Symmetric spaces were introduced by Élie Cartan as a special class of homogeneous Riemannian manifolds. These spaces have since been generalized and a rich theory has been developed that plays a role in many fields of research. In this talk we will focus on generalized symmetric spaces which can be defined as the homogeneous spaces $G/H$ with $G$ an arbitrary group and $H$ the fixed point group of an involution. The map $\tau : G \to G$ defined by $\tau (g) = g\theta(g)^{-1}$ where $\theta$ is the involution induces an isomorphism of the coset space $G/H$ onto the image $\tau (G) = Q$. In addition we can consider the extended symmetric space $R = \{ g \in G | \theta (g) = g^{-1}\}$. In general $Q \subseteq R$ but typically $Q \neq R$. However in this talk it will be shown that for $G = SL_n(\mathbb{F}_q)$, if $\theta$ is an outer automorphism it is the case that $R = Q$ however when $\theta$ is an inner automorphism the theorem is not always true. A similar analysis can be done for finitely presented groups, I will end by explaining this process. (Received September 09, 2014)