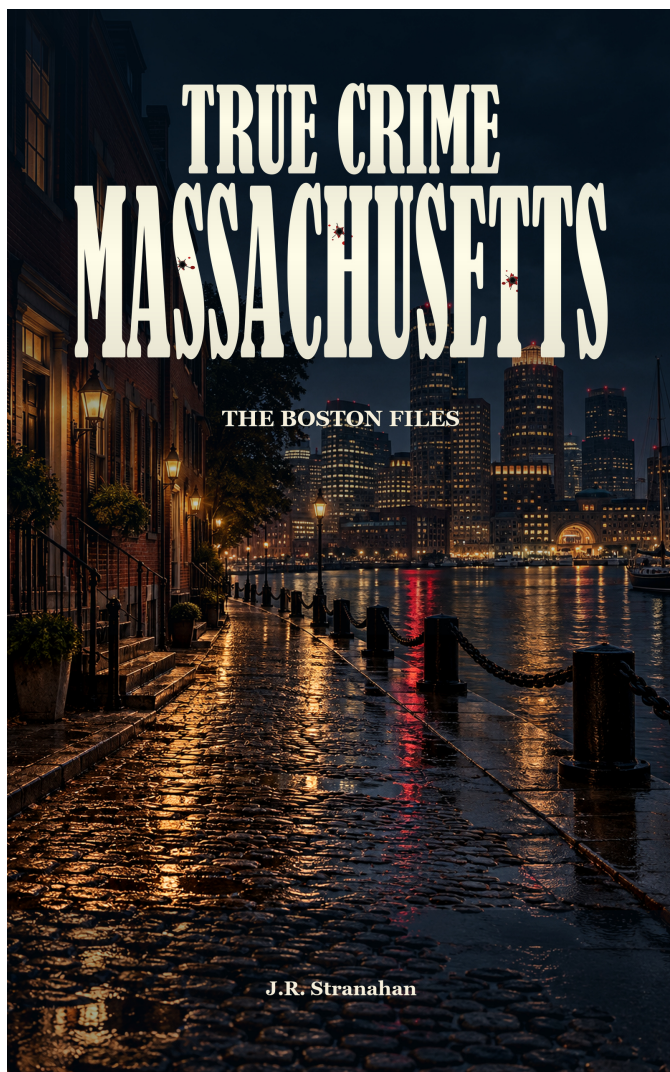


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File 1: The Boston Marathon Bombing

Place and period: Boston and Watertown, 2013-2022

Present legal status: Dzhokhar Tsarnaev was convicted in federal court; the United States Supreme Court restored his capital sentence in 2022. Tamerlan Tsarnaev died after the Watertown confrontation and was never tried.

This file belongs first to Martin Richard, Krystle Campbell, Lingzi Lu, Sean Collier, and the hundreds of people wounded. The public record is necessarily organized around investigation and adjudication, but a criminal case is not the measure of a life. The account uses the available record to describe what happened and how institutions responded, while avoiding invented biography where sources are silent.

The human scale

Two bombs exploded near the marathon finish line on April 15, 2013, killing three people and injuring hundreds. That fact is the fixed point for this portion of The Boston Marathon Bombing. Begin with the person harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community that had to live with the absence. In Boston and Watertown, later retellings sometimes collapse the investigation and the judgment into one continuous story. The public record does not. It preserves the order in which information appeared and the forum in which it was tested. The present legal posture is stated separately: Dzhokhar Tsarnaev was convicted in federal court; the United States Supreme Court restored his capital sentence in 2022. Tamerlan Tsarnaev died after the Watertown confrontation and was never tried.

For Martin Richard, Krystle Campbell, Lingzi Lu, Sean Collier, and the hundreds of people wounded, the procedural vocabulary cannot be

allowed to eclipse consequence. MIT Police Officer Sean Collier was killed during the ensuing search, and a carjacking led investigators toward Watertown. The detail belongs here because it changes the chronology, not because it supplies atmosphere. Begin with the person harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community that had to live with the absence. Keeping that boundary visible lets the reader understand both the institutional response and the loss that made the response necessary.

The 2013-2022 record from Boston and Watertown contains a point that resists shorthand: Video, photographs, physical evidence, digital records, and witness testimony formed the federal trial record. The present legal posture is equally specific: Dzhokhar Tsarnaev was convicted in federal court; the United States Supreme Court restored his capital sentence in 2022. Tamerlan Tsarnaev died after the Watertown confrontation and was never tried. Begin with the person harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community that had to live with the absence. One proposition may be established while a neighboring proposition remains disputed. Treating them separately is not hesitation; it is accurate reporting.

A headline can make this episode appear settled in a sentence. The underlying record is narrower. The later appellate dispute concerned trial procedure and punishment, not whether the jury had returned guilty verdicts. From there, the inquiry moves through source, timing, corroboration, and legal consequence. Begin with the person harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community that had to live with the absence. None of those steps authorizes invented dialogue or a claim about what Martin Richard, Krystle Campbell, Lingzi Lu, Sean Collier, and the hundreds of people wounded privately thought.

Location matters in this file. Boston and Watertown determined which agencies, courts, and communities carried the case, while 2013-2022 marks the span over which the public learned it. Two bombs exploded near the marathon finish line on April 15, 2013, killing three people and injuring hundreds. Begin with the person harmed, the routines

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The first account

By the time The Boston Marathon Bombing reached public memory, sequence had become easy to lose. The later appellate dispute concerned trial procedure and punishment, not whether the jury had returned guilty verdicts. Restoring sequence shows what investigators knew, what prosecutors alleged, what the defense contested, and what a court or jury ultimately resolved. Separate what witnesses reported at the time from what investigators later inferred. An older headline cannot replace the current status: Dzhokhar Tsarnaev was convicted in federal court; the United States Supreme Court restored his capital sentence in 2022. Tamerlan Tsarnaev died after the Watertown confrontation and was never tried.

There is no need to enlarge the evidence to make this file serious. Two bombs exploded near the marathon finish line on April 15, 2013, killing three people and injuring hundreds. That proposition is consequential on its own. Separate what witnesses reported at the time from what investigators later inferred. The account therefore avoids borrowing certainty from unrelated defendants, other jurisdictions, or later cases that happen to resemble events in Boston and Watertown.

The public record speaks most reliably when attribution travels with the claim. Here is the supported proposition: MIT Police Officer Sean Collier was killed during the ensuing search, and a carjacking led investigators toward Watertown. The source may recount an allegation, summarize trial proof, or state a judgment, and the language must match that function. Separate what witnesses reported at the time from what investigators later inferred. That practice protects the accuracy of the case and the dignity of Martin Richard, Krystle Campbell, Lingzi Lu, Sean Collier, and the hundreds of people wounded at the same time.

At this stage of the file, absence is also information. The available materials establish this much: Video, photographs, physical evidence, digital records, and witness testimony formed the federal trial record. They do not establish every rumor that accumulated during 2013-2022.

Separate what witnesses reported at the time from what investigators later inferred. Refusing to bridge those gaps with speculation keeps the unresolved portions visible instead of disguising them as narrative momentum.

Consider the detail in its proper scale: The later appellate dispute concerned trial procedure and punishment, not whether the jury had returned guilty verdicts. It is neither disposable nor self-executing. Its force depends on where it sits among the other records from Boston and Watertown. Separate what witnesses reported at the time from what investigators later inferred. A measured account can explain that relationship without turning legal caution into a repetitive disclaimer.

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Building a chronology

The most useful context is the context that changes interpretation. Video, photographs, physical evidence, digital records, and witness testimony formed the federal trial record. In the Boston and Watertown record, that detail helps explain why a particular investigative or legal step followed. Dates and sequence matter because later knowledge can make early decisions seem more certain than they were. General crime lore would add volume but not understanding, so it is left outside the account.

The end of a proceeding is not always the end of a case's public life. The later appellate dispute concerned trial procedure and punishment, not whether the jury had returned guilty verdicts. Families, institutions, and communities continued to live with the result after 2013-2022. Dates and sequence matter because later knowledge can make early decisions seem more certain than they were. The legal status is reported in its own terms: Dzhokhar Tsarnaev was convicted in federal court; the United States Supreme Court restored his capital sentence in 2022. Tamerlan Tsarnaev died after the Watertown confrontation and was never tried. It does not imply that every question or consequence disappeared.

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Physical evidence

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Witness evidence

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Digital and documentary trails

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Charging choices

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The courtroom

What happened to Martin Richard, Krystle Campbell, Lingzi Lu, Sean Collier, and the hundreds of people wounded generated records made for different audiences: investigators, lawyers, judges, jurors, officials, and the public. MIT Police Officer Sean Collier was killed during the ensuing search, and a carjacking led investigators toward Watertown. Those records overlap, but they are not interchangeable. A trial is structured proof under rules, not a complete replay of every event or every rumor surrounding it. Reading across them carefully prevents a later summary from erasing an earlier uncertainty or a later reversal.

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Appeal and review

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Uncertainty

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Institutions

The end of a proceeding is not always the end of a case's public life. Video, photographs, physical evidence, digital records, and witness testimony formed the federal trial record. Families, institutions, and communities continued to live with the result after 2013-2022. Police, prosecutors, defense counsel, courts, laboratories, journalists, and families each occupy different roles. The legal status is reported in its own terms: Dzhokhar Tsarnaev was convicted in federal court; the United States Supreme Court restored his capital sentence in 2022. Tamerlan Tsarnaev died after the Watertown confrontation and was never tried. It does not imply that every question or consequence disappeared.

The later appellate dispute concerned trial procedure and punishment, not whether the jury had returned guilty verdicts. That fact is the fixed point for this portion of The Boston Marathon Bombing. Police, prosecutors, defense counsel, courts, laboratories, journalists, and families each occupy different roles. In Boston and Watertown, later retellings sometimes collapse the investigation and the judgment into one continuous story. The public record does not. It preserves the order in which information appeared and the forum in which it was tested. The present legal posture is stated separately: Dzhokhar Tsarnaev was convicted in federal court; the United States Supreme Court restored his capital sentence in 2022. Tamerlan Tsarnaev died after the Watertown confrontation and was never tried.

For Martin Richard, Krystle Campbell, Lingzi Lu, Sean Collier, and the hundreds of people wounded, the procedural vocabulary cannot be allowed to eclipse consequence. Two bombs exploded near the marathon finish line on April 15, 2013, killing three people and injuring hundreds. The detail belongs here because it changes the chronology, not because it supplies atmosphere. Police, prosecutors, defense counsel, courts, laboratories, journalists, and families each occupy different roles. Keeping that boundary visible lets the reader understand both the institutional response and the loss that made the response

necessary.

The 2013-2022 record from Boston and Watertown contains a point that resists shorthand: MIT Police Officer Sean Collier was killed during the ensuing search, and a carjacking led investigators toward Watertown. The present legal posture is equally specific: Dzhokhar Tsarnaev was convicted in federal court; the United States Supreme Court restored his capital sentence in 2022. Tamerlan Tsarnaev died after the Watertown confrontation and was never tried. Police, prosecutors, defense counsel, courts, laboratories, journalists, and families each occupy different roles. One proposition may be established while a neighboring proposition remains disputed. Treating them separately is not hesitation; it is accurate reporting.

A headline can make this episode appear settled in a sentence. The underlying record is narrower. Video, photographs, physical evidence, digital records, and witness testimony formed the federal trial record. From there, the inquiry moves through source, timing, corroboration, and legal consequence. Police, prosecutors, defense counsel, courts, laboratories, journalists, and families each occupy different roles. None of those steps authorizes invented dialogue or a claim about what Martin Richard, Krystle Campbell, Lingzi Lu, Sean Collier, and the hundreds of people wounded privately thought.

Location matters in this file. Boston and Watertown determined which agencies, courts, and communities carried the case, while 2013-2022 marks the span over which the public learned it. The later appellate dispute concerned trial procedure and punishment, not whether the jury had returned guilty verdicts. Police, prosecutors, defense counsel, courts, laboratories, journalists, and families each occupy different roles. The result is a chronology with identifiable custodians rather than a collection of free-floating claims.

Status at manuscript lock

The controlling status for this account is: Dzhokhar Tsarnaev was convicted in federal court; the United States Supreme Court restored his capital sentence in 2022. Tamerlan Tsarnaev died after the Watertown confrontation and was never tried. That sentence is deliberately narrower than a television summary. It does not merge co-defendants, convert accusations into findings, or imply that an appeal erased a human death. Later proceedings may change the legal posture, but they should not be projected backward onto the record described here.

Sources from the edition

The Boston Marathon Bombing

- U.S. Department of Justice sentencing statement: <https://www.justice.gov/archives/opa/pr/statement-attorney-general-lynch-sentencing-dzhokhar-tsarnaev> - Federal prosecution summary: <https://www.justice.gov/usao-ma/file/846601/dl>

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