

Lake Nasser Archeological Sites

Kalabsha Temple: Built by the Roman emperor Augustus and dedicated to the Nubian version of the god Horus (protector and guider of souls through the underworld) known as Mandoulis.

Beit Wali: Rock-cut temple dedicated to the god Amun-Re (known as 'the pilot who knows the water'), smallest of its type, built by Ramses II (19th dynasty).

Kiosk of Kertassi: erected in honor of Isis (goddess of motherhood, magic and healing) with two splendid Hathoric columns.

Wadi el Seboua (Valley of the Lionesses): Named for the avenue of sphinxes which led to the rock temple built by Ramses II and dedicated to the god Amun. Was later used as a church.

Temple of Dakka: Meriottic and Ptolemaic temple reconstructed on the site of an earlier temple dedicated to Thoth (god of wisdom and science) built by Amenophis II.

Temple of Meharakka: Late Ptolemaic period temple to Serapis (a composite of Osiris, the Apis bull and various Greek deities).

Amada: Sandstone temple of Amun-Re and Re-Harakhte (god of the morning sun, a combination of Ra and Horus) built by Thutmose III and Amenhotep II, with a pillared court added by Thutmose IV.

Derr: Rock cut temple dedicated to Re-Harakhte, Ramses II, Amun-Re and Ptah (god of creation and patron of artists and artisans).

Tomb of Penout: Rock-cut tomb of the viceroy of Nubia under Ramses VI, the only extant one of its kind.

Kasr Ibrim: The only monument on Lake Nasser that still exists in its original location. Before the creation of the lake this fort stood atop a high bluff overlooking the valley, a strategic site since ancient times. The fort may date to the Middle Kingdom and it has been rebuilt and used in a variety of ways over time, including as a church and mosque.

Abu Simbel: The temple of Ramses II and his wife Nefertari, Abu Simbel also represents the triumph of UNESCO's Campaign to salvage the temples, without which these monuments would have been forever lost beneath the Nile waters.