



GOLDEN
SUCCESS
HOLIDAY

鑫 驰 旅 游

KPK(LN: 10073
201901044923 (1354253-A)



10天 8夜
DAYS NIGHTS

埃及之旅 EGYPT

尼罗河游轮 Nile Cruise

尼罗河游轮 - 尼罗河游轮指的是浮动酒店。我们的尼罗河游轮会在阿斯旺和卢克索之间航行4天3夜，这是绝佳的机会让游客们可以在尼罗河游轮上欣赏尼罗河风景和探索神秘的埃及。

Nile Cruise - A Nile Cruise refers to a floating hotel. our Nile Cruise Boats sailing between Aswan and Luxor for 4 days 3 nights, there are perfect opportunity to enjoy the scenery of the Nile River and explore the mysterious of Egypt on the Nile cruises.

开罗
CAIRO

阿斯旺
ASWAN

尼罗河游船
NILE RIVER CRUISE

康翁波
KOM OMBO

埃德夫
EDFU

埃斯那
ESNA

卢克索
LUXOR

亚历山大
ALEXANDRIA



埃及博物馆
Egyptian Museum



搭乘三桅帆船环游象岛
Sail around Elephantine Island by Felucca



卢克索神殿
Luxor Temple



哈特谢普苏特女王神殿
Queen Hatshepsut Temple

图坦卡蒙 King Tutankhamun

图坦卡蒙 - 是古埃及新王国时期第十八王朝的一位法老。图坦卡蒙为现代人熟知是因为他位于帝王谷的坟墓在三千年的时间内从未被盗，直到1922年才由英国人霍华德·卡特发现，挖掘出近五千件珍贵陪葬品，震惊了西方世界。

King Tutankhamun - was an Egyptian pharaoh of the 18th dynasty. In popular culture today, Tutankhamun is known for his vastly opulent wealth found during the 1922 discovery of his tomb, KV62, the only such tomb to date to have been found in near-intact condition. The discovery of his tomb is widely considered one of the greatest archaeological discoveries of all time.





RM 26 888 Business Class
RM 14 888 Economy Class
PER PERSON / TWIN SHARING
出发日期 Departure Date:
31 Oct 2023



DAY 1 PENANG - KUALA LUMPUR

- Assemble at Penang International Airport for flight to Kuala Lumpur International Airport.
- Kuala Lumpur International Airport take flight to Dubai.

DAY 2 KUALA LUMPUR - DUBAI - CAIRO (MOB/L/D)

- Arrive Dubai airport for transit flight to Egypt.
- Arrive Cairo International Airport, the largest and busiest airport in Egypt.
- Egyptian Museum, Mummy Room & King Tutankhamun.** (Include Entrance)
- The Saladin Citadel** (Include Entrance)
- Muhammad Ali Mosque** (Include Entrance)
- Papyrus & perfume shop**

DAY 3 CAIRO - ASWAN - EMBARK NILE CRUISE (B/L/D)

- Transfer to airport for flight
- High Dam**
- Unfinished Obelisque**
- Embark for Nile Cruise at Aswan**
- Sail around Elephantine Island by Felucca**
- Botanical Garden.**

DAY 4 NILE CRUISE: ASWAN - ABU SIMBEL - KOM OMBO - EDFU (B/L/D)

- Temple of Abu Simbel**
- Sail to Kom Ombo**
- Kom Ombo Temple**
- Sail to Edfu**

DAY 5 NILE CRUISE: EDFU - ESNA - LUXOR (B/L/D)

- Edfu Temple by horse drawn carriage**
- Sail to Esna Lock**
- Sail to Luxor**
- Galabea Party**

DAY 6 DISEMBARK CRUISE: LUXOR - OVERNIGHT TRAIN TO CAIRO (B/L/D)

- Disembark**
- Horse carriage to Luxor Market**
- Karnak Temple (Entrance Include)**
- Luxor Temple**
- Valley of Kings & Queen Hatshpsut Temple**
- Photostop Memnon Colossi.**

DAY 7 CAIRO (B/L/D)

- Include entrance to**
- Great Pyramids of Giza & Sphinx**
- Camel ride**
- Memphis**
- Pyramid Sakkara**

malaysia airlines		Emirates	
FLIGHT DETAIL			
Flight Going		Tue, 31 Oct 2023	
MH 1165 20:35 - 21:35 1 hour	Penang (PEN) - Kuala Lumpur (KUL)		
		Wed, 1 Nov 2023	
EK 343 01:45 - 05:05 7 hours 20 minutes	Kuala Lumpur (KUL) - Dubai (DXB)		
EK 927 08:10 - 10:25 4 hours 15 minutes	Dubai (DXB) - Cairo (CAI)		
Flight Return		Wed, 8 Nov 2023	
EK 924 19:30 - 00:50+1 3 hours 20 minutes	Cairo (CAI) - Dubai (DXB)		
Flight Return		Thu, 9 Nov 2023	
EK 346 03:30 - 14:35 7 hours 05 minutes	Dubai (DXB) - Kuala Lumpur (KUL)		
MH 1152 16:15 - 17:15 1 hour	Kuala Lumpur (KUL) - Penang (PEN)		

CAIRO

- Egyptian Museum** - houses the largest collection of Egyptian antiquities in the world. It houses over 120,000 items, with a representative amount on display. Located in a building built in 1901, it is the largest museum in Africa. Among its masterpieces are Pharaoh Tutankhamun's treasure, including its iconic gold burial mask, widely considered one of the best-known works of art in the world and a prominent symbol of ancient Egypt.
- Mummy Room** - is a preserved corpse by either natural or artificial means. Egyptian mummification was a 70 day process that involved removing the internal organs and thoroughly drying the body to avoid any source of decay. The Egyptians believed that an intact body was needed for a successful afterlife.
- King Tutankhamun** - was an Egyptian pharaoh of the 18th dynasty, during the period of Egyptian history known as the New Kingdom or sometimes the Mokattam Empire Period. He has, since his discovery, been colloquially referred to as King Tut.
- The Saladin Citadel** - is a medieval Islamic-era fortification in Cairo, Egypt, built by Salah ad-Din (Saladin) and further developed by subsequent Egyptian rulers. It was the seat of government in Egypt and the residence of its rulers for nearly 700 years from the 13th to the 19th centuries. Its location on a promontory of the Mokattam hills near the center of Cairo commands a strategic position overlooking the city and dominating its skyline.
- The Great Pyramids of Giza** - also known as the Pyramid of Khufu or the Pyramid of Cheops is the oldest and largest of the three pyramids in the Giza pyramid complex bordering what is now El Giza, Egypt. It is the oldest of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, and the only one to remain largely intact.

ASWAN

- High Dam** - The Aswan Dam is an embankment dam built across the Nile at Aswan, Egypt between 1898 and 1902. Since the 1960s, the name commonly refers to the Aswan High Dam.
- Unfinished Obelisque** - The unfinished obelisk is the largest known ancient obelisk and is located in the northern region of the stone quarries of ancient Egypt in Aswan, Egypt. Besides the unfinished obelisk, an unfinished partly worked obelisk base was discovered in 2005 at the quarries of Aswan.
- Temple of Abu Simbel** - The Abu Simbel temples are two massive rock temples at Abu Simbel, a village in Nubia, southern Egypt, near the border with Sudan. They are situated on the western bank of Lake Nasser, about 230 km southwest of Aswan. The complex is part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site known as the "Nubian Monuments," which run from Abu Simbel downriver to Philae (near Aswan).
- Kom Ombo Temple** - is an unusual double temple in the town of Kom Ombo in Aswan Governorate, Upper Egypt. It was constructed during the Ptolemaic dynasty. The building is unique because its 'double' design meant that there were courts, halls, sanctuaries and rooms duplicated for two sets of gods.
- Edfu Temple** - located on the west bank of the Nile in Edfu, Upper Egypt. The city was known in Greco-Roman times as Apollonopolis Magna, after the chief god Horus-Apollo. It is one of the best preserved shrines in Egypt. The temple, dedicated to the falcon god Horus, The inscriptions on its walls provide important information on language, myth and religion during the Greco-Roman period in ancient Egypt.

DAY 8 CAIRO - ALEXANDRIA - CAIRO

(B/L/D)

- Montazah Palace Garden
- Pompey's Pillars
- Roman Amphitheatre
- Abu al-Abbas al-Mursi Mosque.

DAY 9 CAIRO - DUBAI

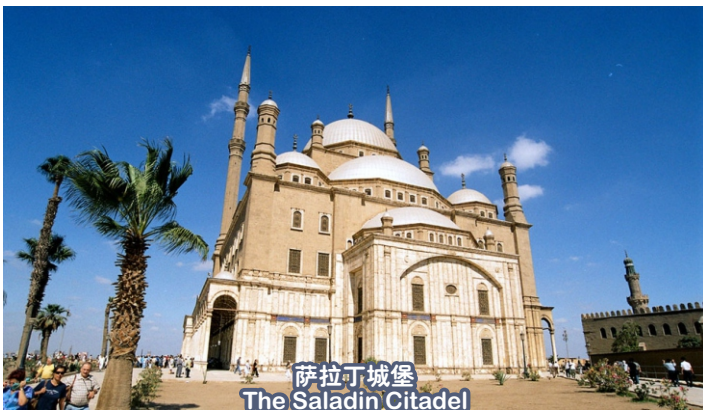
(B)

- Shopping mall
- Transfer to airport for departure

DAY 10 DUBAI - KUALA LUMPUR - PENANG

(MOB)

- Arrive Dubai and transit flight to Kuala Lumpur.
- Arrive Kuala Lumpur and transit flight to Penang.
- Arrive Penang, Home sweet home.



LUXOR

- **Karnak Temple** - commonly known as Karnak, comprises a vast mix of decayed temples, chapels, pylons, and other buildings.
- **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 BCE.
- **Valley of Kings** - is a valley in Egypt where, for a period of nearly 500 years from the 16th to 11th century BC, tombs were constructed for the Pharaohs and powerful nobles of the New Kingdom (the Eighteenth to the Twentieth Dynasties of Ancient Egypt).
- **Queen Hatshepsut Temple** - is located beneath the cliffs at Deir el Bahari on the west bank of the Nile near the Valley of the Kings in Egypt. The mortuary temple is dedicated to the sun god Amon-Ra and is located next to the mortuary temple of Mentuhotep II, which served both as an inspiration, and later, a quarry. It is considered one of the "incomparable monuments of ancient Egypt."

ALEXANDRIA

- **Alexandria** - is a Mediterranean port city in Egypt. During the Hellenistic period, it was home to a lighthouse ranking among the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World as well as a storied library. Today the library is reincarnated in the disc-shaped, ultramodern Bibliotheca Alexandrina. The city also has Greco-Roman landmarks, old-world cafes and sandy beaches.
- **Montazah Palace** - is a palace and extensive gardens in the Montaza district of Alexandria, Egypt. It was built on a low plateau east of central Alexandria overlooking a beach on the Mediterranean Sea.
- **Pompey's Pillar** - is a Roman triumphal column in Alexandria, Egypt, and the largest of its type constructed outside the imperial capitals of Rome and Constantinople. The only known free-standing column in Roman Egypt which was not composed of drums is one of the largest ancient monoliths and one of the largest monolithic columns ever erected.





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开罗 CAIRO **阿斯旺 ASWAN** **尼罗河游船 NILE RIVER CRUISE** **康翁波 KOM OMBO**
埃德夫 EDFU **埃斯那 ESNA** **卢克索 LUXOR** **亚历山大 ALEXANDRIA**

第一天 槟城 - 吉隆坡

- 在槟城国际机场集合，搭乘航班飞往吉隆坡国际机场。
- 吉隆坡国际机场搭乘航班飞往迪拜。

第二天 吉隆坡 - 迪拜 - 开罗 (机上用餐/午/晚)

- 抵达迪拜机场，搭乘中转航班飞往埃及。
- 抵达开罗国际机场，埃及最大、最繁忙的机场。
- 埃及博物馆，木乃伊陈列室 & 图坦卡蒙(埃及法老)(含入门票)
- 萨拉丁城堡(含入门票)
- 阿里清真寺(含入门票)
- 纸莎草 & 香精店

第三天 开罗 - 阿斯旺 - 登上尼罗河游轮 (早/午/晚)

- 前往机场搭乘航班
- 阿斯旺水坝
- 未完成的方尖碑
- 在阿斯旺上船，乘坐尼罗河豪华游轮
- 在埃莱芬岛乘坐风帆Felucca
- 植物园

第四天 尼罗河游轮: 阿斯旺 - 阿布辛贝 - 康翁波 - 埃德夫 (早/午/晚)

- 阿布辛贝神殿
- 乘坐游船到康翁波
- 康翁波神殿
- 乘坐游船到埃德夫

第五天 尼罗河游轮: 埃德夫 - 埃斯那 - 卢克索 (早/午/晚)

- 乘坐马车前往埃德夫神殿
- 乘坐游船到埃斯那 - 穿越船闸
- 乘坐游船到卢克索
- 埃及加拉比亚派对

第六天 尼罗河游轮: 下船 - 卢克索 - 乘搭前往开罗的夜间火车 (早/午/晚)

- 下船
- 乘坐马车前往卢克索市场
- 卡纳克神殿(含入门票)
- 卢克索神殿
- 帝王谷 & 哈特谢普苏特女王神殿
- 曼农巨像

第七天 开罗 (早/午/晚)

- 包含门票
- 吉萨金字塔和狮身人面像
 - 骑骆驼游览沙漠
 - 孟菲斯
 - 萨卡拉金字塔

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1 hour			

开罗

- 埃及博物馆** - 拥有世界上最大的埃及文物收藏。馆内藏品超过 120,000 件，其中展示的数量具有代表性。它位于一栋建于1901年的建筑内，是非洲最大的博物馆。其中的杰作包括法老图坦卡蒙的宝藏，包括其标志性的黄金埋葬面具，被广泛认为是世界上最著名的艺术品之一，也是古埃及的重要象征。
- 图坦卡蒙** - 是古埃及新王国时期第十八王朝的一位法老。他原来的名字叫“图坦卡顿”，意思是“阿顿的形象”，后改为图坦卡蒙，意思是“阿蒙的形象”，这也说明了他的信仰从崇拜阿顿神转向崇拜阿蒙神。
- 法老与贵族的木乃伊** - 包括哈特谢普苏特，拉美西斯二世在的多具木乃伊，阿蒙霍特普二世陵墓与哈特谢普苏特的停灵庙木乃伊穴(DB320)里的木乃伊坑里出土的多具木乃伊也在埃及博物馆展览。
- 萨拉丁城堡** - 由古代埃及苏丹萨拉丁为抗击十字军于公元12世纪建造。从13世纪到19世纪近700年间，它一直是埃及政府所在地和统治者的住所。它位于开罗市中心附近莫卡特塔姆的海角上，占据着战略地位，可以俯瞰整个城市并主宰其天际线。
- 吉萨金字塔** - 吉萨金字塔位于开罗的西南郊，是埃及最著名的金字塔区域，也是现存的世界七大奇迹之一。这里耸立着三座大金塔 - 分别属于第四王朝的胡夫、哈夫拉、蒙卡拉3位法老，此外还有狮身人面像，太阳船，河谷神庙等世界著名遗迹。

阿斯旺

- 阿斯旺水坝** - 位于埃及开罗南部尼罗河畔，尼罗河美丽的自然景观，舒适的热带气候，丰富的文物古迹和世界上首屈一指的高坝，使阿斯旺的旅游业特别发达。水坝的建设自1960年开始，历时10年。
- 未完成的方尖碑** - 方尖碑，通常是对地耸立在巨大的庙殿门前，作为崇拜太阳神的象征之一。参观阿斯旺的花岗岩场，主要是来看一座“未完成的方尖碑”，清晰地展示了古埃及人开采方尖碑的过程和高超技艺。“未完成的方尖碑”原为哈特谢普苏特女王建造，并计划把它矗立在卡尔纳克神庙前，由于顶部出现裂纹而被遗弃。
- 阿布辛贝神殿** - 阿布辛贝神殿，是埃及南方城市阿斯旺的重要旅游景点，位于阿斯旺以南280千米处。建于公元前1300 - 前1233年，古埃及新王国第十九王朝的拉美西斯二世建造了这座大型岩窟神殿，距今已有3300年的历史了，也是新帝国的法老王时代最受保护的遗迹。
- 康翁波神殿** - 康翁波神殿位于阿斯旺省康翁波，最初建立于公元前180年到公元前145年间。康翁波神殿是最特别的神殿之一，神殿都是“成双成对”出现的，又称为“双神殿。”因为神殿里同时供奉着鹰神荷鲁斯（猎鹰神Haroeris）和鳄鱼神索贝克（鳄鱼神索贝克）。古埃及人相信鳄鱼是索贝克的活化身，它的神力很高，是法老权威的象征，而鹰神荷鲁斯是埃及九大主神之一，在人间的地位至高无上，象征神圣的王权，历任法老都被看做“活着的荷鲁斯”。
- 埃德夫神殿** - 是位于埃及尼罗河西岸城市埃德夫的一座古埃及神殿。它是继卡纳克神殿后最大及保存得最好的一座神殿，除了用作供奉鹰头神荷鲁斯之外，神殿亦作宗教祭祀活动。

Terms and Conditions
Itinerary, hotel and meals which stated on the itinerary above are subject to change according to different departure date without prior notice. Any changes after booking, will inform accordingly.
The sequence of itinerary, meals and hotel arrangement are subject to the final adjustment of the local ground operator.
All hotel ratings are based on local terms. Triple room sharing will based on extra roll in bed basis.
Resort hotel home stay room sharing arrange by local operator upon check in.
Tour is conducted in English unless otherwise specified.

第八天 开罗 - 亚历山大 - 开罗

(早/午/晚)

- 蒙塔扎宫花园
- 庞贝的支柱
- 罗马圆形剧场
- 阿布阿巴斯穆尔西清真寺

第九天 开罗 - 迪拜

(早)

- 在购物商场自由购物
- 前往机场，返回家园

第十天 迪拜 - 吉隆坡 - 槟城

(机上用餐)



萨卡拉金字塔
Pyramid Sakkara



未完成的方尖碑
Unfinished Obelisque



曼农巨像
Memnon Colossi

卢克索

- **卡纳克神殿** - 是世界上最大的古代宗教遗址。神殿内可以观赏到古埃及的代表性建筑、廊柱、庭院、大塔和方尖碑，甚至还有圣湖。进入到神殿，一定要去看看拉美西斯二世的巨型雕像它是卡纳克神殿里最具代表性的形象。
- **卢克索神殿** - 位于古埃及中王国和新王国的都城底比斯南半部遗址上。原本神庙外墙有一条两边矗立着狮身人面像的大道通往卡纳克神庙 (Temple of Karnak)，但现在已经中断，不过仍然有部分保存较好的雕像矗立在这里。
- **帝王谷** - 帝王谷共有80多座帝王陵墓，埋葬着第17王朝到第20王朝期间的64位法老，最大的一座是第19王朝沙提一世之墓。巨大的岩石洞被挖成地下宫殿，墙壁和天花板布满壁画，装饰华丽，令人难以想象。帝王谷陵墓不规则地分布在山谷之中，墓穴依山开凿，入口往往开在山腰，有细小通道通向墓穴深处，以防止盗墓者的破坏。
- **哈特谢普苏特女王神殿** - 古埃及第十八王朝女王。哈特谢普苏特是古埃及历史上武则天式的人物，是第一个名垂千古的古埃及女性法老，唯一一个统治过埃及的女人。神庙有3500多年的历史，共分为三层，内部的壁画描绘了哈特谢普苏特法老祭祀各种神灵的场面，同时也描绘了她在位期间的重要功绩。神庙以其幽雅的建筑风格，精美绝伦、含义丰富的浮雕壁画，被认为是古代建筑中和自然景观结合得最好的杰作之一。

亚历山大

- **亚历山大** - 亚历山大是埃及的最大海港和全国第二大城市，地中海沿岸的避暑胜地。希腊马其顿国王亚历山大一世统治时，建立了这座城市，并以他的名字命名，定为首都。港口建有被称为世界古代七大奇观之一的灯塔，还有一家收藏有大量阿拉伯文和欧洲文字书籍的市图书馆。
- **蒙塔扎宫** - 蒙塔扎宫位于海滨大道东端，是以前的国王及王室成员避暑的行宫，所以也称为夏宫，它是埃及末代国王法鲁克的行宫（现为埃及国宾馆）。蒙塔扎宫更像一个公园，包括一座博物馆、几段海滩浴场以及餐厅和设备齐全的旅游中心。蒙塔扎宫四周都是园林（皇宫被大花园所包围）也是亚历山大城最大的公园。
- **庞贝的支柱** - 庞贝石柱矗立于埃及古都亚历山大城塞拉比斯神庙遗址上，门口还有2座人面狮身像。为感谢戴克里先大帝对城内百姓的恩德，埃及执政官波思吐莫斯下令于公元297年树立了这根石柱。阿拉伯人于公元641年占领了亚历山大城，很直观地称这根石柱为“桅杆”阿拉伯语就是“萨瓦里”慢慢地石柱就成了萨瓦里石柱。





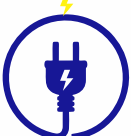






卡纳克神殿
Karnak Temple



帝王谷
Valley of Kings

通用信息 GENERAL INFORMATION

	<p>CURRENCY 汇率</p> <p>(Egypt) 10 EGP (Egyptian Pounds) = RM 1.52 10 EGP (Egyptian Pounds) = 0.32 USD</p> <p><small>(仅供参考) (For Reference Only)</small></p>		<p>TIME DIFFERENCE 时差</p> <p>Malaysia is 5 hours ahead of Egypt 马来西亚比埃及快5小时</p>
	<p>Voltage 电压</p> <p>220伏特, 50赫兹 220Volts, 50Hz</p>		<p>WEATHER 天气</p> <p>冬天 Winter 15°C - 30°C</p>
	<p>Power Socket 电源插座</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Type-C</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Type-F</p>  </div> </div> <p>建议携带国际插头 Recommended to bring an international plug</p> 		<p>LUGGAGE 行李</p> <p>每人有权托运1件行李不超过20公斤和一个手提包不超过7公斤。 Each individual are entitled to check in 1 luggage of not more than 20kgs and a hand carry bag not more than 7kgs.</p>

路线地图 Route Map

