Higher education leaders recommend that four-year institutions provide increased guidance to prospective transfer students — as early as the students’ first term in the community college. Moreover, this guidance should focus primarily on academic preparation and planning. Research indicates that academic preparation is the most important variable predicting degree completion for first-time college students (Adelman, 2006). As the name implies, the CRT framework sees race and racism as an essential part of the American education experience, arguing that improvement can only be achieved after there is an appreciation of the historical context within which policy and practice have been developed. The American Dream is a national ethos of the United States, the set of ideals (democracy, rights, liberty, opportunity and equality) in which freedom includes the opportunity for prosperity and success, as well as an upward social mobility for the family and children, achieved through hard work in a society with few barriers. In the definition of the American Dream by James Truslow Adams in 1931, “life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability. Immigrants would define the American dream as being wealthy. With the industrial revolution rising, immigrants were looking to work in factories along with railroads. The industrial revolution changed everything for Immigrants looking for jobs. Immigrants who came to America to work and looked to start a new life were interested in working in factories. America was going through the industrial revolution at this point in time. They knew that working and making money was the key to the American dream. Historians have said that everyone can accomplish the American dream as long as you work hard at it. The Immigrants disproved that statement because of their disadvantages in accomplishing the American dream.