This thesis is a study of the role of Scots and Scottish society in the politics of the Westminster Parliament and the British Union-state during the later Georgian period. Specifically, it analyses the lobbying activity of certain Scottish interests at Parliament and the central agencies of the British state in London during the period c.1760-c.1830. In doing so, this thesis is concerned with the developing efficacy of Scottish lobbies, as well as the extent to which they represented id...

Parliament is the legislative body of the United Kingdom and is the primary law-making institution in Great Britain's constitutional monarchy. The history of the legislative body—which meets in the Palace of Westminster in London—shows how it evolved almost organically, partly in response to the needs of the country's reigning monarch. The current monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, still serves a ceremonial role as head of state, and the country's executive branch is headed by the Prime Minister. While the House of Lords can debate all bills that don't deal directly with financial matters for the country, it is the House of Commons that holds the ultimate sway when it comes to whether legislation ultimately becomes law.
Parliament is the legislative body of the United Kingdom and is the primary law-making institution in Great Britain's constitutional monarchy. The history of the legislative body—which meets in the Palace of Westminster in London—shows how it evolved almost organically, partly in response to the needs of the country's reigning monarch. The current monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, still serves a ceremonial role as head of state, and the country's executive branch is headed by the Prime Minister. While the House of Lords can debate all bills that don't deal directly with financial matters for the country, it is the House of Commons that holds the ultimate sway when it comes to whether legislation ultimately becomes law.