The situation of the former communist countries represents an anomaly within the sociological debate about the various secularisation processes currently underway in Europe. In fact, there are evidences that religiosity in general and religious beliefs in particular have increased after the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Two different interpretation can be advanced to read these trends. First, this religious resurgence can be read as an augmented religious bricolage between traditional and new forms of religiosity. If so, this personal and individualized religiosity is no longer based on church attendance, as many results show. Second, religion can be used as a tool to rebuild a political, cultural and national identity after the traumatic communist period. In the words of Borowik (2002) this supposed revival is above all a return to tradition, a way to reconstruct a country’s collective memory, and a way to reconnect to what existed before the regime.

This work aims exactly to shed light into this second interpretation. By applying multilevel longitudinal models on the whole set of EVS data (including the second pre-release), the aim is to inspect both the trends of religiosity and national belonging but, more importantly, how and if the relation between the two has evolved over time. If the second interpretation for the increasing religious trend is true, we should in fact expect a stronger interconnection between them in former Communist countries after the fall of the Berlin wall.