ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND HISTORICAL-RELIGIOUS RESEARCH: NAVIGATING NEW FRONTIERS THROUGH CASE STUDIES

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Abstract

This paper explores the transformative impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on historical-religious research through case studies. AI tools enable scholars to process vast datasets, identify patterns, and uncover insights previously inaccessible through traditional methods. While AI accelerates discovery, it also raises critical questions about the evolving role of human researchers. The study emphasizes a cooperative model where AI complements human analysis. This synergy enhances critical thinking and interpretation while managing data complexity. Ultimately, AI is presented not as a replacement, but as a catalyst for deeper, more efficient academic inquiry. The essay introduces some practical examples of using AI apps in the religious studies'area, overseeing hermeneutical implication and potential risks.

Keywords: Religious Studies' methodology, AI research uses, AI Ethics, AI hermeneutics

1. *The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Modern Academic Research*

The rapid advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) have revolutionized various fields, including the domain of historical research. The integration of AI into academic research represents one of the most significant methodological advances in contemporary scholarship. AI-powered tools and techniques offer unprecedented opportunities to unlock valuable insights from vast troves of historical data, transforming the way scholars and researchers approach the study of the past.[1] As we stand at the intersection

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[1] W. Kansteiner, *Digital Doping for Historians: can History, Memory, and Historical Theory be rendered Artificially Intelligent?*, in «History and Theory», LXI, 4, 2022, pp. 119-

of cutting-edge technology and traditional historical methodologies, it becomes crucial to examine how AI can enhance, augment, and potentially reshape the landscape of historical inquiry.[2] As research volumes expand exponentially and analytical demands grow increasingly complex, AI technologies are transforming how scholars approach data collection, analysis, and knowledge synthesis across disciplines. This technological revolution is not merely augmenting traditional research methodologies but fundamentally reshaping the landscape of academic inquiry.[3]

The past decade has witnessed unprecedented growth in AI applications within academic contexts, from natural language processing tools that analyses vast textual corpora to machine learning algorithms that identify patterns in complex datasets.[4] These developments have accelerated the pace of discovery while simultaneously raising important questions about the nature of academic investigation and the role of human researchers in an increasingly automated research environment.[5]

33; T.L. Nicodemo - O. Pontes Cardoso, *Metahistory for (Ro)bots: Historical Knowledge in the Artificial Intelligence Era*, in «História da Historiografia: International Journal of Theory and History of Historiography», XII, 29, 2019, pp. 17-52.

[2] M. Carretero - E. Gartner, *Artificial Intelligence and Historical Thinking: A Dialogic Exploration of ChatGPT / Inteligencia Artificial y Pensamiento Histórico: Una Exploración Dialógica Del ChatGPT*, in «Studies in Psychology: Estudios de Psicología», XLV, 1, 2024, pp. 80-102.

[3] A.Y. Kenchakkanavar, *Exploring the Artificial Intelligence Tools: Realizing the Advantages in Education and Research*, in «Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science», XII, 4, pp. 218-224; L. Yu, et alii, *frances: Cloud-based Historical Text Mining with Deep Learning and Parallel Processing*, in 2023 IEEE 19th International Conference on e-Science (e-Science), Limassol, Cyprus, 09-13 October 2023, 2023; M.A. Dhali, *Artificial Intelligence in Historical Document Analysis*, Doctoral dissertation, University of Groningen Press 2024; cf. K. Jarzyńska, *An Unconventional Look at a Historical Monograph. Analysis with Artificial Intelligence (AI) Tools*, in «Žurnalistikos tyrimai», XV, 2021, pp. 8-28; K. Jarzyńska, *An Unconventional Look at a Historical Monograph. Analysis with Artificial Intelligence (AI) Tools*, in «Žurnalistikos tyrimai», XV, 2021, pp. 8-28.

[4] M.A. McLean - D.A. Roberts - M. Gibbs, *Ghosts and the Machine: Testing the Use of Artificial Intelligence to Deliver Historical Life Course Biographies from Big Data*, in «Historical Methods: A Journal of Quantitative and Interdisciplinary History», LVII, 3, 2024, pp. 146–62; M. Moon, *Big Data and the Prospects of Historical Research -A study of research in modern and contemporary Korean history*, in «International Journal of Korean History», XXIV, 2, 2019, pp. 99-132.

[5] In an interesting paper (M. Chriatti - M. Ganapini – E. Panai, et alii, *The case for human–AI interaction as system 0 thinking*, in «Nature Human Behaviour», VIII, 2024, pp. 1829–1830) an Italian team of researchers has proposed to consider the interaction between humans and AI as a new system of thought, called System 0: an innovative paradigm for integrating AI into academic research in a way that fundamentally enhances our research

This pre-processing capability is particularly valuable in modern academia, where researchers face an ever-growing deluge of publications, data, and research outputs. AI can scan through thousands of academic papers, identifying patterns and connections that might take human researchers months or years to discover. It can highlight emerging trends, suggest cross-disciplinary connections, and process complex datasets with remarkable efficiency.[6]

This limitation actually defines the optimal role of AI in academic research. Rather than attempting to replicate human understanding, AI should serve as a cooperative tool that enhances human cognitive capabilities. It can handle the heavy lifting of initial data processing, pattern recognition, and preliminary analysis, freeing human researchers to focus on what they do best: critical analysis, interpretation, and the development of meaningful insights.

This cooperative approach to research, where AI and human intelligence work in tandem, represents a powerful new paradigm for academic inquiry. It allows researchers to benefit from unprecedented computational power while maintaining the essential human elements that make research meaningful: critical thinking, ethical consideration, and deep understanding of context and implications.

The key to successful implementation lies in viewing AI not as a competitor or replacement for human intellectual engagement, but as a sophisticated tool that expands our research capabilities. When properly integrated, it can help researchers navigate the complexity of modern academic

capabilities while preserving human intellectual autonomy. In the academic research context, AI serves as a sophisticated cognitive extension, functioning as an "invisible" assistant that amplifies our natural abilities. This manifests primarily through its capacity to handle vast amounts of information that would typically overwhelm human cognitive capabilities. Before information even reaches a researcher's consciousness, AI can filter, organize, and enrich it, creating a more manageable and meaningful research foundation. What makes the System 0 paradigm particularly interesting is its positioning as a complementary system rather than a replacement for human thought processes. Unlike human thinking, which encompasses both intuitive (System 1) and analytical (System 2) components (cf. D. KAHNEMAN, *Thinking, Fast and Slow*, New York 2011), System 0 operates on a different plane. It processes information computationally without truly "understanding" it in the way humans do. This distinction is crucial: while AI can process the "syntax" of information, the "semantics" – the deeper meaning and implications – remain the domain of human researchers.

[6] J. STERNFELD, *Archival Theory and Digital Historiography: Selection, Search, and Metadata as Archival Processes for Assessing Historical Contextualization*, in «The American Archivist», LXXIV, 2, 2011, pp. 544-75.

research while preserving the crucial human elements that give research its value and meaning.

2. *Research Steps and AI Assistance in Academic Work*

Let's examine the steps involved in academic research and how Artificial Intelligence can assist us in this work. Let's consider a specific case as an example: I need to write a contribution for a conference and need useful ideas to respond to a Call for Papers. I can ask the AI to provide me with ideas for a suitable topic. To do this, I can either:

1. Ask a simple question using a standard chatbot, or

2. For a more pertinent and precise response, directly upload the CFP text and have the AI work with that specific content.

Let's explore both possibilities in the following example[7]:

I need help brainstorming a focused, original topic for an academic paper. I'm responding to the attached Call for Papers. Please find the following details in the attached Call for Papers:

- *Conference/journal name*
- *Theme or special issue focus*
- *Submission deadline*
- *Word count/length requirements*
- *Any specific approaches or methodologies encouraged.*

My academic background is in [your discipline, sub-field, or area of expertise]. *I'm particularly interested in* [2-3 specific areas within this field that interest you].

To help me generate a suitable topic:

1. *Please analyze the key themes and requirements from this Call for Papers*

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[7] The best way to get an adequate response from the AI is to write an effective prompt. There are real prompt engineering techniques. Generally speaking, you need to take into account 3 factors: tasks, context, and examples. P. KORZYNSKI - G. MAZUREK - P. KRZYPKOWSKA - A. KURASNISKI, *Artificial intelligence prompt engineering as a new digital competence: Analysis of generative AI technologies such as ChatGPT*, in «Entrepreneurial Business and Economics Review», XI, 3, 2023, pp. 25-37; A. SARKAR, ET ALII, *Participatory prompting: a user-centric research method for eliciting AI assistance opportunities in knowledge workflows*, in Proceedings of the 34th Annual Conference of the Psychology of Programming Interest Group (PPIG 2023), 2024.

2. Suggest 3-5 potential paper topics that:
    o   Align closely with the conference/journal theme
    o   Address current gaps or debates in the literature
    o   Build on recent developments in the field
    o   Would be feasible to research and write within the deadline
    o   Match my stated research interests
3. For each suggested topic, please:
    o   Provide a concise working title
    o   Explain the core research question or argument (2-3 sentences)
    o   Identify why this topic would be valuable to the field
    o   Suggest 1-2 potential methodological approaches
    o   Note any particular challenges I might face
4. Finally, if possible, recommend which of your suggested topics appears most promising based on:
    o   Originality
    o   Alignment with the call
    o   Feasibility given time constraints
    o   Potential impact

Please be specific rather than general in your suggestions. I'm looking for precise topics I could realistically pursue, not broad research areas.

We can insert this prompt into a generic chatbot, for example Claude (https://claude.ai/new):
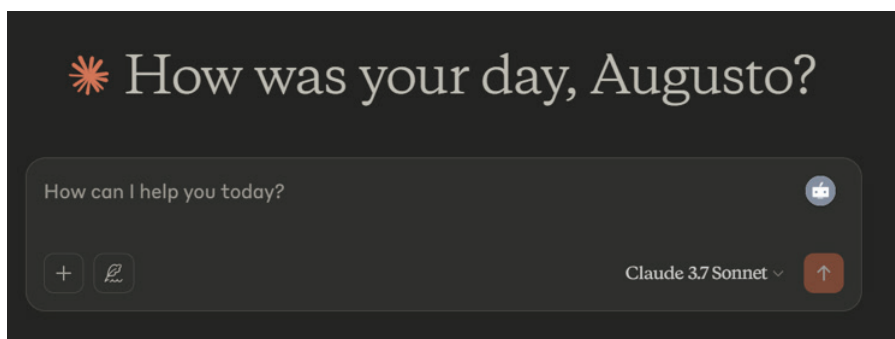
The AI will give us a series of topics in response. Among these we will choose the one that seems most interesting to us, perhaps further adapting it based on our scientific interests, the Call for Papers of the Panel or the conference.

Starting from the chosen topic, we can then ask the AI to suggest a title, an abstract and a series of keywords:

I need help crafting a well-structured abstract for an academic paper on the following topic: [INSERT YOUR SPECIFIC TOPIC HERE]

My paper will be submitted to [JOURNAL/CONFERENCE NAME] in the field of HISTORY OF RELIGIONS.

To help me create an effective abstract, please:

1. Develop a concise, compelling abstract [NUMBER OF CHA-RACTERS OR WORDS REQUIRED IN THE CALL FOR PA-PERS] that includes:
    o   A clear problem statement or research gap being addressed
    o   The main research question(s) or objective(s)
    o   A brief mention of the methodology/approach used
    o   A summary of key findings or arguments
    o   The significance and implications of this work
2. The abstract should:
    o   Use precise, discipline-specific terminology without overusing jargon
    o   Avoid citations unless absolutely necessary
    o   Include 3-5 keywords at the end that reflect the core concepts
    o   Follow the conventional structure for abstracts in my discipline

If any of the above information is unclear or missing, please create an abstract that demonstrates best practices for academic writing in general, making reasonable assumptions about my topic while keeping the abstract focused and substantive.

3. *AI for bibliographic research*

Bibliographic research is a crucial component of academic and scholarly work, as it helps researchers identify relevant literature, understand the current state of knowledge in a field, and establish the foundations for their own research. However, the process of conducting a comprehensive literature review can be time-consuming and labor-intensive, often requir-

ing researchers to sift through a vast number of publications. In recent years, the emergence of AI-based research assistant tools has the potential to streamline and enhance the bibliographic research process. These tools leverage advanced language models and data processing capabilities to automate various tasks, including paper summarization, data extraction, and findings synthesis.

There are a large number of AI tools that allow this type of investigation. Keep in mind that at this moment there is an enormous speed of evolution: new tools are born, some disappear, most evolve.

Here are some AI tools that are useful for bibliographic research and its management:

https://www.semanticscholar.org/
https://labs.jstor.org/projects/text-analyzer/
https://www.connectedpapers.com/
https://elicit.com/
https://www.researchrabbit.ai/
https://consensus.app/

Let's see just some of these tools: *Elicit*, *Consensus* and *Researchrabbit*. We can see how AI builds our bibliography.

One such innovative tool is *Elicit*, an AI-powered research assistant designed to enhance and expedite the literature review phase of scholarly work.[8] It automates various tasks associated with the literature review process. Developed by Ought, a public benefit corporation, *Elicit* utilizes natural language processing and machine learning algorithms to assist researchers in finding, summarizing, and organizing relevant academic papers. *Elicit* allows users to search for relevant papers by simply asking a research question or providing keywords. The tool then retrieves the most relevant papers from its extensive database of over 200 million academic documents. Moreover, it generates concise, one-sentence abstracts for the top papers, providing researchers with a quick overview of the key findings and insights; it can extract specific information from individual papers, such as study design, outcomes, and limitations, and organize this data into a structured table format. The tool can identify overarching themes and

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[8] J. Kung, *Elicit (product review)*, in «Journal of the Canadian Health Libraries Association / Journal de l'Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada», XLIV, 1, 2023, pp. 15-18; A. Preisler, *Correctness and Quality of References generated by AI-based Research Assistant Tools: The Case of Scopus AI, Elicit, SciSpace and Scite in the Field of Business Administration*, Master Thesis, Graz 2024.

concepts that span across multiple papers, helping researchers gain a holistic understanding of the existing literature. Finally, it offers various filtering and sorting options, allowing users to refine their search results based on factors like publication date, study type, and journal impact. We can export search results in CSV or BibTeX format, streamlining the process of managing and organizing citations.

The main search window that *Elicit* presents is the following:

For example, if we want to do a search on "Medea in Pindar's Fourth Pythian Ode", *Elicit* will give us the following answer:

For each bibliographic reference found, it will provide us with the data already set in columns. By default, the following columns are provided:
-    Paper
-    Abstract summary

The columns can be customized, based on our needs, by adding the following fields:
- Summary
- Main findings
- Methodology
- Intervention
- Outcome measured
- Limitations
- Intervention effects
- Summary of introduction

Consensus is an AI-powered search engine that leverages large language models to discover and consolidate claims from an extensive repository of academic research papers. In this paper, we will explore how it can be utilized to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of bibliographic research. It draws its primary information from the *Semantic Scholar* database, which encompasses over 200 million academic papers across numerous scientific disciplines. This extensive database ensures that researchers can access a wide range of relevant sources for their bibliographic needs.

When a user enters a query, *Consensus* refines the search by eliminating "stop words" and performing a keyword search across its database of papers, narrowing down the scope of the search. This feature helps researchers quickly identify the most relevant sources for their research.

Consensus introduces a "Synthesize" model, which enables the AI to meticulously analyze multiple research papers and generate concise summaries of their findings. This feature can save researchers significant time and effort in reviewing and understanding the key insights from a large body of literature. It employs a vector-based search to evaluate the connection between the user's query and the potential search outcomes. It then calculates a relevancy score, incorporating factors such as result quality, citation count, and publication date, to generate a list of the top 10 relevant results.

It offers users the flexibility to refine their search results by applying various filters, including publication date, study types, study details, journals, and domains. This feature allows researchers to tailor the selection of sources to their specific research needs. When users click on a resulting paper, they are presented with an overview that provides fundamental information about the paper, such as the publication details and the abstract. This context can help researchers quickly evaluate the credibility and relevance of the source.

Consensus's AI-powered search and synthesis capabilities can significantly reduce the time and effort required for researchers to identify, review, and organize relevant literature for their bibliographic needs. By leveraging a comprehensive database and advanced relevance scoring algorithms, it can help researchers find the most relevant and reliable sources for their research, reducing the risk of overlooking important literature. The "Synthesize" feature can aid researchers in quickly understanding the key findings and insights from a large body of literature, facilitating more effective knowledge synthesis and integration. The ability to filter and organize search results based on various criteria allows researchers to create customized bibliographies that are tailored to their specific research interests and requirements. By streamlining the bibliographic research process, *Consensus* can help researchers focus more on the analysis and interpretation of the literature, rather than the time-consuming task of source identification and management.

Let's look at the differences between these two software. Both use *Semantic Scholar* as their database. *Elicit* is focused on automating literature reviews, helping users find relevant papers, summarize findings, and extract key information. *Consensus* is a search engine that leverages large language models to discover and consolidate claims from academic research papers. It introduces features like the "Synthesize" model and the "Consensus Meter" to enhance the research experience. It offers more flexible search options, allowing users to refine their results using various filters (e.g., publication date, study types, journals, domains), while Elicit does not support advanced search techniques like traditional syntax or controlled vocabulary, and users are encouraged to enter full research questions. *Consensus* may encounter limitations when faced with queries that go beyond binary "yes," "no," or "possibly" classifications, as the "Consensus Meter" is primarily designed for such queries.

But surely the software that stands out for innovation and potential is *Researchrabbit*, a citation-based literature mapping tool that allows researchers to efficiently explore the research landscape related to their area of interest. For historians, this tool can be particularly valuable in the following ways. Historians can start their research by entering relevant keywords, titles, or identifiers (such as DOIs or PMIDs) into the *ResearchRabbit* search box. The tool then identifies "seed papers" that

serve as the foundation for further exploration. The software generates interactive visualizations that showcase the connections between the seed papers and related publications.[9] This network-based approach enables historians to uncover hidden relationships, identify influential works, and discover new avenues for investigation. It encourages collaboration by allowing users to create and share collections of relevant papers with colleagues. This feature facilitates the exchange of ideas, the identification of complementary research, and the collective refinement of bibliographic resources. Moreover, *ResearchRabbit* provides the convenience of downloading PDF versions of the identified papers, enabling historians to access and store the necessary research materials with ease.

The use of this software in historical research can significantly improve the efficiency of bibliographic research. By automating the process of identifying relevant literature, it eliminates the need for manual citation mining and database searches, allowing historians to focus their efforts on analysis and interpretation. Its citation-based methodology ensures that historians can discover a broader range of relevant publications, including those that may have been overlooked through traditional search methods. But the great new element is something else: the visualization tools and collaborative features enable historians to make more informed decisions about the selection and prioritization of sources, leading to a more robust and well-rounded bibliographic foundation for their research. As the research landscape evolves, *ResearchRabbit*'s ability to continuously update its database and identify new connections can help historians stay abreast of the latest developments in their field of study.

Let's see how it can be used in a bibliographic search. For example, I intend to start my research on "Medea" from the article suggested to me by *Consensus*. First I create a new collection, then, in the search window, I insert the citation, even partial, of the article that interests me:

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[9] C. CHEN, *Visualizing Scientific Paradigms: An Introduction*, «Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology», LIV, 5, 2003, pp. 392–93; A.E. HASSAN, J. WU, R.C. HOLT, *Visualizing Historical Data Using Spectrographs*, in 11th IEEE International Software Metrics Symposium (METRICS'05), Como, 19-22 September 2005, 2005, p. 31.
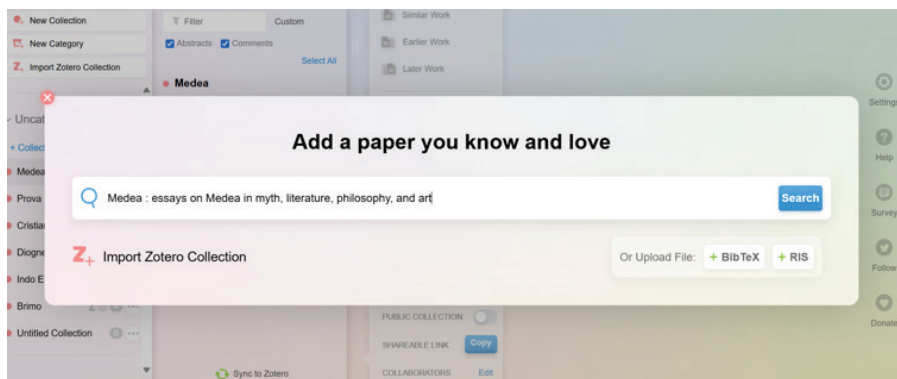
ResearchRabbit gives me a list of citations, the first of which will be the one I searched for, while the others are still connected. I can choose whether to add one or more citations to the collection:
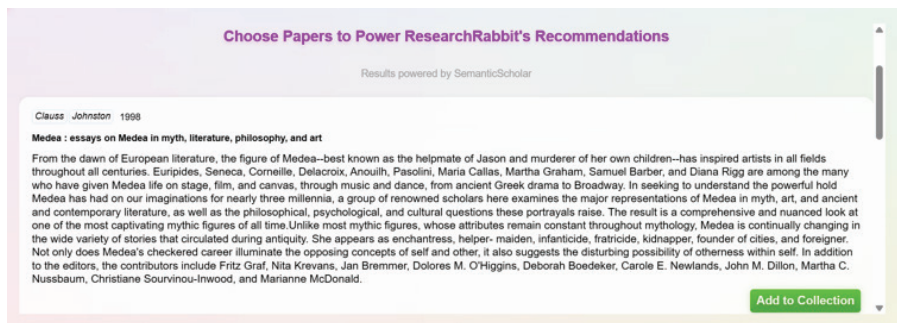

Once I have entered the paper, the system notifies me that there are other bibliographic references connected to it, both by topic and by author:
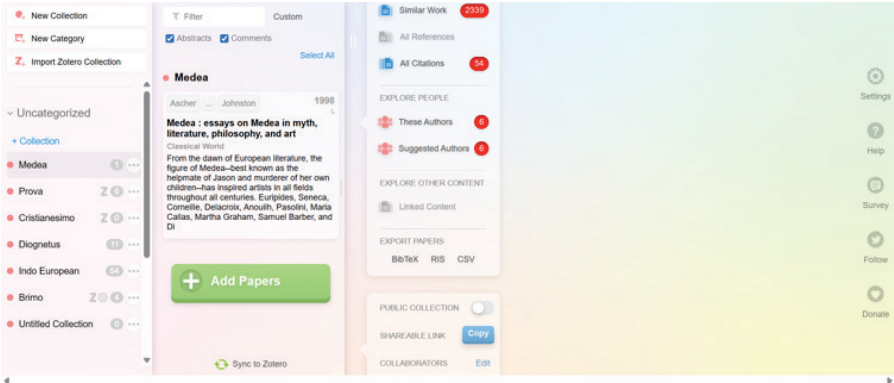
If I select the "Similar Work" button, the system opens a series of inferences, indicating other papers that are connected to the starting one. I can view this scheme of inferences in the form of the "Network" or the "Timeline":
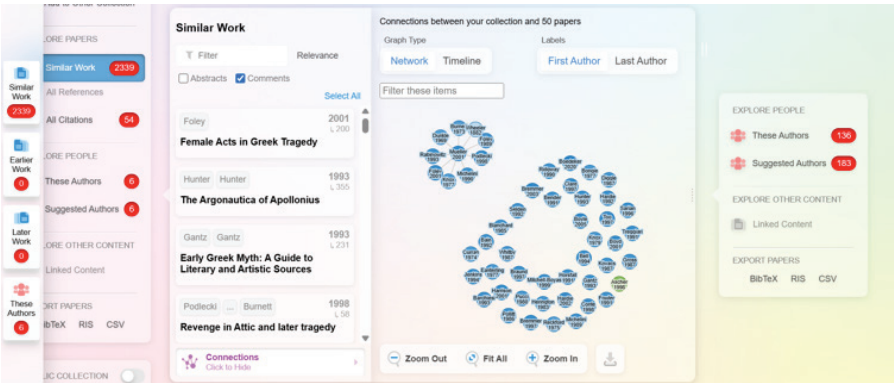
I can click on one or more of these flagged papers and see further inferences, creating a nearly infinite tree of references:
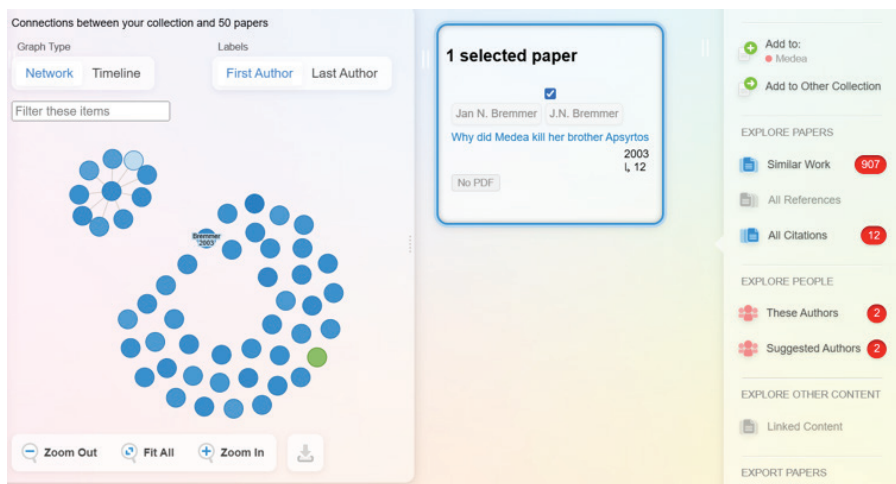
There are two extremely interesting elements: 1. For each article that it reports to us, *ResearchRabbit* provides us with the link to the database from which it was taken (scholar.google, semanticscholar, etc.) and, where available, it directly provides us with the .pdf; 2. It can connect to the *Zotero* bibliographic management system, both in import and export: we can therefore import existing bibliographic lists, or export the one we create with ResearchRabbit.

The integration of this AI into the bibliographic research process for historical papers can significantly improve the efficiency, comprehensiveness, and collaborative nature of this essential aspect of scholarship. By leveraging the tool's capabilities, historians can navigate the research landscape more effectively, identify relevant sources, and build a robust foundation for their analyses.

4. *Source Analysis with Artificial Intelligence*

Once we have built our bibliography we need to search for texts in digital format. If we can get them, we can "feed" them to the AI to "dialogue" with them. In other words, we can have AI interrogate a large number of texts in a short time, doing searches within them, summarizing them, giv-

ing us the report of what these texts say.[10] Obviously, this type of research can be done on both ancient and secondary sources.

Almost all basic AIs have recently implemented the ability to insert texts, usually in .pdf format, to allow interaction with them. But there are some AI tools that are specifically designed to do this job. Some of them allow us to insert not only texts in .pdf, but also in other formats, and even video or audio. The ability to interact with these sources via AI allows the researcher to greatly streamline the time required for the first reading of the bibliography. As we know, the first phase consists of "searching", of "scrutinise" the bibliographic list in search of those passages useful to our investigation. This work can be delegated to AI. Let's look at some of these tools:
Logically.app (formerly Affor.AI https://afforai.com/)
NotebookLM (https://notebooklm.google.com/)

As we can see, it is possible to upload one or more texts in PDF format and then query them, summarize them, or simply have the key points in the form of bullet points. Of course, it is also possible to analyze a text to find its strengths and weaknesses. This is an activity that can be done in support of a review work for a journal, or on one's own text before submitting it.

NotebookLM, a pioneering research tool developed by Google, represents a significant step forward in the integration of AI and academic research. This innovative platform harnesses the power of language models to optimize the use of notes, summaries, and source insights, empowering researchers to engage with their materials in a more intuitive and efficient manner.

One of the key features of *NotebookLM* is its ability to capture text from various sources, including journal articles, books, and archival documents, and then offer AI-based summarization, question answering, and source insights. By providing contextual responses rooted in the uploaded

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[10] D. KARELL - M. SHU - K. OKURA - T. DAVIDSON, *Artificial Intelligence Summaries of Historical Events Improve Knowledge Compared to Human-written Summaries*, «SocArXiv», 2024, pp. 1-43; B.N. LEE, *Automated Text Analysis of Historical Documents using Machine Learning Techniques*, «Journal of Information System and Technology Management», IX, 34, 2024, pp. 82–89; M.V. MARTIN - D. KIRSCH - F. PRIETO-NANEZ, *The promise of machine-learning- driven text analysis techniques for historical research: topic modeling and word embedding*, «Management & Organizational History», XVIII, 2023, pp. 81-96; E. TRAVÉ ALLEPUZ - P. DEL FRESNO BERNAL, A. MAURI MARTÍ - S. MEDINA GORDO, *The Semantics of History. Interdisciplinary Categories and Methods for Digital Historical Research*, in «International Journal of Interactive Multimedia and Artificial Intelligence», VI, 5, 2021, pp. 47-56.

materials, it enables researchers to comprehend complex concepts, create unique work, and improve the overall efficiency of their research process.[11]

For historians and bibliographic researchers, *NotebookLM* can be particularly valuable in several ways:
- The tool's summarization capabilities can help researchers quickly grasp the key points and findings of relevant sources, streamlining the literature review process and allowing them to focus on the most salient information.
- *NotebookLM*'s question-answering functionality can assist researchers in delving deeper into specific aspects of their research, guiding them to the most relevant sources and facilitating a more nuanced understanding of the historical context.
- By identifying and highlighting connections between sources from different disciplines, it can help researchers uncover previously overlooked relationships and foster a more holistic understanding of their research topic.

Logically, a well-known machine intelligence tool for literary text management, offers a comprehensive suite of features that can significantly streamline the bibliographic research process. This AI-powered platform provides researchers with a range of tools for managing, annotating, and citing academic papers, addressing the common challenges associated with literature reviews and bibliographic organization. It can automatically format citations in various styles, ensuring consistency and accuracy, and saving researchers valuable time in the tedious task of manual citation management. The platform's AI-powered annotation and highlighting tools can help researchers identify and extract key insights from their sources, facilitating a deeper engagement with the material. Its database management capabilities allow researchers to organize their sources, track their progress, and easily retrieve relevant materials, enhancing the overall efficiency of their bibliographic research. By leveraging its features, researchers can construct comprehensive and well-structured literature reviews, seamlessly incorporating their sources, annotations, and insights into a cohesive narrative.

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[11] A. WHEATLEY - S. HERVIEUX, *Artificial intelligence in academic libraries: An environmental scan*, in «Information Services and Use», XXXIX, 4, 2019, pp. 347-356; S. MALIK, S. MANDA, *Infusing AI for greater impact in academic libraries*, in «International Journal of Library and Information Science», XVII, 1, 2025, pp. 1-13.

5. *Prepare slides with AI*

Once the bibliography has been investigated, it is then possible, through AI, to write portions of a scientific work, or to carry out translation operations of a work from one language to another.

Furthermore, we can use AI to create slides useful for presenting a report at a scientific conference. There are also a large number of tools for this type of activity. The best of all is undoubtedly gamma.app (https://gamma.app/), a platform that merits scholarly consideration for its innovative approach to the creation and dissemination of academic discourse. This digital tool warrants examination through the lens of its functional capabilities and pedagogical applications. It represents a significant departure from traditional presentation software in that it integrates artificial intelligence with document flexibility, thereby facilitating the transformation of scholarly content across multiple formats. The platform's capacity for intelligent content generation based on research materials suggests potential benefits for academic knowledge dissemination.

The software's architectural framework supports several functionalities that align with academic requirements. Its capability for automated layout optimization addresses the challenge of visual representation in scholarly communications. Furthermore, the platform offers template structures specifically engineered for research exposition and pedagogical contexts.

Data visualization capabilities within *Gamma.app* facilitate the graphical representation of quantitative and qualitative research findings, an essential aspect of contemporary academic discourse. The platform's export mechanisms allow for the transmission of scholarly content through various channels, including traditional slide-based formats and interactive web-based presentations.

The procedural framework for utilizing *Gamma.app* in academic contexts involves initial platform access, selection of appropriate structural templates, importation of research material, content organization according to rhetorical requirements, visual customization in accordance with institutional parameters, and dissemination through selected channels. It should be noted that the platform operates on a tiered access model, with certain advanced functionalities reserved for premium subscription levels, though educational institutions may benefit from specialized pricing structures.

It is possible to create slides from scratch, but also to transform text into slides, following this procedure:

1. Insert the text as an attachment or by copying and pasting it. Click "continue".

2. Configure the settings:
   - "Text content" (generate; condense; preserve)
   - "Amount of text per card" (brief; medium; detailed)
   - "Write for..." (free text)
   - "Tone" (free text)
   - "Output language" (free text)
   - "Images" (you can choose AI-generated images by selecting the AI image model, or use Stock Photos)
   - "Format"

With the free account, you can create up to a maximum of 10 slides. Click "continue".

3. Choose the template.

4. You can present the slides directly from *gamma.app* or download them in pdf, PowerPoint, Google Slides, or PNG format.

In conclusion, *Gamma.app* presents a potentially valuable addition to the academic's digital toolkit, offering a synthesis of artificial intelligence assistance and flexible presentation formats that may enhance the communication of complex scholarly concepts.

6. *Conclusions*

The integration of artificial intelligence into historical research represents a watershed moment for the discipline. AI tools offer unprecedented opportunities to analyze vast archival collections, detect patterns across disparate sources, translate and transcribe historical documents, and reconstruct fragmentary records. These capabilities not only expedite traditional research processes but also enable entirely new methodological approaches that were previously impractical or impossible.

However, the responsible adoption of AI in historical inquiry demands a thoughtful balance between technological innovation and disciplinary rigor. Historians must maintain critical awareness of algorithmic biases, interpretative limitations, and the fundamental epistemological questions that arise when delegating analytical tasks to machine learning systems. The most promising path forward involves collaborative frameworks where historians and AI systems function as complementary partners—with human

researchers providing contextual knowledge, ethical judgment, and interpretative expertise while AI tools extend our capacity to process information at scale. As the technology continues to evolve, the historical studies would benefit from developing field-specific guidelines for AI implementation, increased technical literacy among practitioners, and interdisciplinary dialogue with computer scientists and digital humanists. Future research should explore not only how AI can serve existing historical methodologies but also how it might transform our very conception of historical knowledge production. The ultimate value of AI in historical research will be measured not by technological sophistication alone, but by how effectively these tools enhance our understanding of the past in all its complexity and nuance.[12] Used judiciously, AI offers the potential to democratize access to historical knowledge, revitalize neglected research areas, and perhaps most importantly, help us ask new questions about our collective human experience across time.

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[12] A. GUERSENZVAIG - J. SÁNCHEZ-MONEDERO, *AI Research Assistants, Intrinsic Values, and the Science We Want*, in «AI & Society» XL, 1, 2025, pp. 235-237.