The main goal of this thesis is to present Samaria Ostraca - an important archeological discovery made in the beginning of 20th century, which offers an insight into the administrative system of north Israel. Thesis briefly introduces history of north Israel since the reign of Omri until the fall of the capital Samaria in 722 BC. There is also complementary information regarding politics of surrounding countries, which had influence on the course of events in Israel. Following is description of history of Samaria and it also contains a brief chapter regarding excavations that took place in the former capital of Israel. It is in this chapter, where the discovery of ostraca is mentioned. The thesis then mainly focuses on the ostraca themselves. Thesis searches for the time of creation of ostraca and their purpose using clues, given by ostraca themselves in combination with information we can find for example in the Bible, on stelas, in administrative records from Assyria or in archeological discoveries. Thesis contains many links to the Bible and it attempts to find potential relations between the information found in the Bible and on the ostraca.