

How Not To Be Secular Reading Charles Taylor James Ka Smith

How Not to Be Secular: Reading Charles Taylor and James K.A. Smith

The seemingly ubiquitous secularism of our age often leaves individuals feeling adrift, disconnected from a meaningful purpose. Understanding this secular condition, and charting a course away from its limitations, requires engaging with insightful thinkers. This article explores how reading the works of Charles Taylor and James K.A. Smith provides a powerful framework for resisting the subtle but pervasive influence of secularism, offering a compelling alternative rooted in *Christian anthropology* and the rediscovery of *liturgical practices*. We will examine their key ideas and explore how their insights can illuminate the path towards a more meaningful and embodied life, ultimately addressing the question: how *not* to be secular.

Understanding Secularism: Taylor's Contribution

Charles Taylor, in his monumental work **A Secular Age**, doesn't simply define secularism as the absence of religion. Instead, he meticulously unpacks its complex historical development, revealing how secularism subtly shapes our worldview and understanding of the self. A crucial aspect of Taylor's analysis is his concept of **disenchantment**, the gradual waning of belief in a divinely ordered cosmos. This disenchantment, he argues, significantly impacts our understanding of human flourishing, moral values, and the very meaning of life. Understanding this historical process is crucial to understanding how we, unknowingly, have become shaped by secular thought. Reading Taylor allows us to become aware of these deep-seated assumptions, opening the possibility of critically examining them. His analysis is not a simple rejection of secularism but a complex unpacking of its influence, which serves as a crucial first step in formulating a response. This understanding of **secularization** forms a vital base for exploring the alternative path offered by James K.A. Smith.

Smith's "Liturgy of the Everyday": A Counter-Narrative

James K.A. Smith offers a powerful counter-narrative to secularism's dominance through his concept of "liturgy of

How Not To Be Secular Reading Charles Taylor James Ka Smith

the everyday." He argues that we are not primarily rational agents who make calculated decisions based on reasons; instead, we are *liturgical* beings shaped by the practices, habits, and rituals that structure our lives. These practices, often unnoticed, subtly form our desires and shape our worldview. Smith contends that secularism isn't just a set of beliefs, but a *practice* that cultivates certain desires and values, pushing us away from a deeper engagement with faith and the transcendent. This perspective introduces the crucial idea of *formation* and how *desires* are shaped, impacting the ways in which we inhabit the world and understand our place within it.

Resisting the Secular Through Habitual Formation

Smith's work directly addresses how not to be secular by proposing a counter-formation. He argues that to truly resist the secular, we must cultivate *counter-liturgies*, practices that intentionally shape our desires and affections towards God and the good. This is not merely intellectual assent to religious doctrines, but an embodied, lived engagement with faith. Examples include regular prayer, participation in the sacraments, engagement in community worship, and a commitment to charitable acts. These actions, repeated over time, form our character and cultivate a different set of desires, gradually leading to a transformation of the self and a different relationship with the world. This engagement with Christian practice is a powerful antidote to the pervasive secular *formation* that often remains largely unconscious.

The Interplay of Taylor and Smith: A Powerful Synthesis

Reading Taylor and Smith together provides a particularly potent synthesis. Taylor's historical analysis helps us understand the cultural landscape in which we find ourselves, highlighting the pervasive influence of secular thought. Smith then provides a practical framework for responding to this influence, offering a pathway towards a more meaningful and purposeful existence that actively resists the subtle allure of secularism. Together, they illuminate the crucial importance of moving beyond mere intellectual assent and embracing practices that actively cultivate a life shaped by faith and hope. This holistic approach, combining intellectual awareness with practical engagement, provides a robust framework for actively living a life that transcends the limitations of secularity.

Embodied Faith and Cultural Engagement: A Call to Action

Both Taylor and Smith emphasize the *embodied* nature of our faith. It is not merely a matter of intellectual belief; it's lived experience. This lived experience involves actively participating in the world, challenging the assumptions of secularism through our actions and commitments. This engagement includes participation in local communities, social justice initiatives, and the intentional cultivation of

How Not To Be Secular Reading Charles Taylor James Ka Smith

relationships rooted in mutual support and love. This active engagement is a crucial aspect of how not to be secular, demonstrating a commitment to a more meaningful life, one that transcends the shallowness and emptiness that can often accompany an exclusively secular worldview.

Conclusion: A Path Towards Authentic Living

How not to be secular is not simply a matter of rejecting secularism, but of actively building a counter-narrative, a lived alternative. By understanding the historical context of secularism through Taylor's work and embracing the liturgical formation presented by Smith, we can begin to consciously shape our desires and practices towards a life deeply rooted in faith and meaning. This is a journey, not a destination, requiring ongoing reflection, intentional practice, and a commitment to a life that resists the subtle yet pervasive dominance of secular thought and embraces the transformative power of faith.

FAQ

Q1: Is this approach only for religious people?

A1: While the framework discussed draws heavily from Christian theology and practice, the underlying principles of intentional habit formation and critical reflection on one's worldview can be applied by anyone seeking to live a

How Not To Be Secular Reading Charles Taylor James Ka Smith

more meaningful and purposeful life. The focus on *liturgical* practices can be adapted to encompass any system of values and beliefs that guide one's life.

Q2: How can I practically implement Smith's concept of "counter-liturgies"?

A2: Start small. Identify one or two practices that resonate with you and your values – perhaps daily prayer, regular meditation, or volunteering at a local charity. Commit to engaging in these practices consistently, even if it's for just a few minutes each day. Over time, these practices will begin to shape your desires and values.

Q3: How does Taylor's work relate to contemporary political issues?

A3: Taylor's analysis of secularism helps illuminate the underlying assumptions that shape contemporary political debates. Understanding the historical shift towards secularism can provide a deeper understanding of the various viewpoints and conflicting values present in today's political landscape.

Q4: Isn't this approach overly idealistic?

A4: While the path towards a deeper engagement with faith and meaning requires effort and commitment, it's not about achieving unattainable perfection. It's about striving towards a more authentic and purposeful life, acknowledging both successes and failures along the way.

How Not To Be Secular Reading Charles Taylor James Ka Smith

Q5: Can I use these ideas even if I'm not religious?

A5: Absolutely. The focus on shaping one's desires and values through intentional practices is applicable to anyone, regardless of religious affiliation. The core concept is about intentional *formation*, which can be used to cultivate any desired set of values and virtues.

Q6: What are some resources for further reading?

A6: For Charles Taylor, start with **A Secular Age**. For James K.A. Smith, explore **You Are What You Love** and **How (Not) to Be Secular**. Both authors have also written extensively on related topics, so exploring their bibliographies can lead to further enriching resources.

Q7: How does this relate to the idea of "spiritual but not religious"?

A7: This approach offers a framework for those who identify as "spiritual but not religious" to actively cultivate their spiritual life through intentional practices and the development of a meaningful worldview. It provides structure and direction for the often-amorphous nature of that identification.

Q8: How can I integrate these ideas into my daily life?

A8: Start by identifying areas where you feel disconnected or unfulfilled. Then, consider which practices could help

How Not To Be Secular Reading Charles Taylor James Ka Smith

you address these areas. For example, if you feel isolated, consider joining a community group or volunteering. If you feel directionless, engage in practices like meditation or journaling to increase self-awareness and identify your values. Integrate these practices into your daily routine to create a life that aligns with your deepest values and aspirations.

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The modern situation often feels defined by a pervasive non-religiousness. But what does it truly mean to be secular, and more importantly, how can we sidestep its grasp? Two influential thinkers, Charles Taylor and James K.A. Smith, offer corresponding perspectives on this essential question, illuminating paths towards a more meaningful and fulfilling existence that transcends the limitations of secular thought. This article will investigate their insights, providing a model for understanding and countering the subtle pressures of secularism.

Taylor's magisterial work, **A Secular Age**, provides a thorough historical analysis of the development of secularity. He argues that secularism isn't simply the absence of religion but a intricate change in the individual condition, a rearrangement of our aspirations and understandings of the world. This transformation wasn't a sudden rupture but a gradual evolution spanning centuries, fueled by scientific advancements, the rise of

How Not To Be Secular Reading Charles Taylor James Ka Smith

individualism, and the waning of traditional authority. Taylor identifies a particular "buffered self," a self that dwells independent of supreme powers, unconstrained from outside moral limitations.

This "buffered self," however, possesses a significant weakness. While it enjoys the freedom to opt its own values, it also jeopardizes losing its feeling of significance. The allure of secularism – the liberation from imposed belief – can eventually result to a deep emptiness. Taylor's work underscores the necessity of recovering a sense of the sacred and engaging with meaningful practices that sustain our hearts.

James K.A. Smith, in works like **You Are What You Love** and **How (Not) to Be Secular**, offers a persuasive rebuttal and applicable implementation to Taylor's insights. Smith's work centers around the concept of "liturgical imagination," arguing that we are not primarily rational beings but incarnate beings formed by our practices. Our aspirations and beliefs aren't primarily intellectual constructs but are nurtured through habits – the approaches we live our lives.

Smith disputes the belief that secularism is a neutral setting against which we make our selections. Instead, he contends that secularism itself is a influential influence that molds our longings and directions through unseen mechanisms. He demonstrates how consumerism, for example, is not a neutral economic structure but a kind of

How Not To Be Secular Reading Charles Taylor James Ka Smith

liturgy that develops specific aspirations and values.

To resist secularism, Smith suggests, we need to develop counter-liturgies – habits that mold our aspirations toward a different vision of the good life. This isn't about refuting the modern world but about re-positioning ourselves towards options that cultivate significance, togetherness, and religious meaning. He supports a reflective involvement with the culture around us, but one that is guided by a deeper comprehension of our aspirations and their roots.

By integrating Taylor's chronological analysis with Smith's usable framework of liturgical imagination, we can gain a powerful toolkit for handling the problems of secularity. Understanding the intangible forces that mold our aspirations and consciously developing alternative practices are crucial steps in constructing a life of meaning that exceeds the constraints of a purely secular viewpoint.

In conclusion, the work of Charles Taylor and James K.A. Smith offers a convincing story of how to avoid becoming fully enveloped by secularism. Taylor provides the chronological context, demonstrating the unseen shift in the human condition, while Smith offers the usable tools to oppose its influence. By understanding these insights and actively developing counter-liturgies, we can shape a more meaningful and satisfying life.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs):

How Not To Be Secular Reading Charles Taylor James Ka Smith

1. Q: Is resisting secularism about rejecting modern life?

A: No, it's about critically engaging with modern life and cultivating practices that prioritize meaning and purpose beyond consumerism and individualism.

2. Q: What are some examples of counter-liturgies?

A: Examples include regular prayer or meditation, participation in religious or community rituals, pursuing hobbies that foster creativity and connection, and mindful engagement with nature.

3. Q: How can I practically implement these ideas in my daily life?

A: Start by becoming more aware of your daily routines and habits. Identify areas where your desires are being shaped by secular forces, and then consciously cultivate alternative practices that align with your values and aspirations. This could be as simple as setting aside time for daily reflection or joining a community group.

4. Q: Isn't secularism a good thing - offering freedom from religious dogma?

A: Secularism offers freedom from **some** forms of religious dogma, but it also carries the risk of an existential void if not consciously counteracted with practices that give meaning and purpose to life. The challenge is to

How Not To Be Secular Reading Charles Taylor James Ka Smith

navigate this freedom responsibly.

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