Comparative analysis of the social processes on the Balkans and the Caucasus today supposes the analysis of the geopolitical history of the regions; where at first the Byzantine then Ottoman and Russian Empires played the key role. Under the spreading of Islam, the weakening of Christianity in the regions was accompanied at the beginning by the capsulation of the Christian communities and local monasteries on the Balkans and similar processes in the lives of Christians on the Caucasus. Russian war policy on the Caucasus (Georgia, Armenia, Ossetia), then on the Balkans (Greece, Serbia, Montenegro) and the Ottoman Empire decrease in the XIX c. promoted the consolidation of the monophysite Armenian Gregorian Church and Orthodox Church in these regions and assisted the foundation of balance in the Christian and Islam communities relations. War affairs of the end of XIX and the first decades of XX cc. would break this balance. Relative stability in the interconfessional relations was disrupted at the end of XX c. with the Soviet Union and Federal Republic of Yugoslavia collapse, followed by the armed confrontation and confessional resistance worsening in each of these regions. The search of agreement in the regions today is local in character and is underway separately. The peacemaking stand of Russia, Turkey and other nations will be able to make conditions for the widening and strengthening of the interconfession mutual understanding.