The Bull Ring Of Valladolid and its links to the Roman Amphitheatres by Daniel G.



Its construction began in 1888.
It's an eclectic architecture with a mark of Romanesque and Mudejar.

Mudejar art is an artistic style that developed in the Christian kingdoms of the Iberian peninsula that incorporates elements and materials of Hispano-Muslim style. It is an exclusively Hispanic phenomenon that occurs between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries, as a mixture of Christian artistic movements (Romanesque, Gothic and Renaissance) and Muslim and that serves as a link between Christian and Islam cultures.



It's built of brick and stone with steel structure. The building is shaped like a polygonal drum with fifty sides and three floors high, topped with a cresting..

The bull ring measures 52 m of diameter. The front rows are made of stone with 15 rows. Behind the two grandstands are placed. Its capacity is 11,542 people.

Valladolid Bullring was very important in its time for its capacity and convenience of access: it was described by contemporaries as "monumental, airy and pleasant."

The ring has currently second administrative category but on the arena we have been and continue being the main figures of bullfighting.



Bullfighting rings can be linked to Roman amphitheatres

Ancient Roman amphitheatres were major public venues, circular or oval in plan, with perimeter seating tiers. They were used for free of charge events such as ...

- executions,
- volunteer gladiators fighting for 10 or 15 minutes
- men fighting tigers or lions among other beasts



The Colosseum amphitheatre in Rome, built c. 70 - 80 AD, is considered one of the greatest works of architecture and engineering.

Nîmes is a city in the southern France. The estimated population of Nîmes is 146 709 (2012).

Nîmes has a rich history, dating back to the Roman Empire when the city was home to 50,000 - 60,000 people. Nîmes keeps a well preserved Roman amphitheater that is used as the Nîmes Arena nowadays (bull ring)

