The contentions between science and religion are well publicized in history with examples of Galileo, Bruno, and others. As a result, it is commonly assumed that the sciences and religion are innately in conflict. The truth is that, for the great majority of our history, in most cultures, the religious beliefs and scientific work supported each other and no barrier existed between the “scientific” and the “sacred.”

In India, Aryabhata, a fifth century scholar, in his book *Aryabhatiya*, suggests people to learn mathematics, geometry, and astronomy to achieve salvation. Elsewhere, in Europe, Roger Bacon, a thirteenth century scholar, considers mathematics essential to learn about the celestial world that controls the terrestrial events. In Islam, Muslims needed to establish the correct coordinates (latitude and longitude) of their cities so that they could determine the direction of Mecca (qibla) for prayer.

For many scientists, the mighty nature is a law abiding machine and the developments in science support this. This talk provides examples of such collaborations where religions guided sciences or vice versa for their mutual growth. (Received February 15, 2015)