

### Chapter 1 : Circus Clown Jobs - Clown Colleges, Clown Tricks, Pay

*Clown school used to be more popular, such as the Barnum and Bailey's clown school that was a big hit until the mids, but you can still find some classes to take if you want to improve as a clown. Barnum and Baileys, for example, still offers a one-year clown school if you make the cut, though it does not have a permanent location.*

How sweet would that be? Are you wondering what type of job you might have where your entire goal is to be funny, to make people laugh, and to make people happy? Clowns play gags and tricks to be funny. They walk around in big floppy shoes, paint their faces in silly makeup, don ridiculously colored afro wigs, honk big red noses, and wear bright, baggy clothes. Then they do silly things like squirt water out of flowers, cram too many clowns in a tiny car, throw pies in people faces, or fall on their silly clown butts. In general, they just act silly and foolish. Plus they get paid for it. Being a circus clown is a job you can be passionate about. Clowns are part humor and part athlete. Clowns can be pretty crazy. If you saw the rodeo clown job page, then you know some gigs are crazier than others! Clowning is a talent. Being a hardworking naturally talented clown is a gift. While officially no formal education is required to be a clown, most professional clowns attend clown college. Clown college is a chance to perfect both your athletic skills and humor routines. Clown college usually lasts about 8 weeks and you can find clown schools across the nation. After being hired by a circus, clowns perform between acts and also have large acts of their own. Usually, clown acts are quite flexible and freelance. Nobody really knows what might develop when you let clowns on the loose, but you can plan on laughing at whatever situation presents itself. Circus clowns work in circuses like Ringling Bros. They work irregular hours and can work up to different shows each year. Lucky for you, circus clowns have quite a few job openings. They have to travel around the country performing for the circus. Traveling puts a strain on life that most clowns cannot sustain for long periods of time. At every show, clowns are busy making people chuckle, giggle, and laugh. Some of them offer perks like free room and board to performers. Take a look at different clown associations to get a glimpse into the life. Unlike rodeo clowns or freelance clowns, circus clowns can count on salaried paychecks, health insurance, housing, paid leaves, and even life insurance. Circus clowns are always learning. The best way to learn is by watching other clowns. And there is no feeling like an audience full of laughter. No formal education needed, clown school is very helpful

**Necessary Skills:**  
Stamina, energy, humor, Potential Employers:

## Chapter 2 : ShieldSquare Block

*( ) A video I was in when I was 8. Instructors from the Ringling Bros. Circus Clown College demonstrate special make-up techniques used by some of the world's most famous clowns.*

Some circuses have held workshops to help visitors get over their fear of clowns by letting them watch performers transform into their clown persona. In , a widely reported University of Sheffield, England, survey of children between the ages of four and 16 found that most of the children disliked and even feared images of clowns. They are unfamiliar and come from a different era. So the question is, when did the clown, supposedly a jolly figure of innocuous, kid-friendly entertainment, become so weighed down by fear and sadness? When did clowns become so dark? Maybe they always have been. Clowns, as pranksters, jesters, jokers, harlequins, and mythologized tricksters have been around for ages. But clowns have always had a dark side, says David Kiser, director of talent for Ringling Bros. After all, these were characters who reflected a funhouse mirror back on society; academics note that their comedy was often derived from their voracious appetites for food, sex, and drink, and their manic behavior. Stott is the author of several articles on scary clowns and comedy, as well as *The Pantomime Life of Joseph Grimaldi*, a much-lauded biography of the famous comic pantomime player on the Regency London stage. Grimaldi was the first recognizable ancestor of the modern clown, sort of the Homo erectus of clown evolution. In his day, he was hugely visible: Grimaldi made the clown the leading character of the pantomime, changing the way he looked and acted. Before him, a clown may have worn make-up, but it was usually just a bit of rouge on the cheeks to heighten the sense of them being florid, funny drunks or rustic yokels. Grimaldi, however, suited up in bizarre, colorful costumes, stark white face paint punctuated by spots of bright red on his cheeks and topped with a blue mohawk. He was a master of physical comedy—he leapt in the air, stood on his head, fought himself in hilarious fisticuffs that had audiences rolling in the aisles—as well as of satire lampooning the absurd fashions of the day, comic impressions, and ribald songs. Enter the young Charles Dickens. Dickens had already hit upon the dissipated, drunken clown theme in his *The Pickwick Papers*. For every laugh he wrought from his audiences, Grimaldi suffered commensurate pain. What Dickens did was to make it difficult to look at a clown without wondering what was going on underneath the make-up: Deburau was as well known on the streets of Paris as Grimaldi was in London, recognized even without his make-up. But where Grimaldi was tragic, Deburau was sinister: In , Deburau killed a boy with a blow from his walking stick after the youth shouted insults at him on the street he was ultimately acquitted of the murder. So the two biggest clowns of the early modern clowning era were troubled men underneath that face-paint. These trick riding shows soon began attracting other performers; along with the jugglers, trapeze artists, and acrobats, came clowns. A terrifying clown walks in a Halloween parade in New York City. Courtesy of Wikipedia Emmett Kelly as "Weary Willy," the most famous example of the hobo-clown persona. Courtesy of Wikipedia A predecessor of the modern clown, the medieval court jester exemplified the delicate blend of funny and horrifying. Courtesy of Wikipedia Clarabell the Clown, a staple of the *Howdy Doody* TV show harboring potentially terrifying thoughts behind his painted visage. Courtesy of Wikipedia Bozo the Clown center managed to build an entertainment empire around his persona, in spite of his scary hair and makeup. Courtesy of Wikipedia Clowns were comic relief from the thrills and chills of the daring circus acts, an anarchic presence that complimented the precision of the acrobats or horse riders. At the same time, their humor necessarily became broader—the clowns had more space to fill, so their movements and actions needed to be more obvious. But clowning was still very much tinged with dark hilarity: Clowns were unsettling—and a great source for drama. England exported the circus and its clowns to America, where the genre blossomed; in late 19th century America, the circus went from a one-ring horse act to a three-ring extravaganza that travelled the country on the railways. But this heyday also heralded a real change in what a clown was. Before the early 20th century, there was little expectation that clowns had to be an entirely unadulterated symbol of fun, frivolity, and happiness; pantomime clowns, for example, were characters who had more adult-oriented story lines. Once their made-up persona became more associated with children, and therefore an expectation of innocence, it made whatever the make-up might conceal all the more

frighteningâ€”creating a tremendous mine for artists, filmmakers, writers and creators of popular culture to gleefully exploit to terrifying effect. Because this time, rather than a tragic or even troubled figure under the slap and motley, there was something much darker lurking. Even as Bozo was cavorting on sets across America, a more sinister clown was plying his craft across the Midwest. But between and , he sexually assaulted and killed more than 35 young men in the Chicago area. And bizarrely, Gacy seemed to revel in his clown persona: While in prison, he began painting; many of his paintings were of clowns, some self-portraits of him as Pogo. After a real life killer clown shocked America, representations of clowns took a decidedly terrifying turn. Before, films like Cecil B. But anecdotally at least, negative images of clowns are harming clowning as a profession. More scary images means diminished opportunities to create good associations with clowns, which creates more fear. More fear gives more credence to scary clown images, and more scary clown images end up in circulation. Most people, she says, grow out of the fear, but not everyoneâ€”perhaps as much as 2 percent of the adult population will have a fear of clowns. But have bad, sad, troubled clowns done too much damage? Stott, for one, sees clowning continuing on its dark path. Some studies have shown that real clowns have a beneficial affect on the health outcomes of sick children. She covers the weird stuff for Smithsonian.

### Chapter 3 : How Professional Clowns Work | HowStuffWorks

*To become a clown, look the part by wearing a colorful wig, brightly-colored shirts and pants, bow ties, and oversized shoes. You should also do clown makeup by painting your face entirely white and then painting exaggerated features back on, like bold, black eyebrows, bright red lips, and red cheeks.*

January 24, Hamantaschen are often associated with the Jewish holiday of Purim. He was stopped when Esther, the Queen of Persia pleaded to the king to stop him. Many say the triangular-shaped cookie pastry is highly symbolic. They exceeded my expectations! We had one clown and one magician. They were professional, so sweet, funny, friendly, and most importantly, they were wonderful with the children. They did face painting, made cotton candy, danced and played games with the kids, made balloon animals, walked around the room mingling with kids and adults to make them all feel included, and they ended the presentation with a fun magic show and a live bunny! The kids absolutely loved it, and even the parents loved it because they were able to eat and socialize while their kids were having a good time. This was the best money I spent! My friends and family could not stop talking about how wonderful they were. These clowns were amazing from the start, very funny but also professional when they needed to be. They knew how to take control of the party and stayed very well organized. Their energy was high throughout the party and that kept the kids involved and loving every aspect of the show and activities. Along with the clowns we also rented two bounce houses with a slide and a water slide. I won't hesitate to use them again in the future. All the kids were very happy and would love to see the performers again. The entertainment for my sons party was on point. They were extremely friendly on the phone and attentive to every need. They stayed in consistent contact with me to make sure our day was perfect. The workers came bright and early to set up the bouncy house and showed me how to work it with no problems. If you have the space and can afford a little extra. The kids had a great time. To top it off, I had the best entertainers ever. They were so on point when it came to the organization of the party and entertaining the kids. The kids had a ball. I strongly recommend this place if you're having a party and need reliable great entertainment.. I they did everything as promised and more!!! I will definitely use them again and I would refer them to all my friends! A friend of mine had recommended Clowns.

### Chapter 4 : Home - International Shrine Clown Association

*He did a great job performing and does a great job in presenting the material in this book to help others reach their inner clown. I like the way he says to just be yourself and let it flow from the inside.*

Clowns and jesters have always been around. But today, many of them can collect a real paycheck along with all those laughs. A young man sits before a mirror. By candlelight, he paints his face, first coating every square inch of exposed skin with white makeup. Next, he thickens his eyebrows into black arches before marking his cheeks with brilliant red triangles. Finally, he covers his mouth with a crimson grin. Wild blue hair rises like a flame from his luminous white scalp. The look is good, but not quite right. He wipes it all off and starts again. Donning slippers, preposterously oversized pantaloons, a riotously patterned shirt and an extravagant ruff, he steps onstage. Joseph Grimaldi, star of the London stage, has invented the clown [source: Grimaldi was already a lead performer in the pantomimes that were then popular in Regency England. But the figure he created in the early years of the 19th century became so legendary that clowns are still known by the nickname "Joey," the name Grimaldi gave his character. The makeup, the hair, the costume – they were all copied as performer after performer tried to recapture the magic that Grimaldi brought to the stage. But, of course, it was more than just face paint and pantaloons that made Joey famous. His performances were renowned. Doing battle with animated vegetable-men, parodying contemporary figures, and dancing and singing with charismatic energy, Grimaldi was adored by everyone from Lord Byron to Charles Dickens. Even today, clowns often use his famous catchphrase, "Here we are! And while Grimaldi is credited as the inventor of the classic clown figure, the truth is that clowns have been around since the beginning of recorded history and seem to be present in virtually every culture in one form or another. The word "clown" itself goes back at least as far as the 16th century. Etymologists speculate that it comes from a German word meaning "country bumpkin" [source: From ancient Egyptian tricksters to European jesters, from Bozo to killer clowns, the universal figure of the anarchic fool has always teetered on the tightrope between laughter and terror.

## Chapter 5 : Be a Clown - Wikipedia

*Jazzy teaches you guys how to be a clown with only 5 easy steps! For a chance to get a shoutout in next week's video, comment down below your favorite trick that you've seen ANYONE do.*

Play media Video of a episode of the Super Circus show. Clowns have a varied tradition with significant variations in costume and performance. The most recognisable modern clown character is the Auguste or "red clown" type, with outlandish costumes featuring distinctive makeup, colourful wigs, exaggerated footwear, and colourful clothing. Their entertainment style is generally designed to entertain large audiences. Many circus clowns have become well known and are a key circus act in their own right. The first mainstream clown role was portrayed by Joseph Grimaldi who also created the traditional whiteface make-up design. The comedy that clowns perform is usually in the role of a fool whose everyday actions and tasks become extraordinaryand for whom the ridiculous, for a short while, becomes ordinary. This style of comedy has a long history in many countries and cultures across the world. Some writers have argued that due to the widespread use of such comedy and its long history it is a need that is part of the human condition. The "fear of clowns," circus clowns in particular as a psychiatric condition has become known by the term coulrophobia. In Roman theater, a term for clown was fossor, literally "digger; labourer". The English word clown was first recorded c. The origin of the word is uncertain, perhaps from a Scandinavian word cognate with clumsy. It was here that "Clown" came into use as the given name of a stock character. Circus clown The circus clown developed in the 19th century. Astley added a clown to his shows to amuse the spectators between equestrian sequences. American comedian George L. Fox became known for his clown role, directly inspired by Grimaldi, in the s. Tom Belling senior developed the "red clown" or "Auguste" Dummer August character c. Belling worked for Circus Renz in Vienna. History in 20th-century North America[ edit ] In the early 20th century, with the disappearance of the rustic simpleton or village idiot character of everyday experience, North American circuses developed characters such as the tramp or hobo. Another influential tramp character was played by Otto Griebing during the s to s. The Bozo Show premiered in and appeared nationally on cable television in Willard Scott , who had played Bozo during , performed as the mascot in television spots. Clowns of America International established and World Clown Association established are associations of semi-professionals and professional performers. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. June There are different types of clowns portrayed around the world.

## Chapter 6 : Why are we so scared of clowns?

*"Be A Clown" is the ninth episode of the first season of Batman: The Animated Series. It originally aired on September 16, Mayor Hill is giving a speech at a construction site, saying the new block of apartments being built will herald a new, safer Gotham City.*

What Is A Clown? A Clown is an artist or performer who pretends to be a fool or foolish and acts out or acts up, in order to amuse his audience. How is he funny? It depends on the clown. Clowns have many things in their bag of tricks. Some do slapstick, pie throwing, falling down stumbling, physical humor. Some use magic or juggling. Others tell jokes and still others, like myself, use puppets in their performance. The Face Now, Let us begin with a few facts about clowns. What is a clown? A The Clown has many decisions to make about his identity. There are many kinds or types of clowns and they each create their own look. Each clown must create his very own, special, Face, Face meaning Character or personality. In other words, he has a certain look and he acts out, in his own, special way. Once the clown establishes this Face, it becomes his trademark, his personal property, and no other Clown may dress or make up exactly like him. Types and Classifications Of Clowns The many kinds of clowns are all descendants of the white-faced clown. The many kinds of clowns are all descendants of the white-faced clown. Whiteface, neat or grotesque, Auguste, which became more popular than its predecessor, the whiteface, during the second half of the nineteenth Century, Character, and New Vaudeville. The Whiteface clown does, as the word implies, use white makeup to cover his face. He is the oldest type of Clown in existence. These clowns evolved from, or grew out of, the theatrical entertainers of earlier times, who wore white faces for their performances. They did a lot of physical stunts, like leaping and tumbling in a comical manner. The Whiteface clown has several different types or variations. The "neat " Whiteface clown uses little color on his face but is costumed in white. The outfit is usually a one piece garment with its sleeves, and pants, tied at both the wrist and ankles. It is decorated with ruffles and with a ruff, a huge pleated collar, around the neck to complete the costume. The "Grotesque" Whiteface clown, also known as Comedy Whiteface, exaggerates everything about himself, his pants, shoes, collars, ears, and wig are bigger, wider, or baggier than is usual. Auguste clowns became popular during the second half of the nineteenth century. They wear colorful, ill fitting clothing, often mismatched and oversized, have bulbous noses and brightly colored wigs. Their shoes maybe oversized and exaggerated, and from head to toe, color is an important part of the wardrobe. This clown may let his natural skin show, but uses splashes of color around the eyes or mouth to exaggerate his features. These clowns are the butt of the joke, they do slapstick, slapping and stumbling, throwing pies, using seltzer bottles, and tend to be more physical in their performance. By the end of the 19th century, the White Face and the Auguste clown worked together very well. The Whiteface, a more sophisticated clown, playing the straight man and the Auguste, clumsy clown, playing the fool. This combination is still used today in many aspects of theater. Character clowns are the most realistic looking of the clown types. They exaggerate usual facial features like beards, hair, eyebrows, whiskers, lips, noses or heads in order to poke fun at themselves and the human condition. The Hobo or tramp impersonation was created by Otto Grielberg and was introduced in the United States. Dark make-up is used suggesting the need of a shave and tattered or patched multicolor clothing is worn giving the impression of being down on your luck. Character clowns may impersonate a cowboy, fireman, tramp or a policeman. Emmet Kelly and Charlie Chaplin are two famous character clowns. The Character, being the hobo or tramp. Red Skeleton, a famous standup comedian, was well known for his "Freddie the Freeloader" skits. This character was based on the tramp genre. He entertains his audience by involving them in his performance. New Vaudeville performers use a combination of skills in their act. Mime, juggling, acrobats, magic tricks and traditional clowning techniques may be part of their bag of tricks. Gradually, Clowns replaced the Harlequin character. Joseph Grimaldi, generally considered to be the most famous clown, introduced his character Clown, meaning jester, buffoon, fool, in the early nineteenth century in England. English audiences were quick to identity with this character. Grimaldi used white make up, and painted geometric patterns and exaggerated features on his face. His Clown character became so popular, Harlequin was overshadowed in popularity but, it still remains a piece of old

world theatrical history. His face, or personality, used mime, acrobatics and juggling in his act. He dressed in white and performed as the character Pierrot, a mischievous seventeenth century character. His face was a neat whiteface with naturally proportioned features. Grotesque whitefaces, which have exaggerated features became more popular in the twentieth century and are common to the American circus. Joe Lewis, Paul A. Jerome, and Felix Adler are all famous grotesque whiteface clowns. Lou Jacobs, and Paul Jung were two other whiteface clowns.

### Chapter 7 : 5 Ways to Become a Clown - wikiHow

*Thought your clown personality can be an extension of yourself, your clown is a completely different person and never the two of you should meet. Knowing your clown personality and developing it with a back story and a separate life can help you turn into your character.*

### Chapter 8 : Judy Garland - Be A Clown Lyrics | MetroLyrics

*The Clown doesn't have to do anything must spread the word of the Honkmother through honks and elaborate pranks. Basically the clown's job is to goof off, much like an assistant, but clowns don't usually listen to anyone because they have places to be, and things to HONK!*

### Chapter 9 : Clown () - IMDb

*A clown is a comic performer who employs slapstick or similar types of physical comedy, often in a mime style.*