The experiences of the Arab Spring and its demise shape the way people view the future of democracy in the Muslim world. The failures of movements that overthrew authoritarian dictators, chaos and civil war in Libya and Syria, stunning victories of ISIS, or self-proclaimed Islamic State, and creation of its putative Caliphate in Syria and Iraq are said to show the current weaknesses of democratization. The ambivalent responses and ultimate acceptance and accommodation of the US and EU to the military backed coup, funded in large part by their Gulf allies, that overthrew Egypt’s first democratically elected president, restoring authoritarian rule and repression in Egypt, raise profound questions. Is democracy in trouble, are Islam and Muslim political culture incompatible with democracy, or is the world entering the next democratic century?