





	FROM NORTH TO SOUTH ALONG THE NILE
	<p><i>Userkaf was the first ruler of the 5th Dynasty (early 25th century BCE) to build a Solar Temple on the site of Abusir. In addition to their function as a funerary complex for each king, the solar temples were religious buildings dedicated to royal worship. That of Userkaf is called the Nekhenre, meaning "the Enclosure of Re".</i></p>
	<p><i>At Saqqara, a vast necropolis, the Step Pyramid, built by Imhotep, the architect of Djoser (3rd dynasty, around - 2600 BC). The king's tomb takes, for the first time and after many modifications, the shape of a pyramid. It would be the second large stone construction of ancient Egypt. This would be the second construction using large stones from ancient Egypt.</i></p>
	<p><i>Gutted by the quarrymen, the Pyramid of Pepi 1st, king of Egypt of the 5th dynasty (from 2289 to 2255 BC), is today only a vague hill of stones, about ten meters high which barely emerges from the sands of Saqqara. It is a « Pyramid Texts ». The funeral apartments are covered with texts from the pyramids, a famous theological corpus whose main purpose is to accompany and help the king in his rebirth after death.</i></p>
	<p><i>The Red Pyramid, the third largest pyramid in Egypt, represents the first successful attempt at a smooth-faced pyramid. Attributed to Snefru, first king of the 4th dynasty (about 2670 to 2450 BCE). Its modern name comes from the red tint taken by the internal blocks, rich in iron and manganese, composing the currently visible faces of the pyramid, exposed to the rays of the sun, its white facing having completely disappeared.</i></p>



Built for the king, **Snefrou**, 4th dynasty (approximately -2670 to -2450 BC), the **Rhomboid Pyramid** owes its particular shape to an aborted attempt at a smooth-faced pyramid, the last stage in the evolution of pyramids. It has many particularities and resembles in many ways the pyramid erected by the son of Snefru, Cheops.



The **pyramid of Amenemhat 3**, also called **Black Pyramid**, is part of the first pyramid complex that the pharaoh Amenemhat 3 (-1843/1842 to -1797) had built. Endowed with a remarkably complex infrastructure, The pyramid has delivered one of the most beautiful pyramidions we have ever seen.



Located in the new royal necropolis, the **Pyramid of Amenemath 1st**, (12th dynasty, from 1991 to 1783 BC) is of the smooth-faced type and is part of the first pyramid complex of the Middle Kingdom. The body of the pyramid was made of bricks and covered with a facing of limestone. All that remains today is a mound of earth about fifteen meters high.



Of the smooth-faced type, the **Sesostris I Pyramid** was built not far from that of his father Amenemhat I. The body of the pyramid was made of bricks and covered with a facing of limestone. It is now very damaged and difficult to discern from the surrounding hills. Like the neighboring pyramid of Amenemhat I, the tomb is made inaccessible by water infiltration.



*The **Meidum Pyramid**, attributed to **Snefru**, first king of the 4th Dynasty, is a pyramid, initially at seven degrees, then enlarged to eight degrees and finally transformed to become the first Egyptian smooth-faced pyramid. It also bears the name, given by the Arabs, of « **False Pyramid** », because of its current state which no longer resembles a real pyramid.*



*Also known as the « **Temple Deir el-Bahari** », the **Temple of Hashepsut** (1479 BC), designed by the architect **Senenmut**, in the Valley of the Kings, is dedicated to Hatshepsut, the only woman who reigned in Egypt for a long time. This formidable temple is considered the closest to ancient Egyptian history.*



***Temple TT34** is the burial place of **Montuemhat**, "Fourth Prophet of Amun", "Mayor of Thebes" and "Governor of Upper Egypt" during the reigns of Taharqa and Psammetichus I (26th dynasty, 664 to 525 BC)*



*The **Ramasseum**, the "castle of millions of years", of **Ramses 2**, (19th dynasty (-1296/-1186 BC), so named by Champollion, was the place where the renewal of the divine essence of Pharaoh was celebrated . It was also used as a university. Only ruins remain today*



*The **Colossi of Memnon**, built 3,400 years ago, are the last vestiges of **Amenhotep3**'s "Temple of Millions of Years". The colossus on the right, which ancient authors call Memnon, is the one that cracked and partly collapsed, following the earthquake of the year 27 before our era. The stone continued to vibrate during the great changes in temperature and humidity and in all directions, one could hear a strange hissing sound. This noise was attributed to the lamentations of Memnon, the hero of the Trojan War assassinated by Achilles. Each statue is 14 meters high, weighs 700 tons, and stands on a pedestal 4 meters high, weighing 600 tons.*



*The religious complex of **Karnak** or **Temple of Karnak** comprises a vast collection of ruins of temples, chapels, pylons and other buildings. It was rebuilt and developed for more than 2,000 years by successive pharaohs. The most important temple of the 18th dynasty (1550/-1292 BC), it was dedicated to the Theban triad headed by the god Amon-Re. The complex was connected to the Temple of Luxor by the Alley of the Sphinxes nearly three kilometers long.*



*Devoted to the cult of Amun, the **Temple of Luxor** was built mainly under the 18th and 19th dynasties, (-1550/-1292)(-1296/-1186 BC). The oldest parts currently visible date back to **Amenhotep 3** and **Ramses 2**. Amenhotep son of Hapu, architect of Amenhotep 3, built a complete temple for the Theban triad (Amon, Mut and Khonsu)*



*In **Medinet Habu**, the **Temple of Ramses 3**, (1184-1153 BC), built on the site of earlier buildings, is dedicated to the worship of this pharaoh. This « castle of millions of years » is an apology for royal power, much needed at a time when Egypt was threatened by a double wave of invaders, the Libyans and the Peoples of the Sea. It was not completely completed until after the sovereign's death around 1154 B.C.*



*The construction of the **Temple of Khnum** at **Esna** began under **Ptolemy 8** and ended during the Roman domination, under the command of **Claudius** then **Marc Aurelius**. The temple is built on a land 10 m lower than the rest of the city, and there is a considerable part of the temple which is still buried. It is dedicated to the worship of Khnum, Heka and Neith*



*Dedicated to the worship of the falcon-god **Horus**, the **Temple of Edfu** is the largest temple of the Lagide dynasty and the second most important sanctuary in Egypt after Karnak. Its construction began in 237 BC, under **Ptolemy 3** and lasted nearly 180 years. Even if the work was initiated by a Greek, the architecture chosen for the building is inspired by the Pharaonic style. It is one of the best preserved temples in Egypt.*



Built between 1350 and 180 BC. JC., under the reign of **Ramses 2**, the **Kom Ombo Temple** is dedicated to **Sobek**, god with the head of a crocodile on a human body. Later, the inhabitants, who did not like to celebrate a deity representing evil, added another god of worship: **Haroeris** (Horus the Elder). In the Hator chapel, there are very well preserved crocodile mummies.



The **Temple of Isis at Philae** is one of the major shrines of the goddess in Egypt. It was erected by the Lagid rulers (Hellenistic dynasty, 332-30 BC) over an earlier sanctuary. Following the construction of the Aswan High Dam in the 1970s, the temple, like other monuments built in the Pharaonic and Greco-Roman eras, was moved to the neighboring island of **Aguilkia**, also called **Philæ**, for convenience



Dedicated to the Egyptian god **Horus** and the Nubian god **Mandoulis**, the construction of the **Temple of Kalabsha** began during the reign of the ruler Amenhotep 2, during the 18th dynasty. After the death of Alexander the Great (323 BC), Roman Emperor Octavian Augustus resumed its construction. The temple was moved from its original location some 48 kilometers to the south after the construction of the dam.



*On January 15, 1971, the **Aswan High Dam** was inaugurated on the Nile, a pharaonic project of **Nasser's** Egypt built with the help of the Soviets. It increased Egypt's energy resources and extended its irrigated areas. It is considered one of the most important in the world. Its retention capacity is 169 billion cubic meters of water. The reservoir is made up of **Lake Nasser**, approximately 550 km long by 10 km wide on average (35 km maximum), covering an area of 5,250 km² and a retention capacity of 157 km³ of water.*



*The **Abu Simbel Temples**, erected in honor of **Ramses 2** (20th dynasty) and his wife **Nefertari**, were originally hewn out of rock on a mountainside in the 13th century BC. UNESCO World Heritage Sites, these temples are known as Nubian Monuments and are dedicated to the gods **Horus**, **Ptah** and **Amun**. Their historical importance is such that when the new dam was built to regulate the waters of the Nile and the imposing Lake Nasser was created, the temples were replaced on a hill well above the water level of the Nile. new lake. Work began in the early 1960s and involved experts in ancient buildings*