It is March of 2011. The world is watching in shock and awe as the Middle East and North Africa, once a stronghold of stable authoritarian regimes, are erupting in protests and civil unrest. There have been protests in countries from Morocco to Oman, and the longstanding regimes of Ben Ali in Tunisia and Mubarak in Egypt have already been toppled. It is in this context that the Arab League must act. Since 1945, the Arab League has been one of the most important platforms for regional collaboration in the Middle East and North Africa, addressing situations from the Lebanese Civil War to various territorial conflicts and economic integration. Delegates from Arab nations will be challenged to explore the underlying causes of the Arab Spring, from the shortcomings of authoritarianism – in a body where many members are still authoritarian – to shifting demographic and economic contexts. The question of Islam in its various political manifestations, from radical jihadist groups to moderate Muslim Democrats, and as a source of both anti- and pro-regime organization. Finally, the body will need to look beyond the Arab World and consider the role of the international community, including the UN and NATO, and what their role in the Arab Spring should be going forward.