1. According to version

The legend of the blacksmith Kawa is as follows: before ancient times, when there was no one on earth, the god Zervan had two sons. One was called Hürmüz, which means fertility and light. The other was Ehriman, which means evil and famine. In the lands blessed by Ahura Mazda, Hürmüz had always been the representative of good and civilization, and Ehriman was opposed to it.

Hürmüz sent Zoroaster to represent him in the world and ~~he~~ filled his heart with love. Zoroaster, on the other hand, presented his sons and daughters to Hürmüz. Ehriman was jealous of this situation and started a war with the good which lasted for centuries. To all the good and the Zoroastrian descendants ~~and to the good~~, MEDYA (In the Northwest of Iran) made life unbearable. Ehriman sometimes created rain and fire from the sky, sometimes storms broke and persecuted good and good (bad?). Eventually, he infused the hate and evil venom within him into the mind of the cruel King Dehak and released him as a plague on the Iranian people. The only thing Dehak knew was ~~to do~~ evil. As the cruel Dehak sucked the blood of his people, the poison within his brain turned into a tumor and made him fall into the grip of a deadly disease. Dehak writhed in pain and fell into bed. He couldn’t find a cure for the disease. Doctors ~~of the period~~ recommended that ~~young and~~ children's brains should be applied to the wound to relieve their pain, ~~and to~~ close the wound and cure the disease. Thus, a massacre started and lasted for months and even years in the land of Iran. Every day, two young people were forcibly taken from their parents, ~~and~~ their heads were cut off and their brains were applied to Dehak's wound as an ointment. The people were helpless and weak. As the young people were massacred (slaughtered), one of them was still alive and was the youngest son of the blacksmith named Kawa, who had previously lost 17 sons in this way (war?).

Every day, as young people were taken away by Dehak's soldiers to be beheaded, Kawa came up with the idea of rebellion and explained this issue to a few people he trusted around him. In the blacksmith shop, he made tools such as Gürz-ü Kember and Kér which were iron war materials and on the other hand he trained the people around for rebellion. This movement slowly began to spread. On the eve of the 21st of March, during the night, resistance began against the cruel Dehak. That night, the king's palace was captured by the insurgents. At the same time, this resistance continued in all territories under the rule of Dehak. The insurgents communicated among themselves by setting fire in the mountains. When the resistance was over, Kawa's popular movement overthrew Dehak and his administration. People were running to the mountains with joy and started playing (dancing?) around these fires.