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Islamic collective awareness and in the affairs of public discourse and public affairs in the Muslim world; it was formed in the context of the Ottoman defeat in the First World War. The Muslim Brotherhood movement, the largest of the political movements in the Arab world, was founded on the basis of adapting Islam to contemporary conditions in the light of the historical lesson of al-salaf (al-salaf al-sa'īd). By the time of the Arab spring and the military-authoritarian response, however, was not simply an outcome of the democratic mode of experience from the era of the Muslim Brotherhood and largely shaped the bloody confrontation in Syria. This article focuses on the role of the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria. Taking a long-term perspective, it traces the group’s historical development, its internal and external influences, and its impact on Syrian politics and society. The article concludes with an assessment of the group’s future prospects and the challenges it faces in the post-Arab Spring era.