## = = Early life and career = =

Abu Bakr was born around 1321 to his father sultan father an @-@ Nasir Muhammad ( r . 1310 ? 1341 ) and his concubine mother , Narjis . Narjis also gave birth to Abu Bakr 's younger full brothers Ramadan ( died 1343 ) and Yusuf ( died 1346 ) . Information about Abu Bakr 's early childhood is unavailable in the Mamluk sources . The first mention of Abu Bakr came in 1332 . At that time , Abu Bakr had been sent to the desert fortress of al @-@ Karak to join his half @-@ brothers Ahmad and Ibrahim in their military training . Also during that year , Abu Bakr left al @-@ Karak to accompany his father and half @-@ brothers Anuk and Ahmad at al @-@ Aqaba and from there to Mecca to perform the Hajj pilgrimage . However , an @-@ Nasir Muhammad had them return to al @-@ Karak before the trek to Mecca .

In 1335, Abu Bakr was recalled to Cairo and made an emir by his father. The event was marked by a royal procession, led by Emir Qawsun, in which Abu Bakr was dressed in the attire of an emir. At around the same time, an @-@ Nasir Muhammad arranged Abu Bakr 's marriage to a daughter of Emir Tuquzdamur al @-@ Hamawi, who married Narjis sometime earlier. Later, during his 59 @-@ day reign as sultan, Abu Bakr also married two slave girls, spending 100 @,@ 000 gold dinars for each of their bridal veils. In 1337 / 38, Abu Bakr was promoted to an amir arba 'in (emir of forty [mounted mamluks]).

Abu Bakr was sent back to al @-@ Karak in 1339 to replace Ahmad as na 'ib of the province . By then , Ahmad had been dropped by an @-@ Nasir Muhammad as a potential successor . Anuk remained the sultan 's favored son to replace him , but with Ahmad deemed unfit to rule , Abu Bakr became the runner @-@ up . Sometime that year , Abu Bakr paid a visit to his father with a gift of 200 @,@ 000 silver dirhams that he apparently extorted from the inhabitants of al @-@ Karak . He later returned to al @-@ Karak where he remained until 17 July 1340 . At that point , Anuk had been dropped as a potential successor by the sultan , who invited Abu Bakr back to Cairo . There , an @-@ Nasir Muhammad had his emirs swear an oath of allegiance to Abu Bakr .

Abu Bakr then set off for al @-@ Karak until he was recalled to Cairo once more in 1341, arriving on 24 January . When he returned, he brought his father a sum of 100 @,@ 000 dirhams, while an @-@ Nasir Muhammad issued another order recalling all of Abu Bakr 's mamluks and soldiers in al @-@ Karak to Cairo . Abu Bakr remained in Cairo effectively to wait for his ailing father to die . In the months prior to an @-@ Nasir Muhammad 's death, Abu Bakr was given a large iqta ( fief ), his interests were put under the care of Emir Bashtak and he was transferred a large number of wafidiyya ( immigrant, typically Mongol, soldiers) from Aleppo and other troops. On 4 June 1341, while on his deathbed, an @-@ Nasir Muhammad had all of his emirs recognize the transfer of the sultanate to Abu Bakr in the event of his death. Moreover, he coronated Abu Bakr as " al @-@ Malik al @-@ Mansur ", the title of the latter 's grandfather, Sultan Qalawun ( r . 1277 ? 90 ), and gave him Qalawun 's sword. The throne was peacefully passed to Abu Bakr when an @-@ Nasir Muhammad died on 7 June.

Although Abu Bakr was made sultan , the reins of power were held by an @-@ Nasir Muhammad 's senior emirs , chief among whom were his son @-@ in @-@ law Qawsun and Bashtak . According to historian Amalia Levanoni , Abu Bakr sought to restore the traditional concepts of mamluk @-@ master relations and the modes of hierarchical advancement set by his grandfather Qalawun and abrogate the growing independence of the emirs that developed under his father . However , the post @-@ Qalawun mamluk norms of conduct proved too resilient for Abu Bakr . In the view of the emirs and the low and middle @-@ ranking mamluks , Abu Bakr was to solely play the role of a figurehead and not disturb the system created by his father . Thus , Abu Bakr 's attempts to rule in his own right were consistently stymied by the emirs . Of the latter , the most prominent was Qawsun , who sought to become the mudabbir ad @-@ dawla ( organizer of the state ) , in effect the strongman of the sultanate . After neutralizing Bashtak , his principal rival , Qawsun moved against Abu Bakr ; Qawsun had feared that Abu Bakr would attempt to imprison him .

On 5 August 1341, Qawsun had Abu Bakr arrested on concocted charges of frivolity. Abu Bakr and six of his brothers were subsequently sent to prison in Qus in Upper Egypt. In November 1341, Abu Bakr was executed by the governor of Qus on orders from Qawsun. After his death, Qawsun installed Abu Bakr 's infant half @-@ brother, Kujuk, as sultan and became the Kujuk 's regent. Meanwhile, dissent mounted against Qawsun in Syria and Cairo and he was ousted in a revolt, along with Kujuk. The new sultan, Abu Bakr 's half @-@ brother Ahmad, later had Qawsun and the governor of Qus (who apologized for killing Abu Bakr) executed in early 1342.