This paper examines the impact of Christian and Muslim religious involvement on indicators of development, such as educational achievement and income, and attitudes thought to be crucial for development, such as those concerning the role of women in society, the relationship between religious and state authority, interpersonal and social trust, and tolerance of differences of opinion. It highlights the results of a mass survey of 3,600 individuals across three African countries, Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda that I conducted in 2006 and 2007. Essentially, I find that religious involvement has a more significant and positive impact on indicators of development and attitudes thought to be conducive to development in the most religiously plural settings than in the least religiously plural settings. In other words, Christian and Muslim religious involvement has a much more significant and positive impact on educational achievement, income, belief in expanding educational and occupational opportunities for women, separation of religious and state authority and tolerance of differences of opinion, in religiously plural Nigeria than in predominantly Muslim Senegal and predominantly Christian Uganda. The results suggest that sub-Saharan Africa’s religious pluralism may promote rather than impede the rise of a culture conducive to development and democracy in the region. Evidence from other regions of the world also indicates that the impact of religiosity on development largely depends on the extent of religious pluralism. Thus, this paper calls into question the conventional wisdom, which holds that religious/cultural homogeneity is better for development than religious/cultural pluralism.