Religion plays an important role in the process of formation of any civilization. Considering Russian culture as a multinational phenomenon, it’s important to make attention on fact that it’s formation was contributed by representatives of different confessions (FAITHS). Along with various religions and it’s DIRECTIONS, Catholicism is one of the very important parts of Russian culture.

The history of the Catholicism in Russia is very rich and full by events and is rooted in past. In 12-13 centuries roman-catholic churches already existed in Kiev, Pereyaslav, Smolensk, Polotsk, Pskov, Novgorod, Ladoga. The South-western part of Russia (Rus’), particularly Galitskaya oblast was especially much influenced by the Catholicism. In the pre-mongolian period the pronounced religious antagonism between Russians and west-european people (especially Poles and Hungarian) was not evident because they were unified (united) everyday communication.

The divergence between catholic and orthodox churches has become more serious when, during one of the crusades in 1204, the knights-crusaders took by storm and robbed Constantinople, the capital of Byzantium.

North-Eastern Rus’ was politically isolated by the Tatar-Mongolian yoke and for a long time removed from the sphere of Roman influence.

Florentine union also promoted the alienation of the Russian Church in relation to Latin. In 1439 during the Cathedral in Florence Papal Curia and the Constantinople patriarchate had signed the act of the acceptance of Catholic dogmas by the Orthodox Church and supreme domination of Pope, conserving the Orthodox rites. Creating this union Patriarchy was hoping to find help from Catholic West, because he needed it in fighting against Turkish conquerors who were destroying the Byzantium Empire.
Moscow has rejected this agreement finding it offensive.