Internet Evangelism: An Effective Method for Soul-winning in the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT—The rapid upsurge in the use of information technology in all facets of life suggests a suitable approach to outreach as the times change. White's (1970:70) inspired counsel that "God's people must awake to the necessities of the time in which they are living" is germane. Although she wrote this for and to the church, it is factual that the Seventh-day Adventist church in Nigeria has not yet harnessed the potential of the internet even amidst its ubiquity. Therefore, this research was carried out to advocate the inclusion of the internet as an approach for evangelism in Nigeria. It was found that though harnessing this approach may seem difficult, it has tremendous benefits if fully utilized. Consequently, this research examined the use of the internet as an outreach method. It explained various ways by which the church in Nigeria can use the internet as an evangelistic approach and outlined the benefits to this approach.
Keywords: Approach/strategy, Evangelism, Internet Evangelism, Method, Nigeria, Outreach, Seventh-day Adventist Church, Soul Winning.

I. Introduction

According to the Office of Archives and Statistics in the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists (2011:8), the mission of the SDA Church is to "make disciples of all people, communicating the everlasting gospel in the context of the three angels' messages of Revelation 14:6-12, leading them to accept Jesus as personal Savior and unite with His remnant Church, disciplining them to serve Him as Lord, and preparing them for His soon return." Thus, the communication of the gospel is the most important aim of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. This has led to a myriad of evangelistic approaches carried out by this church all over the world. One of these, as Mark Finely (2011) suggests, is the use of internet evangelism.

Evidently, this suggestion falls in line with the revolutions in technology which a lot of Christians are also adapting to. Such revolutions have prompted the use of the internet for evangelism. The use of the internet for soul winning outside of the SDA Church abounds. Within the Church, Adventists are also making use of the internet for outreach. From the website of the General Conference to those belonging to some divisions, local Churches and Church owned institutions especially in many developed societies; the internet has become a household method for soul winning. An example is the Arlington SDA Church, Texas in the USA (2015). This Church runs a full website with platforms containing sections and numerous links to a variety of interesting information and media. Obviously, this church engages in internet evangelism because the platforms, pages, sections and links contain interesting media for children, teenagers, young adults and adults, contained in the ministries dedicated to these respectively. More so, they operate an online live worship service so that those who cannot attend their worship in person can watch the programs online. What is more, the Arlington Church dedicated a full platform (sort of a website within the main website) for reaching

postmodern young adults called Younger Generation, YG (see appendix A). This home page contains links to interesting media content such as worship videos, short testimony clips and Christian movies. Moreover, there is a blog section as well as a section for social networking, worship schedules and other miscellaneous links. Perhaps the use of the internet for outreach is one of the reasons for the 2200 members in the Arlington SDA Church (2015). The case of the Arlington SDA Church is just one among other local Church owned websites. Thus, the use of the internet for outreach in the contemporary global milieu sets forth its abounding benefits.

Talking of benefits, research proves that the benefits of using the internet to evangelize cannot be over emphasized. Edmiston (2007) lists several benefits which only a few are listed here. These include (1) Low costs (2) lower risk; (3) wider geographical reach; (4) ability to utilize multiple media formats; (5) ability to reach entire language groups; (6) convenience and accessibility; (7) it is seeker driven; (8) ability to target particular niches; (9) ability to explain complex concepts and (10) enhanced credibility. Furthermore, Aleksandar Santrac (2011) deduces that outreach via internet is the best way to reach the postmodern mind and secular mind. In this, Sahlin (1998) posits that the only way to reach the urban mind is via urban techniques, because, "the influence of urban culture reaches to the farthest frontier over satellite television and the Internet." This is one of the reasons many evangelistic strategies have moved from the popular televangelism to internet evangelism. Moreover, it is expedient to note that the internet is the best way to share the gospel in a digital age. This is captured in the words of Doss (2002) who concludes that it is one of the only ways for global evangelism.

From the foregoing, this paper advocates the inclusion of internet evangelism as an evangelistic strategy and provides information for the effective use of the internet in evangelization in the SDA Church in Nigeria. In doing this, a brief explanation of evangelism will be given while approaches to evangelism will be itemized. More so, there will be an

identification of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Nigeria as well as a brief examination of the use of the internet for soul winning. This paper then delves into a full description of internet evangelism, approaches and ways by which the Seventh-day Adventist church in Nigeria can harness its potential.

II. Identification and Definition

A. The Seventh-day Adventist Church in Nigeria: An Identification

In 1914, the Adventist message was established in Nigeria first in Erunmu, Oyo State. With Erunmu as base and later Shao in Illorin, the pioneer missionary David C. Babcock began the mission work in Western Nigeria. From the Eastern part of the country, Jesse Clifford started a pioneer mission work in 1923 in Aba, Abia State and in 1930, J.J. Hyde began work in Northern Nigeria from Jengre. All pioneers labored for the cause of the good news—a labor that bore fruits with tremendous growth. In 2014, the Church was not only 100 years old; it also had three unions- Eastern Nigerian Union Conference, Western Nigeria Union Conference and Northern Nigeria Union Conference. These Union conferences maintained a membership of 140,197; 41,024; 33,933 respectively. (Seventh-day Adventist Year Book, 2013). From this statistics, it appears that evangelism has been a priority of the SDA Church in Nigeria; hence the growth and development. This implies that effective approaches to evangelism have been utilized to win souls up to this time. This might further suggest that the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Nigeria has harnessed modern outreach strategies as the times change which definitely necessitates the use of the internet for soul winning. However, this is not the case a fact proven in the table below.

Table1. Overview of Search Results for Keywords on Google Relating to the SDA Church in Nigeria and Use of the Internet for Outreach[2]

	Key Word	Total Number of Results	Church Owned Institution or Affiliates	Evidence for Internet Evangelism	Page
1	Adventists in Nigeria, Adventism in Nigeria	400,000 416,000 respectively	Eastern Nigeria Union Conference	None	1
			Western Nigeria Union Conference		
			SDA Church, FESTAC Town, Lagos	Website	2
			Nigerian Association of Adventist Students ALumni (NAAS)	Social Networking site (facebook page)	
			Adventist World Radio, SDA Church, Rivers Conference	Website	3
			Seventh-day Adventist Hospital, Ile-Ife		4
2	SDA Church in Nigeria, Seventh-day Adventist Church in Nigeria	94,500 162, 000	Potter's Outreach SDA Church	Social Networking Site (facebook page)	1
			Victory Sanctuary SDA Church, Ikoyi	Full Website	3
			Prince Emmanuel All Nations (PEAN) SDA Church, Maryland	Full Website + Blog	4

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[2] This search was carried out in March, 3, 2015.

In reality, an intentional search with keywords like: "Adventists/Adventism in Nigeria", "SDA Church in Nigeria", and "Seventh-day Adventist Church in Nigeria" on Google yields about 400,000, 94,500, and 162,000 results respectively. Still, results for church, conference owned websites are very few, an evidence for the lack of internet evangelism. Keywords such as "Adventism/Adventists in Nigeria" has no Union, Conference or local Church owned website on its first page although the website of SDA Church, FESTAC Town in Lagos can be seen on the next page. While the result on the first page shows evidence for two Unions in Nigeria (Eastern and Western), the website for which this result is linked to, belongs to the office of archives and statistics at the General Conference. Interestingly, a facebook page belonging to the Nigerian Association of Students in Nigeria is seen. This is not surprising however because it is only an affiliate to the Church in Nigeria. In addition, from the third page onwards, the websites of the Adventist World Radio, Rivers Conference and the Hospital at Ile-Ife shows that these websites are either not updated on a regular basis or they do not have interesting content.

Interestingly, words like "SDA Church in Nigeria" yields a local church owned facebook page and full websites on the first, third and fourth pages respectively (see table). The Victory Sanctuary and PEAN SDA Church run full websites with the latter's addition of a blog. The websites of these churches not only have interesting content but give visitors the opportunity to watch their programs online. This should be considered as a plus for the Church in Nigeria but considering its growth, membership and vision, it is not. These two websites in addition to the rest of the results are evidence for the lack of internet evangelism by the SDA Church in Nigeria. In fact with the number of SDA Churches in Nigeria, this amounts to the non-use of the internet. It is therefore expedient to state that the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Nigeria has not utilized the internet in soul winning which implies that the church in Nigeria needs to learn how to go about the use of the internet as an outreach method.

B. Evangelism: Definition and Approaches

According to the United Bible Societies Lexicon (2007), the word "evangelism" has its origin from the Greek word *euangelion* meaning good news or gospel. Evangelism can be defined as the act and process of bringing/proclaiming the good news, gospel to the world. Target (1968:7, 8) identifies two main types of evangelism comprising public and personal evangelism with several methods to go about them.

Apart from the types, many methods and approaches have been employed in evangelism. As the years go by, these methods become sophisticated with technological advancement. This implies that the approaches used in the 19th century will differ from those used in the 21st century. Thus, it appears that several approaches to evangelism includes: open-air preaching, trickle-down evangelism (an approach to evangelism primarily concerned with converting high ranking members of a society), door to door preaching, evangelizing through sermon, lifestyle evangelism, friendship evangelism, creative evangelism (through music, visual art drama, film), use of gospel tracts, televangelism, radio evangelism, internet evangelism, phone evangelism, personal evangelism, creation evangelism, prophetic evangelism, and use of the *EvangeCube* (a puzzle¬-like pictorial teaching aid of eight interlocking blocks used to tell the story of the gospel of Jesus Christ). Other methods include community events, health fairs, after school programs etc.

III. Internet Evangelism

Internet evangelism appears to be a recent evangelistic approach which came with the outburst of information technology and the digitalization of the world (see table in appendix). Many descriptions are orchestrated when it comes to a definition of the internet. An interesting definition understands internet or web evangelism "as the creation of

evangelistic Web-pages" (Internet Evangelism Day, 2011). In Wikipedia (2011) it is delineated as

> a form of evangelism where the gospel is presented on the internet. This may include a website defending the accuracy of the Bible, someone discussing their faith in a chatroom, evangelical messages or advertisements on the home pages of Christian organizations, or other methods of using the internet to spread Christianity.

On the effective nature of this method of evangelism and outreach, Nathan Black (2011) reports of a study carried out by Global Media Outreach. The study revealed that online evangelism is "producing real disciples for Christ" as over half of those who made decisions for Christ through the internet have in turn shared their faith with others.

The ubiquity of the internet and its usage suggests that there are various methods that can be employed when it comes to using the internet for evangelism. Approaches however differ from church to church and from one outreach ministry to the other.

There are several approaches to internet evangelism as Rusty Wright (2011) correctly confirms:

> Internet evangelism offers… a dazzling array of possibilities to communicate Christ. Writing articles is just one method. You may want to interact with unbelievers in a chat room, correspond via email, communicate on a blog, design your own website, pray for and/or support web outreach financially.

From the foregoing, approaches to internet evangelism could involve the following (1) Websites- church websites, online books, online bible study, written sermons; (2) Weblog Sites; (3) Social Networking sites; (4) Christian Download sites; (5) Podcasts and online Radio and Television programs. These approaches are explained upon below.

A. Websites

According to Good News Advocates, GNA (2015), a good website is visitor-focused, competitive, clear, compelling and consistent." Being visitor-focused means that it is geared towards the way visitors are thinking when they search online. For example, if a visitor is looking for material on "spirituality", a video, blog or page previously tagged with keywords in spirituality can be found. Its competitiveness refers to how relevant keywords and content are used to make the organization stand out. Thus, it must be clear enough to be user friendly while the content which is consistent in connecting all pages on the websites guide visitors to action. This implies that websites should not just look beautiful but should drive and produce ministry results.

The question is how are websites created? This involves the use of web pages to do outreach. For this method of evangelism, platforms are created on web pages which in turn are hosted in a particular web interface. These platforms could contain sections for different categories of individuals. These sections in turn feature links for blogs, events, about and contact pages, downloadable resources such as sermons, bible study materials, devotionals, tracts and books. See for example the snapshot of the website of LIGHT BEARERS and ARISE ministry (2015).

Snapshot 1. Website of LIGHT BEARES and ARISE
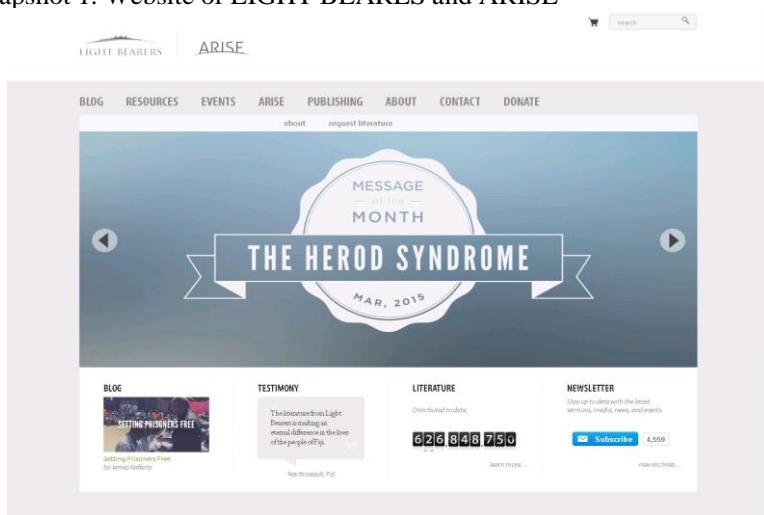
Other sections may provide news bits, newsletter subscriptions, forums for exchanging Christian ideas and networking with other believers. In fact, on a web page of the particular website for example that of the SDA Church; links can be provided to the above listed approaches. Such links to pages with information on the SDA beliefs, church ministries, prayers requests and testimonies can be created. See another example from the official website of the SDA Church and that of FESTAC in the next snapshot (2015).

Snapshot. 2. Official website of the SDA Church
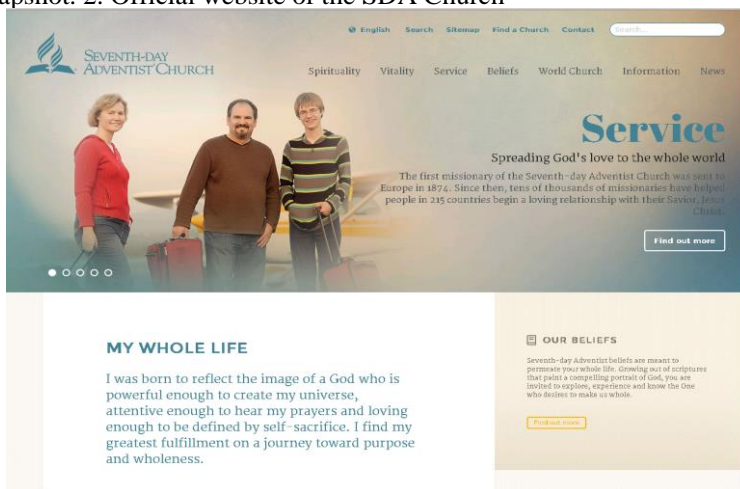
Snapshot 3. Website of FESTAC SDA Church
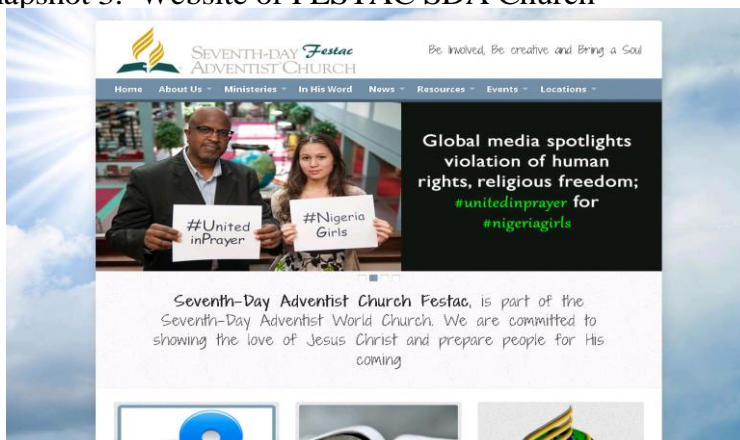
Furthermore, on websites and their usage, Jodarche (2010:20) proposes

> in order to maximize these opportunities for extending the size and scope of the local church's ministry, there are some key elements that must be in place. First is the ability to capture (record) audio and video, which ensures that the church can share its worship services and education and music programs with those not able to attend. This is mostly done by transmitting (streaming) the content on the Internet, offering shut-ins, traveling members, church shoppers, and others a guaranteed seat in your auditorium and a globally accessible connection point to your church. Again, this type of technology is no longer only for those with large budgets. A qualified consultant can offer a number of cost-effective, high-quality solutions for any size church.

But, the use of websites for ministry goes farther than just owning a website. Perhaps Jennifer Riley (2009) captures it well. She opines that churches need to be "technologically savvy and create websites that can be found through popular search engines such as Google…" Of course, creating websites could be a daunting experience and an upheaval task because of the cost and tact involved. However, in recent years, the creation of websites has been made easy with some organizations whose priority is to assist local churches as well as Church owned institutions in the creation process. This concurs with Jodarche's suggestion above. Thus, organizations like the Adventist Good News Advocates-GNA, Adventist Webservant, Adventist Church and School Connect, NETADVENTIST, Internet Evangelism Day and Ekklesia 360 help churches in creation of websites and Web pages. It is expedient to note that with NETADVENTIST, licensed by General Conference, SDA Churches and affiliates can create websites for free, receive assistance and hosting opportunities. This is also true for the other Adventist web development

organizations. The importance of letting qualified web developers to assist in the website creation is summed,

> many people and companies provide web site development and hosting resources. Someone in your church may be a developer and would be happy to work with you in creating a tool and in finding a host such as www.lifewaylink.com or www.christianhosting.com. If you need to find help, do a Google search on "Christian web development," etc., to locate possible resources such as http://www.lynncummings.com/home.php. Check the Web Guide for info, http://www.gospelcom.net/guide/index.php. Research the Internet for free resources or links you can appropriately incorporate into your tools. The North American Mission Board has two great gospel presentations you can download, modify, and upload to your web site, http://www.namb.net/root/evangelismkit/default.asp. (Evangelism Resource center, 2004)

Interestingly, the use of websites in internet evangelism is both efficient in outreach and cost effective as it encompasses all other approaches to internet evangelism. The efficiency of websites is well established. It has been reported that "of people who have been attending church less than a year, 27% found that church online. And 61% said the church website had been "somewhat to very important" in their decision to attend the church" (Monk Development, 2015). The Monk Development team goes further with some case studies that linked internet evangelism to Church growth (See http://www.ekklesia360.com/article/the-village-church/).
Having established the points on the use and benefits of websites, the rest of the paper is built on the information for the use of websites since the approaches below can be found in a full website or used as a separate method.

B. Weblogs

According to Internet Day Evangelism (2011),

> a weblog is a type of website popularly known as a blog, this differs from the usual website style because it possesses some characteristics: it is informal, personal, an ongoing diary-type commentary by an individual, news and opinion on a specific topic.

Unlike the normal website where there are entries and full articles concerning a topic, "most blog entries are plain-text mini-articles, though pictures, audio, and even video clips can be incorporated too" (Internet Evangelism Day, 2011). Blogs provide a sense of belonging and community where people are interested in other people; readers tend to give their own opinions and comments concerning topics (popularly known as blog entry), "or even respond to other peoples posts, every time a new entry is posted on the blog" (Internet Evangelism Day, 2011). For this method, care must be taken as the blog site must continue to have new postings added at regular intervals. Churches and religious organizations can create their own blogging site and also have a chat room linked to it. Moreover, a blog which is mostly a page deep could provide links to a conventional web page or even to a particular local Church. The problem in using a blog as an approach to internet evangelism lies in the way one understands how they differ from conventional websites. This will make the blog entries appealing to both Christians and their Christian friends. However, if a blog is more of Christian topics, it might be unattractive to Christian friends. In order to avoid this pitfall, two blogs can be created for both Christians and non-Christians. Gradually through subtle blog entries, the secular mind will come to accept Christ.

Subsequently, it is expedient to note that blog evangelism is about building online relationships with people within an area of shared interest. Already existing blogs which appear secular could also serve this evangelism if a church decides to post

relevant comments concerning issues of personal faith on any blog entry. Through this, people get to know more on spiritual matters. Moreover, with the free account platforms existing on the internet, churches could create a free blog account on blogger, wordpress, blog.com, Tumblr, weeblysquarespace inter alia. For strategies on blog evangelism, visit www.internetevangelismday.com>home. See also snapshot of a blog in appendix C.

C. Social Networking Sites

These are online forums which constitute some of the most visited sites on the internet. They are seen as virtual meeting places where users can contact other people, post updates, videos and pictures; discuss and interact in many ways. Some social networking sites that are very popular in Nigeria include facebook, twitter, yahoo, hi5, badoo, myspace, 2go, WhatsApp, Black Berry Messenger (BBM), Nimbuzz etc. These are mostly secular sites on which Christian organizations can create pages for networking and outreach or individuals can sign up and use these sites as evangelistic strategy. For individuals, it is easier to join social sites. An email is required and then the person begins by adding friends and posting religious comments on his/her home page while trying to link with other Christians and sharing his/her faith.

For Christian organizations, creating a fan page where users can click on the "like page" to get news feeds from that organization or Church say on facebook proves effective in internet evangelism. In harnessing this potential and its effectiveness, Jodarche (2010:21) argues that "the power of social networking is in its viral nature and within a few days of launching, a local church could have several hundred followers or fans, most of whom have never stepped foot through its physical doors."

On how to use this method for outreach, Cynthia Ware (2011) suggests how facebook can be used. She labels it "the incarnational and intentional active outreach where lives are led openly online." It is incarnational as it makes use of Christ's

lifestyle in meeting people's needs online and intentional by making contacts with friends and their friends and inviting them to join religious fan pages. She states that on facebook, one can respond to other people's postings, with appropriate on-topic comments, post pictures of say religious activities, video clips of Church proceedings and links to religious pages. On how to start discussions on a popular networking site, she states that discussion could be done on popular culture such as movie release, book or music that remarkably contain embedded parallels that point to spiritual truths.

Another essential way to use the social networking site is making sense out of the many instant messenger applications such as 2go, Whatsapp, Nimbuzz, viber, BBM inter alia. Here, chat rooms, group chats, public and private forums could be created where interesting topics are discussed. By doing this, the myriad of those who use these chat media, will definitely be reached. However, care must be taken as Christian professionals should be employed to keep viable biblical topics going on.

D. Christian Download Site and Podcasts

Download sites are sites to get and access multimedia ranging from presentations, audio, video and audio visuals in whatsoever required format. These formats include mp3, mp4, mpeg, mpg, wma, wmv, HD, FLV, AVI, Blu-ray SWF etc. This could be done by the creation of a flash site. In Internet Evangelism Day (2011), it is submitted that "a podcast involves an audio or video file downloadable by a computer for the internet often automatically because one must have subscribed to its service." Download sites could have links to podcasts as the case may be. The use of download sites and podcasts are almost the same; the only difference is seen in the subscription to a podcast service which could be automatic download of all files offered on that service and the other is based on choice for downloading a particular file. The podcast technology is developed from the use of iPods owned by the US apple company. Here, one needs not to wait to listen to a particular

choice program on television or radio or search to download file via internet at specific times. Rather, the user gets every detail automatically so far he/she has subscribed. Churches engage in this method of evangelism by providing their sermons in video format online for easy download or podcasting. Tech-savvy bloggers can use multimedia to create audio blogs and video blogs that present experiences, opinions, dialogs, stories, and teachings, creating a more live feel to the blogging experience (Riley 2009, Jodarche 2010). Moreover, podcast technology is used by many prominent thinkers, authors, and leaders who have blogs that present a podcast or streaming audio of speeches, lectures, or sermons. This could also be harnessed by the church (Wikipedia, 2011).

In harnessing this technology, the church can choose to utilize the worldwide podcast outreach and narrow it down to a particular community where messages mostly evangelistic in nature are provided for everyone to reach a particular interest group or the other. Jodarche (2010:21) explains further on how to use podcasts and download sites for outreach.

> Assuming that the church has invested in audio or video production capabilities to create a podcast that will appear in the global iTunes directory free of charge. Several online companies will aid you in the process and some CMS (content management system)-based Web sites will automatically publish your media files to iTunes. Choosing tag words (words describing the content) carefully will drive traffic to your podcast. The same process applies to YouTube, the leading video sharing Web site where the church can have its own "channel" to populate with content. More than 100 million people spend time on YouTube every month—a sizable congregation by any estimation. Be prepared for a variety of comments on the content uploaded, not all of it positive; but be encouraged that the messages are being viewed by those who, many times, need to hear them most.

E. Online Radio and Television Programs

This use of internet in doing evangelism is most technical of all approaches so far. It involves airing of programs on television and radio on the internet. Mostly links from a religious website are provided to have such service, but it is usually seen from a radio or television station's website where a section is provided for those who have the opportunity to view live programs and messages online can easily go rather than waiting for it to be aired at a later time. It is very advantageous but more expensive, although it is far more beneficial in scope of outreach than others. For example, the popular SDA Church Hope Channel could reach someone on the internet in the Caribbean if the person has no television or radio to get the waves. Also, church organizations who want people to see live programs could use it than waiting to give their programs to TV stations and aired at a later time. This has no difference with the common television and radio evangelism as the methods are also employed here. In the same vein, SDA churches in Nigeria can provide online television and radio programs by linking live programs to the World Wide Web.

IV. Conclusion

Evidently, this study opens a lot of discussions in the field of internet evangelism. Although this study may not have been very deep and exhaustive, it provides a frame work and basis for further study in this field. Still, it was underscored that Internet evangelism has numerous benefits if utilized. It was based on these benefits that the advocacy for the embracement of the use of the internet as an outreach method by the SDA Church in Nigeria was made. The mission of the SDA Church in general places emphasis on evangelism. This entails the use of recent outreach methods according to the changing times of the age. Thus, if the internet, in its ubiquity, has not been utilized as an outreach tool, it means the Church is not entirely fulfilling its mission even if it uses other approaches. This is

unfortunately the case of the SDA Church in Nigeria. It was found that the use of the internet by very few Churches and institutions in Nigeria amounts to its non-use. It is therefore appropriate to agree with Riley's report (2009) which concludes that "the church must continually be in dialogue concerning how the internet can be used to serve its mission." Thus, the changing times in which we live in as well as the benefits of internet evangelism for soul winning makes it an imperative. Therefore, since every evangelistic organization must do internet evangelism to reach this techy world, the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Nigeria should appraise and harness this approach to evangelism in order to effectively undertake the spreading of the Three Angel's messages in Revelation 14:6-12.

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Appendix A

Snapshot 4. Platform (Home Page) of the Arlington SDA Church for Young Adults
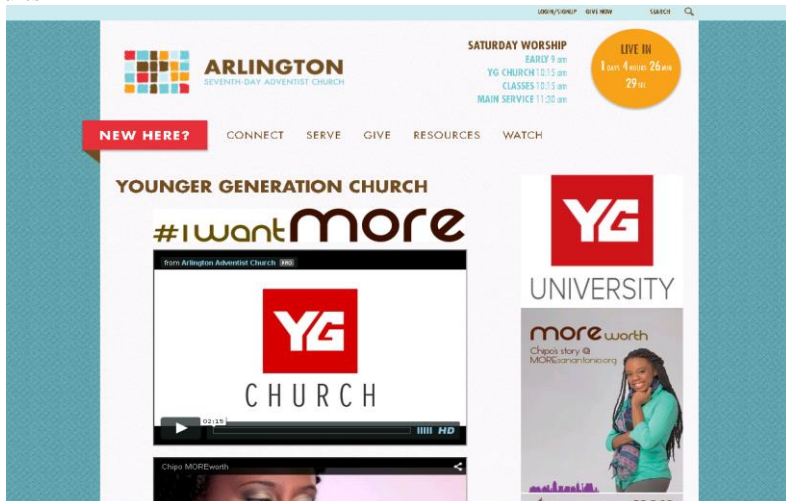
Snapshot 5. Continuation of Home Page for (YG) showing various links
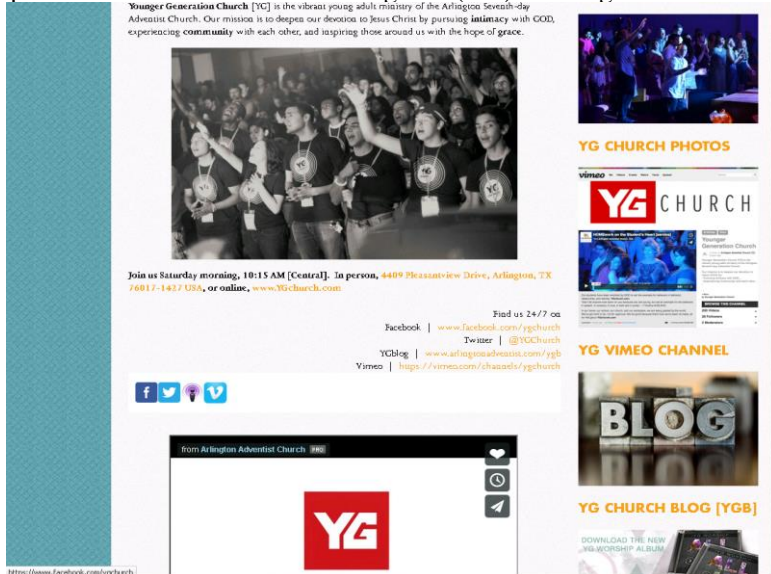
Appendix B

Table 2. Media revolution and the spread of the Gospel
Originally from Sarang Community Church, ─Internet Mission Seminar 32, available at http://edu.godpia.com/link/NoaView/wbt/WBTFrame.asp; Internet; accessed 10 January 2010; I am thus indebted to Dae Suk Lee for this table. See Dae Suk Lee *An Effective Internet Ministry Strategy for Church Evangelism through A Case Study of the Sarang Community Church.* D.Min Thesis, Liberty Baptist Theological Seminary Lynchburg, Virginia.

	Means of media	How the Gospel is spread
Pre-linguisitc era	4000 B.C. Mural painting on the wall	Oral tradition by reciting the Scripture
Advent of letters	4,000 B.C. Sumerian clay slates	Commencement of written letters on clay slates or on lambskins
	1,041 B.C. China's Song dynasty's primitive forms of letterpress	
	1,241 B.C. Korea's Koryo dynasty's metal printing press	
Era of printed letters	1456 Gutenberg's printing press	Printing Bible in mass by using Gutenberg's printing press
	1833 *The New York Sun*, the first newspaper	
Era of Mass/Tele-Communcation	1844 Samuel Morse's code	Television and radio help Gosepl to reach out to wider audience by overcoming the geological limits
	1876 Alexander Graham Bell's first phone	
	1895 Guglielmo Marconi's radio braodcast	
	1933 RCA Corp.'s Television	
Era of Digital Communcation	1946 ENIAC, the first electronic computer	Spreading Gospel globally by using satellite broadcast and Digital copy of Bible
	1947 Bell Labs's transistor	
	1971 Intel's CPU	
	1975 HBO's Cable TV (CATV)	
Era of Advanced/Interactive Digital Mulimedia	1990s CD, Internet, PDA, HDTV	Proactive internet evangelism
	2000s Internet broadcast, Wireless Internet, DMB	

Appendix C

Snapshot 6. Example of a Church Blog (PEAN SDA Church, 2015)