Monday, November 2nd, 2026

Destination Experience & Excursions

King Tut's Tomb Discovered

During Egypt's New Kingdom (1539-1075 BC) the valley became a royal burial ground for pharaohs such as Tutankhameun, SetiIstand Ramses II, as well as queens, high priests, and other elites of the 18th, 19th, and 20th dynasties.

Tutankhameun better known as King Tut, is an 18th dynasty pharaoh who inherited the throne at a young age. His reign was short-lived and upon his death he quickly faded into the sands of Egypt. Once forgotten, King Tut now remains one of Egypt's grandest icons. He continues to hold the world's fascination and puzzle toworld'sremains leading experts. So many stories surround this pharaoh that at times it can be daunting.Much of what is known about Tutankhamen derives from the discovery of his tomb in 1922. British archaeologist Howard Carterhad begun excavating in Egypt in 1891, and after World War I he began an intensive search for Tutankhamen's tomb in the Valley of the Kings. On November 26, 1922, Carter and fellow archaeologist George Herbert, the Earl of Carnarvon, entered the interior chambers of the tomb. To their amazement, they found much of its contents and structure miraculously intact. Inside one of the chambers, murals were painted on the walls that told the story of Tutankhamen's funeral and his journey to the afterworld. Also in the room were various artifacts for his journey oils, perfumes, toys from his childhood, precious jewelry and statues of gold and ebony.

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Onboard Service & Activities

6:30 – 7:45 am
Breakfast in the restaurant

7:15 am
Please put your luggage in front of your stateroom

7:45 am
Final departure

Don't forget
To empty your safe
To collect your travel documents.
To hand in your room key card at the front desk

On behalf of Uniworld
and the entire crew of the
River Tosca, we would like to thank you
for traveling with us.We hope to welcome you back on one of our Uniworld ships in the near future.
Have a safe and continued pleasant journey!

Special attention to…

Docking Address: Marsa Spring Tours,
Gazerat Al Awamya
Near to Qasr El Thaqafa

Expected Weather

Today: Sunny
Temp. min. 20°C / 67° F – max 35°C / 95° F

Cairo Museum *Highlights*

The Largest Museum in Egypt

The Egyptian Museum was first built in Boulgk. in 1891, it was moved to the Giza Palace of -Ismail Pasha- which housed the antiquities that were
later moved to the present building.
The Egyptian Museum is situated at Tahrir Square in Cairo. It was built during the reign of Khedive AbbassHelmi II in 1897, and opened on November 15, 1902 . It has 107 halls on the ground floor are the huge statues. The upper floor houses small statues, jewels, Tutankhamen treasures and the mummies.The museum also comprises a photography section and a large library. The Egyptian Museum comprises many sections arranged in chronological order the first section houses Tutankhamen's treasures.The second section houses the pre-dynasty and the Old Kingdom monuments.The third section houses
the first intermediate period and the Middle Kingdom monuments.The foruth section houses the monuments of the Modern Kingdom.The fifth section houses the monuments of the late period and the Greek and Roman periods. The sixth section houses coins and papyrus.

The seventh section housessarcophagi and scarabs. The hall for the royal mummies houses 11 kings and queens .

The Pyramids of Giza

Khufu,– 2575-2566BC

The largest of the three pyramids at Giza, known as the Great Pyramid, is truly an astonishing work of engineering. It was built over 20 year period. Some believe that it was built by slaves, but this is not true. One hundred thousand people worked on the great structure for three months of each year, during the Nile's annual flood when it was impossible to farm the land and most of the population was unemployed. The pharaoh provided good food and clothing for his workers, and was kindly remembered in folk tales for many centuries. The pyramid was constructed using around 2,300,000 limestone blocks, each weighed an average of 2.5 tons. Some blocks weigh as much as 16 tons. For centuries, the Great Pyramid was encased in smooth limestone, but this was plundered in our era to build Cairo.

Khafre, 2558–2532BC

Khafre's pyramid retains some of its original limestone casing at the apex, and so it is possible to imagine how the pyramids might have ap¬peared in antiquity. Khafre also built the Great Sphinx, which is 66 feet high (20 m) and 240 feet long (73 m) and is part of Khafre's pyramid complex. It represents Ra-Harakhte, the sun god, as he rises in the east at dawn but the face of the Sphinx is a portrait of Khafre himself, . Unfortunately, the Great Sphinx has deteriorated over the millennia and was already extensively renovated in ancient times. More recently it was mutilated by the Sultan Mohammed an-Nasir in AD 1300; and lost its nose in 1798, when Napoleon's soldiers used it for target practice.

Menkaura, 2532-2503BC

Khafre's son, Menkaura built the third pyramid at the Giza necropolis (cemetery). With an original height of 228 feet (70 m), it is less than half the height of the pyramid built by his grandfather, Khufu. The lower layers consist of red granite from Aswan and the upper courses were originally made of gleaming white limestone.

ETHNIC POINTS FOR EGYPT

Relationships & Communication
Egyptians prefer to do business with those they know and respect, therefore expect to spend time cultivating a personal relationship before business is conducted. Who you know is more important than what you know, so it is important to network and cultivate a number of contracts.
Expect to be offered coffee or tea whenever you meet someone, as this demonstrates hospitality. Even if you do not take a sip, always accept the beverage.
Declining the offer is viewed as rejecting the person.

Since Egyptians judge people on appearances wear good quality conservative clothes and present yourself well at all times.

Egyptians believe direct eye contact is a sign of honesty and sincerity, so be prepared for disconcertingly intense stares.

Egyptians are emotive and use hand gestures when they are excited. In general, they speak softly,
although they may also shout or pound the table.
This is not indicative of anger; it is merely an attempt to demonstrate a point.