

Tour to Giza Pyramids and Saqqara from Cairo

Type	Run	Duration	Pick up
Private	Every	8 Hours	08:00

Enjoy a private Tour to Giza Pyramids and Saqqara from Cairo with a private tour guide, Head toward Giza Pyramids and Saqqara-Cheops, Chephren and Mykerinus and discover the oldest of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, visit the Great Sphinx. Enjoy a private Tour to Giza Pyramids and Saqqara.

Inclusions:	Exclusions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pick up services from your hotel and return • All transfers by a private air-conditioned vehicle • Private English Egyptologist guide • Bottled water on board the vehicle during the tour • All Service charges & taxes • Entrance fees to Giza Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tipping • Drinks in the restaurant

Itinerary:

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Days Table

First Day :Tour to Giza Pyramids and Saqqara from Cairo

Your tour guide will meet you at your hotel in Cairo or Giza at 8:00 am for your private day tour to Giza Pyramids and Saqqara. You will start by exploring Great pyramid of Giza of Giza-Cheops-This is the largest of the three pyramids and one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.After that,

We head to visit Pyramid of Khafre,also known as Chephren, is the middle pyramid among the three Ancient Egyptian Pyramids of Giza. It is the second tallest and second largest of the three. This pyramid is unique because it still has some of its original outer casing at the top. It serves as the tomb for Pharaoh Khafre, who ruled during the Fourth Dynasty around 2558 to 2532 BC.

After exploring Pyramid of Khafre, head to the Pyramid of Menkaure. Menkaure's pyramid complex was the last of the major pyramids built on the Giza Plateau, and was completed around 2510 BC,. It was built to serve as the tomb of the Fourth Dynasty Egyptian Pharaoh Menkaure, who succeeded his father Khafre to the throne.

Then drive to Panoramic Area with amazing view to the 3 Pyramids .

Then visit The Great Sphinx of Giza is a huge limestone statue of a lying sphinx found in Giza, Egypt. It probably comes from the time of King Khafre, around 2575 to 2465 BCE, and shows his face. This statue is one of the most famous sites in Egypt and is considered the most recognized example of sphinx art.

After that Visiting the Valley Temple in the Giza region Where is its purpose was used for mummification ceremonies.The body of the Pharaoh would be brought here from the pyramid, where it would undergo purification and embalming processes before being placed in the tomb.

An optional tours:

Entrance Ticket to the Great pyramid of Giza is a unique experience!

Here's a simplified version of what it's like:



The Entrance: You'll climb a small set of stairs to reach the entrance on the north side of the pyramid.

The Passage: Once inside, you walk down a narrow, sloping passageway. It's a bit low, so you may need to crouch.

The Grand Gallery: The passage leads to a large, steep corridor called the Grand Gallery. It's tall and impressive.

The King's Chamber: At the end of the Grand Gallery, you'll reach the King's Chamber, where you'll find a sarcophagus. The chamber is made of large stones, and it's dark and quiet inside.

Entrance Ticket to the Pyramid of Menkaure is a similar experience to the other pyramids, though smaller in scale. Here's what you can expect in simple terms:

The Entrance: The entrance is on the north side of the pyramid. It's a little lower than the Great Pyramid's entrance, and you'll need to climb a small set of steps to get to it.

The Passage: Once inside, you walk through a narrow, sloping passageway, which is low, so you'll need to bend down a bit.

The Burial Chamber: The passage leads to a small, plain chamber, where there is a sarcophagus. It's less grand than the King's Chamber in the Great Pyramid but still impressive.

The Atmosphere: It's quiet and dark inside, with just a few small air vents, so a flashlight is useful.

Lunch will be served in Local restaurant at Sakkara, After the Lunch we will Visit

The Pyramid of Djoser (Step Pyramid) ,It is the earliest colossal stone building and the first pyramid ever built.

Enclosure Wall: It's a high limestone wall that surrounds the pyramid complex. It has false doors and symbolic gates, marking the sacred area of the king's tomb.

Colonnades : were part of the temple complex, providing structural support and creating an impressive, monumental space for religious rituals and ceremonies.

The Heb-sd open Court: The **Heb-Sed** festival, also known as the **Sed Festival**, was a ritual to celebrate the king's continued rule and strength every thirty years.

The two shrines:

Southern Shrine: Located to the south of the pyramid, it's thought to be for rituals and the king's spirit.

Northern Shrine: Positioned to the north, serving a similar religious purpose

Funerary Temple : It was built to honor Pharaoh Djoser and facilitate the rituals required for his journey to the afterlife.

Serdab : The Serdab was a sealed chamber designed to house a statue of Pharaoh Djoser. It was intended to allow the king's spirit (ka) to interact with the world of the living.

After that visit the pyramid of Teti, it was built for Pharaoh Teti, the first ruler of the 6th Dynasty. Visitors can enter the pyramid through a small passage that leads to the burial chamber. Inside, the walls are decorated with Pyramid Texts, similar to the Pyramid of Unas, offering a glimpse into the religious beliefs and rituals of the time. The pyramid is part of a larger complex, which includes a mortuary temple and several smaller pyramids for queens and royal family members.

Tomb of Kagemni: You'll also find the tomb of Kagemni, a high-ranking official from Pharaoh Teti's time. It features vivid depictions of his life and work.

Extra Optional Tickets:

Entrance ticket : to Explore the Burial chamber of the step Pyramid and Find the hidden secrets of the king's burial Place. It was intended to be the final resting place for Pharaoh Djoser, where his body and belongings were buried to accompany him in the afterlife.

The Serapeum: the burial site for the sacred Apis bulls. These bulls were considered earthly representations of the god Ptah. The Serapeum contains 24 large stone sarcophagi. Each sarcophagus weighs approximately 60 to 70 tons.

The Pyramid of Unas is a fascinating experience for those interested in ancient Egyptian history. It was built for Pharaoh Unas, the last ruler of the 5th Dynasty. It was built for Pharaoh Unas, the last ruler of the 5th Dynasty.

The North Tombs in Saqqara are a collection of burial sites situated in the northern section of the Saqqara necropolis, which features several significant graves from various times in ancient Egyptian history. Here's a breakdown of what you'll find there:

Old Kingdom Tombs: This area is home to tombs dating back to the Old Kingdom, mainly from the 5th and 6th Dynasties. These tombs belong to high-ranking officials, nobles, and priests who were close to the pharaohs.

Tomb of Ti: One standout tomb is that of Ti, a prominent official during the reign of Pharaoh Pepi I. It's well-preserved and adorned with intricate reliefs that showcase scenes from daily life and offering ceremonies.

Tomb of Mereruka: Another key tomb is Mereruka's, who served as a vizier under Pharaoh Teti. His tomb is one of the largest in Saqqara and is filled with detailed reliefs and inscriptions that highlight his administrative and religious duties.

Tomb of Ankhmahor: This tomb belongs to Ankhmahor, another notable official during Pharaoh Teti's reign. It showcases stunning reliefs and inscriptions that shed light on the elite of ancient Egyptian society.

Other Tombs: The North Tombs also include a variety of smaller tombs belonging to officials, priests, and nobles from different periods of the Old Kingdom and beyond. These sites are renowned for their well-preserved reliefs and inscriptions, providing valuable insights into the daily lives, administration, and religious practices of ancient Egypt.

Price:

71 Dollar PER Double (\$ Discount 5%) -- ~~75~~

59 Euro PER Transfer (€ Discount 5%) -- ~~63~~

52 GBP PER Transfer (£ Discount 5%) -- ~~63~~

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