Emerging zoonotic viruses pose a significant health risk to humans and agricultural animals. Over 70% of emerging infections have an animal origin. Bat species are speculated to be reservoirs of emerging high consequence viruses, such as ebola and Marburg viruses, Nipah and Hendra paramyxoviruses, and multiple coronaviruses, such as SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV-2, PEDV, and SADS-CoV, among others. Bats that are experimentally or naturally infected with these viruses do not demonstrate overt signs of disease. Thus, bats provide us with an intriguing model to study virus-host interactions. In this talk, we will explore how bats control infection with coronaviruses and discuss opportunities to develop novel antivirals and vaccines against these emerging zoonotic viruses.