In the early 17th century, European Christians had set out on a mission to Native America to ‘save’ the Native Americans from “land-hungry settlers”. This mission would in fact pose as a threat to the beliefs and ideologies of the Huron Indians that these so-called Christian missionaries were attempting to ‘save’.

The mission that the Christians had set out on was essentially designed to transform the Native American people to be more like the Europeans in every aspect of their lives. If a Native American chose to conform to the missionaries and embrace the roles of Christianity, than they were said to be compelled to commit cultural suicide by the views of the other Native Americans in the tribe.

The Huron Indians had different thoughts on the views of Christianity. The thought of sin to them was both incomprehensible and useless. When a Jesuit urged an Indian woman to recognize her sins and become baptized, the Indian woman scoffed at her and claimed that she has lived her entire life without sin. The purpose of baptism is to symbolize purification and gain acceptance into the Christian Church with hopes of being a rewarded with an afterlife in the heavens. The Huron Indians had a much more neutral view on the afterlife. As opposed to a ‘heavenly reward’ or a ‘hellish punishment’, Huron religious leaders talked of a ‘village of souls’, where the dead would continue to walk the afterlife in the same fashion they would have in the real world. Many of the Huron Indians had found political motives behind the views of Christianity and the idea of a hell. They argued that it was a weapon of intimidation used to force acceptance of a French revolution.