

districts under Christian sway they recommend not revolt, but withdrawal to Senusi convents. None the less, despite this ostensible condemnation of political agitation, the Senusiya aim at absolute independence. Their houses, at once church and school, arsenal and hospital, are found in the Libyan oases, Fezzan, Tripoli, and Algeria, in Senegambia, the Sudan, and Somalia."

Islam entered Europe very early, but it has never swept as victoriously over this continent as it did in Asia and in Africa. In 648 the Arabs crossed into Spain; in 711 they established their rule, and they and their descendants remained there for eight centuries until, in 1502, an edict of Ferdinand and Isabella forbade the exercise of the Mohammedan religion. Constantinople was fruitlessly besieged in 668 and again in 716. Sixteen years later the battle of Tours set a limit to the Saracen conquests in western Europe.

At the end of the thirteenth century Islam again attempted the conquest of Europe under the Ottoman Turks. And in 1453 the fall of Constantinople sealed the doom of the Eastern Empire. Seventy-six years later the unsuccessful siege of Vienna formed the high-water mark of Moslem conquest in that direction. From that day until now Turkish rule and the Moslem

Europe

**Limitations
in the Modern
European
Field**