The Burr–Hamilton duel was fought between prominent American politicians Aaron Burr, the sitting Vice President of the United States, and Alexander Hamilton. The Burr–Hamilton duel is one of the most famous personal conflicts in American history. The Legacy Of Aaron Burr, The Man Who Shot Alexander Hamilton, by Isaac Jenkinson, is perhaps the most definitive account of the duel. Before the duel, Burr and Hamilton were once allies, but their political differences led to a bitter feud that resulted in the duel.

In 1797, Hamilton wrote a series of essays criticizing Burr's political and personal enemies. Burr, in turn, publicly defamed his rival in a series of pamphlets. The duel was fought on July 11, 1804, on a hill near Weehawken, New Jersey. The two men fired pistols at each other, and Hamilton was mortally wounded. He died the next day.

Hamilton's death had a profound impact on American politics. It forced the nation to confront the deep divisions that had formed between the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans. The duel also fueled the anti-Federalist movement, which saw Hamilton as a symbol of the corruption of the Federalist Party.

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