

# Series of taunts and passes

[Art & Culture](#)



Then the Dorado will enter and tests the bull's strength by a series of taunts and passes. The bulls that farmers raise are not the same ones that fight in arenas. These bulls are of a distinctly savage breed and are especially trained to kill humans.

Then the matador will take out his cape and gracefully charges aside when the bull charges. Next the picador will come out and start the actual fight; picadors are the members who are horse-mounted. They will fend off the bull's attacks with sharp steel-pointed pikes, called picks. They weaken and anger the bull by piercing its neck and shoulders. Then come the undersells, named after their bandleaders, or brightly decorated barbed picks. Clutching a stick in each hand, they rush toward the bull on foot and plant the barbs in the animal's neck, weakening and angering the beast even more.

Finally the matador comes in for the kill. Brightly dressed, he uses a sword draped in a cloth, called a mullet. After a number of intricate passes with the mullet, during which the matador the matador sights the bull along his sword, runs forward and plunges it in, for the spot in between the shoulders.

If the sword enters correctly between the shoulder blades the animal will die almost instantly. During this part of the bullfight if the matador is injured, another replaces him. After the beast is killed it is tied up and a pack of horses drag it around as the matador takes a victory lap. At the end of each match the bull's carcass is cut up and the meat is given to the poor or sold to followers of the bullfighting contest. Sometimes a crowd pleasing may be awarded one or both of the bull's ears or its tail and ears. An exceptionally fierce bull may be honored by having its hoofs also given to the matador.

Some Spaniards believe that bullfighting is a match between a man and beast that demonstrates human skill and courage as no other sport does. However, many people think bullfighting is barbaric and inhumane. Korea and Japan also have bullfighting, except that is a bull against bull fight.

When they do bullfighting they write the name of the bull and the number it has, and then they would also place them in a sand arena. Almost like Spain's interpretation except Japanese and Koreans would place bets on which bull they thought was going to win. Portugal and France also does bullfighting but in Portugal the whole time the matador is on horseback, but in France is not allowed to be harmed inside this arena. Some other Middle Eastern countries also have interpretations bullfighting. This type of bullfighting is now found in several U.

S. States. During the fight the bull is caped and unharmed. The "real" bullfighters (the ones that kill the bull on stage in front of everyone) say "it is not a real bull fight unless you end up killing the bull during the fight, it is the best experience for the audience." The one thing that sets the Spanish apart from most Europeans living beyond the Pyrenees Mountains is their national spectacle of bullfighting.

Every city and most towns of any boast size have a bullring, where the crowds cheer for their favorite matador, or bullfighter, as he faces his large-horned enemy. Many Northern Europeans are critical of bullfighting and condemn it as a cruel blood sport. Most Spaniards, however, do not see it this way. To them bullfighting is an exciting test of bravery, skill, and grace. Even though

bullfighting does sound like a gory and bloody sport it is also the inspiration for some artist paintings.

Bullfighting over the years has attracted famous artist such as Picasso, Soya, Monet, Tolstoy, Loran, and Hemingway, they all came to see this sport and were artistically inspired. Still today bullfighting is put under two categories “a piece of art” and a “ sport”.