



### Religion Ai and The Growth of Online Gospel in Nigeria.

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#### **Abstract**

*In our rapid and advancing technology world, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has appeared as a transformative force, bringing both prospect and challenges for academia and the industry even to the society. As a believer, reflecting on the effects of AI through the mirror of our faith, becomes paramount. Considering the advantages and disadvantages of AI from a religious view help in channelling its impact with wisdom and understanding. This study is domicile in socio-religious analysis of the religion artificial intelligence and the growth of online gospel in Nigeria. Primary and secondary means of data collections were employed in this study. It has been discovered that, AI technology has the capacity to diagnose medically, prescribe care for patient, and contribute to the development of life-saving treatments. To that, believers agree, support and appreciate the value and sanctity of life that AI holds for preserving and improving it. AI also program tedious tasks, freeing up human energy and time for more meaningful pursuits. This increased efficiency which is in line with the believers' calling to steward of resources wisely, in this area AI aid the work of online gospel greatly especially in Nigeria; preachers were able to reach many people at the same time irrespective of their different distances. However, it has also been discovered that, AI raises ethical concerns like; security of data, deciding and executing decision-making processes. That stand against human right and privacy. As a believer, we are called to protect and respect individual right and dignity in order to guarantee fairness and justice.*



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It is therefore recommended that, believers should not rely too much on AI because it has the potential to lead to reduction of human interaction, empathy, and compassion. Believers are called to love our neighbours as ourselves, we must be careful not to replace genuine human relationships and care with technology, machine cannot express emotion like human.

**keywords:** religion, artificial intelligence, growth, online gospel

### **Introduction**

Using Artificial Intelligence for online Gospel in Nigeria will heighten outreach, reaching a lot of viewers through digital platforms, with life transforming word of God, and well-organized spreading of religious teachings materials. It also helps in knowing the ethnic uniqueness of each given field of assignment for easy accessibility. This is due to the fact that human kind now lives in the age of complex and cumbersome data available for analysis. Anyoha (2017) and Roser (2022) posited that mankind is faced daily with a lot of information too cumbersome for persons and even groups to process. That implied that applying the Artificial Intelligence in this regard has attested capable in so many establishments and institutions such as; banking, marketing, and the entertainment world including schools (lower and higher level of learning). Therefore, Artificial Intelligence is everywhere, it has come to stay with pluridimensional potentials.

However, there seems to be a need for extreme caution in adopting Artificial Intelligence to power Online Gospel in the mission field, care must be taken in terms of managing the cultural sensitivity and ensuring that the missionary personnel is culturally suitable. Avoiding complete reliance on artificial intelligence in order to continually give online Gospel a genuine human face, engagement, connection and personal touch is very important at this point. Though utilization of Artificial intelligence for the growth of online Gospel in mission field in Nigeria has a capacity to be a valuable instrument in reaching a wider audience as well as ministering to individuals in meaningful ways. However, related ethical, social and religious implications should be greatly considered and seriously looked into before incorporating the use of Artificial intelligence in order to boost the spread of the Gospel in the mission field. Therefore, there is need to appreciate the

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cultural norms and values including beliefs of the local population for the success of the online Gospel in Nigeria.

### **Artificial Intelligence**

In 1950s Alan Turing publishes his seminal work titled computing machinery and intelligence, this work eventually became the Turing test, which the computer experts used to measure computer intelligence, the term artificial intelligence was coined by John McCarthy and came into popular use (maryville.edu). Marsden (2017) borrowing and adapting from various scholars, he defined AI as *Technology that behaves intelligently using skills associated with human intelligence, including the ability to perceive, learn, reason and act autonomously* (p. 1). Marr (2018) posited that Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a term coined by John McCarthy in 1956 at a summer workshop he referred to it as the Dark-mouth summer research project on Artificial Intelligence. Which they called "thinking machines" the researchers summoned by John McCarthy rallied together to clarify and develop concepts pertinent to "Thinking machines". Marr exclaims that McCarthy chose the name Artificial Intelligence because of its functions which includes cybernetics, automation theory and complex information processing. Marr's thoughts suggest that the core of AI as computer systems that utilizes human reasoning as a guide is to offer and actualize exceptional service other than trying to achieve a perfect replica of the human rationality and mind-set. Thus, human reasoning is adopted as a model in the evolution of AI but it is not to replace human (author's thought).

Saleh (2019) maintains that AI stands in contrast to the actual intelligence expressed by humans; it is intelligence demonstrated by machines as opposed to that of human kind and other animals. He stresses that since Automation is a field that is connected with an insight to action, then AI ought to exert an essential method for the connection to be intelligent. Saleh equally amplifies that, AI handles fundamental studies such as; what information is necessary for various reasoning tasks, how should that data be arranged, and how should it be applied. Robotics pushes the boundaries of AI by demanding it to interact with tangible objects in the physical environment. Thus, AI explores what knowledge is needed for thinking, how to represent it, and how to utilize it, while robotics tests AI by involving real world object interaction. Duggai (2024) indicates that an Artificial Intelligence program is a program that is capable of conceiving and thinking. He rationalises that it is possible to consider anything to be AI once it consists of a program that performs a task that is meant for



humans. Duggai's thought is a bit weird in that AI cannot perform all the task meant for human it can only assist and that also has to be guided by human. Duggai proposed three types of AI. Weak AI: This focuses on a specific application and operation. It does not perform beyond its limitations. Strong AI: This can conceive and appropriate any intellectual task that a human being can. Researchers are still aiming to attain and actualize this. Super AI: This one is still a concept in perspective. It surpasses human intelligence and can perform any task better than a human. Again, Duggai proposal is not seems to be achievable, especially strong and super AI, according to his proposal the two will perform beyond human intelligent, how can that be possible since it is human that is programming and will program these machines? Therefore, possibility of such machines as proposed by Duggai is of little or zero level. In all, Artificial Intelligence is the science of making machines perform tasks that would require intelligence if done by men.

Copeland (2024) underlines that Artificial Intelligence refers to the ability of a machine to undertake tasks that is generally assumed to entail human rationality and intelligence. Copeland seems to be stressing the function of AI beyond limit, AI cannot undertake all tasks that are generally assumed to be done by human, human reasoning and intelligent is far and above that of machine. Copeland enlightens that while the idea of machines imitating human intelligence dates back to the ancient past, the arrival of authentic intelligence in machines was only possible with the evolution of digital computers in the 1940's. The author opine that AI has advanced to the point that the initial AI projects are now seems reasonably basic compared to the more complex tasks of AI in recent times. Although the recent function of AI is very fascinating nevertheless in contrast to Copeland idea of machine having authentic intelligent that cannot be true, as long as the machine is mimicking human intellect it can only possess intelligence like human authentic.

### **Christian Religion and Artificial Intelligent**

Ozor and T.O. Okonta ( 2024) assert that if Jesus Christ were to come to save mankind in this age, He might not ride into Jerusalem in an Ass again. He will have to make use of the available cheapest means of transportation to still signify humility and prudence. In agreement with the above assertion Jesus will have to make use of the means of the present transportation if he were to come in this generation, even if it is not what everyone are used to still, he will make use of what is known man human. The truth is that, God is the one that bestows on human the creative ability and inspiration. The Holy Spirit continually



and consistently inspire human from the known/familiar to the unknown/unfamiliar. He makes use of things accessible to man while directing him. It will be good that church missionary enterprise in contemporary times especially in Nigeria, should integrate the capabilities and services of Artificial Intelligence in online Gospel.

Although Lynch (2013) cautions that human contact which is exemplified in one-to-one encounter is extremely important and irreplaceable in church missions. He stresses that even Jesus Christ maintained more of interpersonal contact in his ministry. To buttress that, Jesus trained his twelve apostles through personal contact none was operating from afar. Lynch insisted that dependence on new technologies can strip that from the church missions, he emphasises that the question of how the Church can integrate new technologies in the furtherance of her mission ought to be a secondary one. Though it is true that Church mission cannot totally depend on AI, however, integrating new technologies for the furtherance of the Gospel cannot be secondary because the world is changing and the people that the church is to evangelise are changing with it, almost everyone is now technologically incline one way or the other, if the church will not fail God then there is need to see the integration of AI as primary issue that need attention so as to address how it can be used to expand the Gospel and reach the unreached. Therefore, technology for online Gospel in Nigeria should be encouraged.

Though, it is true that the growth of Artificial Intelligence cannot replace the method of communication relationship built by Jesus which centred on personal love for His disciples. Yet, the church leaders should recognise and admit that it is not possible for an individual to reach out to a wider audience at the same time and in different location. Hence, the need for AI for online Gospel, consequently there will be noticeable fruit in the process. Nevertheless, it is not enough to discourage the use of AI for evangelism especially in Nigeria since the world's system is geared towards that direction. Besides, there is nothing threatening regarding AI. AI has equally proved its value in other human institutions.

In adopting AI for online Gospel, the following points were noted ;

Cultural Awareness with competency: Messages delivered through AI should be culturally sensitive and respectful to avoid causing chaos, offence or misunderstanding.



Religious tolerance and inclusiveness: In using AI for online Gospel, it is important to ensure that the messages are not bias rather it should be of benefit to whoever that read or hear it.

Ethical and moral considerations: Churches must ensure that while using AI for online Gospel, there must be conscious usage to promote moral, ethical standard Godly living both in individual life and society at large.

Humanity and empathic touch: Online Gospel should not be left entirely for machines. The user must have gotten pre-knowledge of the subject of discussion so as to maintain humanly touch and also get the feedback. AI has no soul thus is without feelings, sensation or emotions. The gospel message should not be reduced to empty stereotype

### **Artificial Intelligent and The Growth of Online Gospel**

Ethics and Religious Liberty Commission (ERLC) (2019) *affirm that the development of AI is a demonstration of the unique creative abilities of human beings. Once AI is employed in accordance with God's moral will, it portrays man's obedience to the divine command of steward creation and in honour of God Himself.* In agreeing with the above assertion, it can be implied that human should improve and connect technology in ways that can promote and relief human sufferings, that will be in line with their God-given creative nature. It therefore means that AI should not be applied in ways that diminishes or damages the dignity and worth of another human being.

Konye (2024) noted that ecumenical strives towards Christian unity in Nigeria had made remarkable progress. However, there is still need to maintain the already-achieved progress in addition to fighting further divisions and producing bouncing ecumenical hope for Christian unity in Nigeria. To that, Konye suggested that, efforts of human preacher of the Gospel together with AI integration will aid and facilitate growth and ecumenical stronghold among Christian.

Fagunwa (2015) figures that, Christians reads online spiritual books frequently therefore he underscores that technology in itself is neutral and should be encouraged in a smart way for the growth of the church. It can be proposed that Artificial intelligent for online Gospel in Nigeria will enhance the huge result of online easy to read Christian materials in combination with devotional books that can reach a wider audience within the local communities. Fagunwa noted, *since the factors militating against better and wider use of AI among*



*Christians, especially in Nigerian includes, although not limited to, poor infrastructure, lack of information and communication technology with computer literacy, lack of trained human resources, the high cost of AI facilities and the illiteracy level of most church members. That seems the reason behind slow and fear of integration of AI, consequently using AI for online Gospel seems to be frowned at by some Christians. Nevertheless, it should be encouraged so as to overcome the problems as been noted by Fagunwa.*

George (2023) reports that the Pan African Episcopal Committee for social communications, (an organization in the catholic church), state that *Artificial Intelligence and social media have disrupted the mode of preaching the Gospel by the church; hence the church ought to align with the new order, ensuring the love of Jesus Christ is preached to the world through the new media.* Some churches in Nigeria according to findings have adopted the use of "vicilook technology" that provides the public with digital information and access of only verified church church priests/pastors and church branches around the globe.

Based on the contemporary state of affairs regarding the integration of AI in the various institutions and academia it can be assumed that without incorporating Artificial Intelligence to enhance the growth of online Gospel, there may be challenges such as; incompetent missionary personnel; difficulty in reaching and locating specific mission field; and slow expansion of outreach efforts. Whereas AI could assist in data analysis for targeted mission field, update communication with different communities, as result it will help in distributing resource for more effective spread of the Gospel. Many scholars around the globe advocate for integration of AI into religion, particular in online Gospel. Musonda (2023) reckons that there are six healthy ways to use AI for evangelism and they include, using chat GPT(Generative Pre-trained Transformer) to repurpose sermons; using AI to generate images to capture audience during sermons; using AI to create captivating social media posts; using AI to write newsletters for church members; using AI in writing blog articles for church website; along with using AI to create contents in multiple languages thereby cutting across races and reaching a wider audience.

Musonda sums up by revealing that *to ensure AI is used ethically, it is essential to respect the privacy and autonomy of those being evangelized and to avoid any strategies that could be perceived as invasive or manipulative like in a country like Nigeria with multifaceted tribes, languages, cultures in addition to diverse religious groups.* He adds that *once AI is programmed, trained, designed and tested*



*adequately, it can never be biased or flawed.* Supporting that, there is need for the data and algorithms to be used to be correct and balanced. This will equally facilitate the smooth, trustworthy and reliable operation of AI. Musonda states that there is no reason for a Christian not to use AI, he declares that AI can be a highly effective device of reaching people with the gospel message especially in the contemporary digital age. Nigeria in particular, where many ethnic group co-habit together yet come from different state that is far from each other. It is obvious that any Christian church that has used Youtube, Google, Facebook, and other social media platforms had actually used AI. AI should simply be used in ways that align to biblical values and principles. Adequate caution should be taken to avoid using it in ways that could harm others or violate their privacy.

Musonda (2023) states that AI can potentially transform many aspects of man's life including the church missionary work and online spreading of the Gospel, since AI is becoming more and more prevalent in the human society. He enlightened that AI powered chat-bots can assist in answering questions about Christianity, providing biblical references as well as engaging in conversations about faith. Musonda analysed that AI makes online Gospel easy for evangelising localities of significant population. This is realised by analysing data from social media platforms and surveys to understand the audience's struggle and challenges. Though Musonda seems to be correct to certain level about AI potentials especially in the area of spreading the Gospel to the unreached via online messages but AI cannot transform life because it has no emotion or feelings. Armed with such information, AI can aid in crafting relevant messages tailored to the audience's needs. Nothing captures an average Nigerian audience as ministering directly to their needs, passions and areas of weaknesses. However, while AI can assist in providing information and resources, it cannot replace inspiration that comes from God. .

### **Positive Impacts Of Ai For Online Gospel**

AI in online Gospel: Well-programmed AI in online Gospel enterprises can easily prepare sermons of any length both audio and written. As a matter of fact aside from helping to reached many audience, the use of AI for online Gospel in Nigeria cover the deficiency of some preachers, somebody that do not know how to write can ask AI to do it for him, by so doing the person will be fulfilling his God given assignment though with caution.



AI can easily detect potential threats at mission target locations: AI can also easily detect and within the mission focus zone, areas with people that are prone to the gospel message in order to first place priority on evangelism. This will allow missionaries to train leaders that will help them evangelise such areas that are yet unreached with the online gospel.

It reduces human error. Once AI-enabled computers are programmed correctly, the mistake will be minimal. Oza (2021) and Maheshwari (2023) indicate that AI models are based on predictive analysis, thus it leaves no scope for errors. This assertion cannot be true even human are not perfect therefore the machine can also make error it can only be minimal.

It save both time and resources: the man of God can reach as many as possible within a very short time an even get feedback without travelling. One can channel resource towards another area while AI is been used to take care of one. This enables employers get time to focus on tasks that specifically require human abilities.

It aids fast decision making: AI assists in gathering reliable and valuable data and insights at a much faster pace; thus, help to take fast and rational decision.

According to Duggai (2024) human beings are driven by emotions, AI on the other hand, is devoid of emotions and highly practical along with being rational in its approach. This equally aids AI in offering unbiased answers

### **Negative Challenges of Artificial Intelligence**

**Limited Adaptability:** Unlike human intelligence, AI systems are constrained programmed parameters it cannot be improve upon without human intervention, this limitation hinder it flexibility and ability to address new challenges effectively. These can lead to failures or inadequate outcomes when faced with tasks beyond the programming; or the unexpected and emergencies that demands alternative options aside from the programmed.

**Very Costly:** Creating AI systems that mimic human intelligence is financial intensive only few one can afford and enjoy it service to the maximal.



**Unemployment:** AI can lead to unemployment as machines replace human labour in various industries, although it may also generate new job opportunities in some cases.

**Lack of Emotional Intelligence:** Inasmuch as AI can excel in specific tasks, it lacks the emotional intelligence and interpersonal skills inherent in human interaction, limiting its ability to effectively engage human.

**Laziness:** as good as AI is, too much dependency on it can lead to laziness, that will potentially be diminishing the need for human cognitive engagement and problem-solving skills; Thus, leading to complacency and reduced mental activities.

The negative impact of AI as enumerated above shows that human are not completely depend on Artificial Intelligence, especially in spreading the Gospel online, human should always take the lead while AI support.

#### **Empirical Studies**

Taken from the experience in Nigeria, Para-Mallam (2019), Adibe (2022), Zengarini (2023) and Chandler (2023) underscore that the future of the church in Nigeria is at stake because of persecutions especially by Islamic extremists and Jihadist. as a result of this experience in the Northern part of Nigeria, Artificial Intelligence can be used efficiently to encourage and spread Gospel online so as to reduce the risk of death and kidnapping faced by Christian in the North. Gunter (1991) asserts that if one takes missions out of the Bible, the bible will simply be left with only its covers. Gospel is the heart of the mission which signifies that missionary work is principal and original in the bible. In agreement since Gospel is the centre of God's assignment, the church should employ all within the capacity of human, including Artificial Intelligence in order to spread the Gospel.

#### **Conclusion**

Some authors have lent their voices towards technological and scientific gadgets associated with the integration of AI in the growth of online Gospel . Tithely (2018) assert that technology enables the church to grow in intelligent decision-making; radical collaboration; and mobilised and equipped congregation. Ugboh (2023) posit that the church should embrace technological innovation since it is open-ended; it is universal; it is not limited to a single aspect of any system; there is no limit to its occurrence; it is not an end by itself; it is a means



to an end; it cannot stand in separation from other factors that supports it; and for the fact that it uses a natural science mode of competing with some external factors which can sustain it or obstruct it. He opined that what the church requires are creative leaders; creative agents of change; enabling environment along with other human individuals who are creative enough to respond correctly to it and foster sound change.

The world which includes Artificial intelligence and its essentials have equally progressed. The contemporary world and the inhabitants are AI communities. Any institution, facility or individual that detests AI will definitely lose out. Christians should endeavour to remark that the brain behind AI is human intelligence. The creator of mankind is God. Human intelligence is equally strengthened and prompted by God Himself. There is no evil in integrating the services of AI in spreading the Gospel online. It will only facilitate the growth of the church.

### **Recommendations**

Churches in Nigeria should foster partnerships with AI organizations to develop a tailored ideas of spreading the gospel, through online Gospel messages so as to be able to answer spiritual questions

The religious leaders should establish guidelines for the use of AI in religious contexts to ensure that its deployment aligns with the values and principles of the church.

Church denominations should offer training programs, workshops and seminars to create awareness and educate church leaders, on how to successfully use AI tools for online Gospel for the growth of the church.

All universities in Nigeria should be equipped with the necessary equipment and tools for Artificial Intelligence Automation and Algorithms studies.

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