10 Gift Shop
- 11 Atrium
- 12 Main Restaurant
- 13 Lobby

TECHNICAL DATA

Re-constructed: 2021
 Length: 236 ft.
 Width: 43 ft.
 Crew: 62
 Suites: 16
 Staterooms: 18
 Passengers: 68
 Registry: Egypt

D01 Departure — Cairo (Egypt)

Assemble at KLIA depart flight to Cairo. On arrival, Met by an AmaWaterways representative & hotel check-in.

D02 Cairo

(BL) **Egyptian Museum** with over 120,000 artefacts, the museum houses an unbelievable exhibit depicting ancient Egypt's glorious reign. Mummies, sarcophagi, pottery, jewellery & of course King Tutankhamen's treasures it's all there. The boy-king's death-mask discovered in its tomb is made of solid gold and it has been described as the most beautiful object ever made; **Salah Ed-Din Citadel** one of the world's greatest monuments to medieval warfare. Resembling a typical early medieval fortress with large imposing gateways, towers and high defending walls; **Mohamed Ali Mosque** due to its prominent features: its dome rises up to 52 m high and two east side minarets reach not less than 84 m. While wandering around the mosque, you will soon discover why it also holds the name of the "Alabaster Mosque" Its interior and exterior walls are amazingly coated with alabaster to the height of 11 m.

D03 Cairo

(BL) **Ancient Memphis sites** (UNESCO) was originally established by Pharaoh Menes around 3100 BC, during the Old Kingdom became the capital of Ancient Egypt for more than eight consecutive dynasties; **The Pyramid of Djoser** (Zoser) or Step Pyramid built in the 27th century BC during the 3rd Dynasty for the burial of Pharaoh Djoser. Believed that the pyramid considered to be the earliest large-scale cut stone construction made & also the first pyramid in Egypt; **Giza Pyramids Complex** includes the Great Giza Pyramid, Pyramid of Khafre, Pyramid of Menkaure, along with their associated pyramid complexes & the Great Sphinx of Giza. All were built during the Fourth Dynasty of the Old Kingdom Ancient Egypt. It is by far the oldest of the Ancient Wonders & the only one still in existence; **Great Sphinx** is a limestone statue of a reclining sphinx, a mythical creature. It measures 73 m long from paw to tail, 20 m high from the base to the top of the head and 19 m wide at its rear haunches; **Solar Boat Museum** mainly displays replicas of ancient Egyptian solar boats. The boat was almost certainly built for Khufu (King Cheops), the second pharaoh of the Fourth Dynasty of the Old Kingdom of Egypt.

D04 Cairo ✈️ Luxor

(BLD) **Luxor**, once an Ancient Egyptian capital was built in the 14th century BC, is known today as the world's greatest open-air museum. **Luxor Temple** is a large Ancient Egyptian temple complex located on the east bank of the Nile River in the city today known as Luxor (Ancient Thebes) and was constructed approximately 1400 BC.

D05 Luxor

(BLD) **Valley of the Kings** where the pharaohs and nobles of the 18-20th dynasties of the New Kingdom of Ancient Egypt were burial ground. It also contains more than sixty tombs beginning in the period of Thutmose I and ending in the period of Ramses X or XI; **The Temple of Queen Hatshepsut** is located beneath the cliffs at Deir el-Bahari, built for the 18th Dynasty Pharaoh Hatshepsut, she was the 2nd historically female pharaoh in Ancient Egypt; **Colossi Memnon**, two massive stone statues of the Pharaoh Amenhotep III, who reigned in Egypt during 18th Dynasty of Egypt. The figures rise 60 m high and weigh 720 tons each. Since 1350 BC they have stood in the Theban Necropolis;

Temple of Queen Nefertari located in Valley of the Queen, she was an Egyptian queen & the first of the Great Royal Wives of Ramesses II. The tomb is one of the most beautiful in Egypt, completely painted with scenes depicting Nefertari being guided by gods.

D06 Edfu

(BLD) **Edfu** located on the west bank of the Nile River between Esna & Aswan. **Temple of Horus** is the 2nd biggest temple in Egypt. 2nd only to the Temple of Karnak in scale, the temple was one of the last attempts by the Ptolemaic dynasty at building in the style & grandeur of their predecessors. Construction period is up to 200 years. Well preserved hieroglyphs have shed light on the practices of the cult of Horus & associated temples.

D07 Aswan

(BLD) **Aswan** is a serene Nile Valley destination where the Nile is more majestic than anywhere else, flowing through granite rocks, and round emerald islands covered in palm groves & tropical plants. **Nubian Village** (ride on Felucca, a traditional Egyptian sailboat), is the region along the Nile River between Aswan, Egypt and Khartoum, Sudan. It was the site of one of the oldest civilizations in Africa, dating back to 2500 BC. The houses are such a cheerful sight for being painted with bright colours, and inhabited by Nubian.

Optional: Abu Simbel & Philae Temple sound & light show

D08 Aswan: Kom Ombo

(BLD) **High Dam** is 3600 m long, 980 m thick at base & 111 m tall. The waters of Lake Nasser, the world's largest man-made lake, It provides irrigation water & electricity for the whole of Egypt; **The Unfinished Obelisk** was originally built by female Pharaoh Hatshepsut in 18th dynasty 3,500 years ago, was planned to stand in front of the Karnak Temple. It was abandoned due to a crack on the top. If the obelisk was successfully built at that time, it would be the largest obelisk ever. The weight estimated to be 1,200 tons & the height is 40 m; **Philae Temple** dedicated to the goddess Isis, the oldest sections dating back to between 380 & 362 BC. Now it's one of Egypt's most beautiful & best preserved ancient sanctuaries; **Temple of Kom Ombo** is an unusual double temple constructed during the Ptolemaic period, which lasted from 108 to 47 BC. The temple dedicated to two deities, Sobek (Crocodile God) and Haroeris (Falcon-Headed God Horus the Elder).

D09 Luxor

(BLD) **Karnak Temple Complex** is oldest temple the history of Thebes, remains one of the largest religious complexes in the world. The temple is famous all over the world for its huge scale. It is the largest pillar-supported temple on the planet.

D10 Luxor: Dendera

(BLD) **Temple of Hathor** is considered one of the most preserved temples in Egypt. The cult temple was dedicated to "Hathor" the goddess of love, joy and beauty from 380 BC.

D11 Luxor ✈️ Cairo

(BL) Exclusive private tour of the Abdeen Presidential Palace; Old Cairo, The Hanging Church and Ben Ezra Synagogue.

D12 Depart Home

(B)

D13 Arrival Home

D01 出发 - 开罗 (埃及)

(D) 集合于KLIA飞往开罗。
抵达后，由专车接送至酒店。

D02 开罗

(BL) **埃及博物馆** 12万余件藏品让人眼花缭乱，尽显古埃及的鼎盛繁华。神秘的木乃伊、精致的石棺、奇特的陶器、华美的首饰，还有法老王图坦卡门灿烂的珍宝，都在这里。这位国王英年早逝，而在坟墓中留下了那张精美绝伦的纯金面具；
萨拉丁堡 这座名列世界遗产的中世纪防卫建筑。巨大的城门、矗立的塔楼、高耸的城墙，均在展现着中世纪早期堡垒的典型特征；
穆罕默德阿里清真寺 高高在上、大气显眼上、穹顶主殿高达 52 米，东侧两座附塔更在 84 米以上。在寺中游览一番，您便知道为何它又名“雪花石清真寺”。因为内、外高 11 米的城墙均用洁白的雪花石砌成，真可谓萨拉丁大城的顶上王冠。

D03 开罗

(BL) **孟菲斯遗迹** (UNSECO) 这座城市是由法老美尼斯于公元前3100年左右建立的，在埃及古王国时期连续做了8个王朝的都城；
左塞尔金字塔 又称为阶梯金字塔为埃及第三王朝法老左塞尔的陵墓。估计在前2667-2648年建造，为最早由方石组成大型建筑也是埃及第一座金字塔；
吉萨金字塔陵墓群 建于埃及第四王朝，主要由三个金字塔组成，而当中最大的是胡夫金字塔又称“大金字塔”、次大的是卡夫拉金字塔、最小的是孟卡拉金字塔，同时也是古代世界七大奇迹中最古老及唯一尚存的建筑物；
狮身人面像 外型是一个狮子的身躯和人的头。长约73米，宽约20米，高约19米。狮身人面像是现今已知最古老的纪念雕像，一般相信是在法老卡夫拉统治期内（约公元前2558年至2532年）建成；
太阳船博物馆 主要展示古埃及太阳船的复制品，而根据推定原太阳船是建造于公元前2500年左右，相当于古王国时期埃及第四王朝的胡夫法老王时代。

D04 开罗 → 乐蜀

(BLD) **乐蜀** (亦作卢克索) 埃及古都始建于公元前14世纪，如今被誉为全球“最佳的露天博物馆”。
卢克索神庙 位于埃及乐蜀的尼罗河东岸，即古埃及新王国时期的首都底比斯，大约建于公元前14世纪。

D05 乐蜀

(BLD) **帝王谷** (UNSECO) 是埃及埋葬古埃及新王国时期18到20王朝的法老和贵族的一个山谷。并且包含60多个陵墓，始于图特摩斯一世时期终于拉美西斯十世或十一世时期。
哈特谢普苏特女王神殿 建在底比斯卫城的峭壁北端。神殿是埃及第十八王朝法老也是古埃及第二位的女性法老女王哈特谢普苏特的陵墓；
曼依巨像 是埃及第十八王朝时期阿敏何特普三世法老的两座大型岩石巨像。高60米，每个重720吨。自公元前1350年以来，他们就一直站在底比斯墓地；
奈菲尔塔利王后殿 位于皇后谷，是古埃及新王国时期第十九王朝法老拉美西斯二世的大王后。她的陵墓堪称埃及最美丽的古墓，墓中布满了描述奈菲尔塔利得到各神灵指引的场景。

D06 埃德富

(BLD) **埃德富** 是尼罗河西岸的一座城市，介乎伊斯纳及阿斯旺之间。
埃德富神庙 是埃及的第二大神庙。它在规模上仅次于卡尔奈克神庙，是托勒密王朝时期仿照先辈的建设风格与豪迈手笔进行的最后尝试之一。它的建设工期长达 200 年。保存完好的象形文字恰到好处地诠释了荷鲁斯以及相关庙宇的祭仪。传说中，这座神庙的所在地是伟大的荷鲁斯与赛斯的战场。

D07 阿斯旺

(BLD) **阿斯旺** 是尼罗河流域的一个宁静的旅游胜地。尼罗河在这一地区比其他任何地方都更加汹涌地流经形状各异的花岗岩，以及郁郁葱葱的棕榈林和热带植物覆盖的圆形小岛。**努比亚村** (乘坐大三角帆的传统风帆船) 位于尼罗河沿岸介在阿斯旺和苏丹喀土穆之间。它是非洲最古老的文明之一，其历史至少可以追溯到公元前2500年。房子被鲜艳的色彩漆成一幅令人愉悦的景象。
自费项目：阿布辛布、菲莱神殿声光表演

D08 阿斯旺：考姆翁布

(BLD) **阿斯旺高坝** 3600 米长、980 米厚、111 米高。大坝建成后，拦截的河水形成了世界最大的人工湖 - 纳赛尔湖。它为埃及及全国提供灌溉及水力发电之需；
未完成的方尖碑 原为哈特谢普苏特女王于3500年前的18个王朝时期开始建造，并计划把它矗立在卡尔奈克神庙前，由于顶部出现裂纹而被遗弃。果当时这个方尖碑成功建好的话，那它将会是有史以来大的方尖碑。重量估计为1200吨，高40米；
菲莱神殿 供奉的是爱神伊西斯，其最古老的历史可追溯到公元前380年至公元前362年之间，如今已成为埃及最美丽，保存最完好的古代庇护所之一；
考姆翁布神庙 是希腊人统治时代 (托勒密王朝) 建造，其历史可追溯至公元前108至47年。神庙是一座同时供奉两个神的庙，鳄鱼神索贝克和隼头人身的神祇荷鲁斯。

D09 乐蜀

(BLD) **卡奈克神庙** 是底比斯最为古老的庙宇，是世界上最大的宗教建筑之一。神殿因为其浩大的规模而扬名世界，它是地球上最大的用柱子支撑的寺庙。

D10 乐蜀：丹德拉

(BLD) **哈索尔神庙** 是埃及保存最完好的寺庙之一。这座神庙从公元前 380 年开始用于供奉掌管爱情、欢乐和美丽的女神“哈索尔”。

D11 乐蜀 → 开罗

(BL) 独家安排参观阿布迪恩宫。
旧城区；悬空教堂；宾以斯拉犹太大会堂。

D12 飞往家园 - 塔

(B)

D13 抵达家园