

Raji Incident -- Rayan

There were 2 tribes that lived close to Medina at the time of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. One day, these tribes came to the Prophet ﷺ requesting for teachers to teach and guide them about Islam. The Prophet ﷺ agreed to this and sent a group of 10 teachers. When the group arrived at a place named Raji, they were ambushed by idol worshippers, which resulted in 8 martyrs, and two captured (Zayd bin Dasina and Hubayb bin Adiyy). They were sold to the Meccans, and executed there as revenge for the Battle of Badr. The prisoners were given an option to change their religion, but they refused, thus they were murdered.

Bi'r Ma'unah massacre -- Fahim

In the same year Abu Bara asked the Prophet ﷺ to send him some teachers. This time, Muhammad ﷺ was a bit doubtful, so he asked for a guarantee and Abu Bara vouched for the group's safety. The Prophet ﷺ then agreed to send a group of 70 teachers and they left Medina. Unfortunately, Abu Bara's nephew betrayed his uncle and gathered a large group of men, then trapped the teachers at the wells of Maunah (Bi'r Ma'unah). Only 1 person survived and returned to Medina. When the prophet heard this, he was so sad that he condemned the perpetrators for a month, after every Salah.

The Expulsion of Banu Nadr – Itmam

After the Battle of Uhud, the Jews of Banu Nadr broke the agreement they had with the Prophet ﷺ and attempted to kill the Prophet and his friends while they visited their land. Upon returning to Medina, our Prophet gave them a chance to renew the agreement or leave the region, but Banu Nadr refused the proposal. Muslims surrounded the forts of Banu Nadr and the siege continued for 20 days, and at the end of the 20th day, the tribe begged for mercy. The noble Prophet ﷺ allowed them to leave with their wealth.

Battle of Khandaq

Reason for the battle (Fahmid):

The Jews of Banu Kaynuqa and Banu Nadr wanted revenge for being out casted from Medina. They went to Mecca and made secret deals with the Meccans, which included offering the Quraysh valuables in turn for a military action against the Muslims. With the help of the Jews, the Quraysh formed a large army of over ten thousand men. They marched towards Medina in the sixth year of Hijrah, which is 624 AD. Our Prophet consulted a sahabah and decided to defend the city by digging a khandaq (ditch) around Medina. This idea was proposed by Selman al-Farisi. The army of Muslims were 3000 men in numbers.

When the Meccans arrived, they were shocked by the trench as this such strategy of war were never used by Arabs in those days. They besieged the city and irregular fighting continued for twenty days. Medina was running out of sustenance. However, the patience of the idol worshippers were also running out.