Historically, Indian Madhyamika may be divided into three stages, early, middle, and late. The Early Period. This period is marked by two great figures, Nāgārjuna and Āryadeva, and a lesser one, Rāhulabhadra. In China as well as in Japan, the school was short-lived and was overtaken by popular Buddhism as propagated by such traditions as Pure Land, Zen, and others. See Also. Ruegg, David S. The Literature of the Madhyamaka School of Philosophy in India. Wiesbaden, 1981. A valuable conspectus, containing the history, philosophers, doctrines, and documents of the school and a detailed bibliography of studies by modern scholars. Start by marking “Early Madhyamika in India and China” as Want to Read: Want to Read saving... Want to Read. It compares the ideology of Kumārajīva (a translator of the four Madhyamika treatises 400 AD) with the ideologies of the three Chinese contemporaries - Hui Yüan, Seng Jui and Seng Chao. It envisages an intercultural transmission of religious and philosophical ideas from India to China. Get A Copy. Amazon.